REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

BY

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1873-74.

PART I.

General Summary.

The seasons.

When, in the autumn of 1873, the last Administration Report of the Province was being written, the prospect in the rice producing districts seemed a gloomy one and full of anxiety. So far as the rice crop was concerned the monsoon had been a failure, and it became a question, in the Chhattisgarh Division especially, whether special relief and other measures would not require to be organized.

Early in November the Chief Commissioner proceeded on tour towards Chhattisgarh, and having marched through each of the districts in the Division, and consulted with the local officers, he was satisfied that owing to the heavy grain reserves of previous years in the village granaries, there would be no crisis, and direct Government assistance was not required. The conclusion thus arrrived at has been amply justified by the result, for although there has been distress, there has been no famine, and rice, which is the staple food of the people, has been procurable at a rate indicating the extensiveness of the stocks in store, on which a large drain was certainly being made, but not of a kind to raise fears of exhaustion.

The scarcity of 1869, which had pressed with extreme severity on the people in these Eastern districts, was within the recollection of the Chief Commissioner, and as on that occasion the failure of the rice crop was much more complete than in the present year, and yet the people struggled through without recourse to importation from outside, confidence could be felt that the stocks would last till the next rice harvest came round. The pressure now has indeed been much less

severe, for while in 1869 the common rice consumed by the people fell as low as 12 seers per rupee, in 1873-74 it did not fall below 28 seers. Still of course the rise in price was considerable, and must have been severely felt by the poorer labouring class; for in these districts, which are cut off from all facilities of export for their enormous surplus produce, rice in the interior during ordinary seasons ranges from 40 to 50 seers per rupee, while in some localities even 60 seers is readily procurable.

The heavy anxiety which must always be felt when this great Chhattisgarh tract, with an area of thirty thousand square miles, and a population of over four millions, suffers from a partial failure of a single crop, rests on the fact that if the surplus grain stores of previous years proved insufficient to meet the food supplies required by the people for a single year, an emergency would arise which all the efforts of Government would be powerless to effectually remedy. The difficulties and anxieties of such a crisis would be greatly lessened by connecting Chhattisgarh, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, with the general railway system of India. Mr. Morris has described Chhattisgarh as an Orissa without a sea-board. It is girdled by hills, distant and difficult of access, and although it is true that these marked physical characteristics afford a protection to the people in the matter of food-supply when the rice crop *partially* fails, because they ensure a storing of the surplus produce of good years for which there exists no adequate outlet, yet this reserve would be totally insufficient if in any year the harvests *absolutely* failed, or if two bad seasons followed in succession. In such a crisis elaborate and costly import arrangements would effect something, but, after every effort was made, there would probably be a loss of life which would affect seriously the progress and prosperity of the Division for a long series of years.

Harvest out-turn.

The marked feature then of the rainy season of 1873 was its unsuitability to the exigencies of the rice crop. It commenced late, so that sowings were retarded, and it ceased early while the rice was backward, so that in most fields where artificial irrigation in any shape was not available it failed to ripen, and dried up under

the unseasonable and scorching sun-shine of October. But there was about the monsoon and the seasons, from an agricultural point of view, a welcome peculiarity—they were eminently favourable to almost every other crop but rice. It is rare that harvests presenting such contrasts in the same season are experienced, and it is fortunate for the Province that such was the case. One of the great autumn crops is jowari *(holcus sorghum)*, and this gave an out-turn described by one Commissioner as of "almost unexampled abundance;" while the same Officer talking of the rice in his Division reported it as everywhere "poor," and in some parganas "a disastrous failure." Such were the contrasts in the autumn harvest in all districts where rice was grown, while as regards the out-turn of the spring harvest, of wheat, barley, pulses, &c., it may be pronounced to have been everywhere uniformly good. The fact is that the early cessation of the regular rains, so fatal to the rice crop, enabled the sowings for the spring crops to progress rapidly, and to cover as large an area as possible, and then the advent of timely and heavy dews in some parts, and of favourable showers in others, gave on the whole an out-turn described by one Commissioner as "excellent," and probably in most places considerably above average.

Distribution of different crops.

Such being the actual result of the seasons, it follows that wherever rice was extensively cultivated, there the cultivating classes have suffered heavy loss. Fortunately in these Provinces there is considerable variety of crop, and rice is an all absorbing element of production only in the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, already mentioned, and in the adjoining districts of Bhandara and Balaghat, or in five districts in all out of nineteen. In these districts, of the whole cultivated area, from one-half to two-thirds is devoted to rice, and here shortly the result has been that in the worst tracts the out-turn all round could not have been more than a four anna crop, and everywhere the only villages that had anything approaching to a fair yield, were those possessing tanks which were available for irrigation, or where low-lying lands or embanked fields existed, which ensured a retention of moisture sufficient to prevent the ripening crop from drying up. Taking the whole Province,

the proportion in which the different important crops are cultivated, is as follows :—

Rice occupies	26	per cent of the cultivated area,
Wheat	29	do.
Jowari *(holcus sorghum)* and bajra *(penicillaria spicata)*	11	do.
Kodo *(paspalum scrobiculatum)* and kutki *(panicum miliare)*	9	do.
Pulses	10	do.
Oil-seeds	6	do.
Cotton	5	do.
Other crops	4	do.

In the districts of the North, and the Narbada Valley, the predominating crop is wheat; in the Maratha districts of the South, it is jowari; in Mandla and other hilly tracts, kodo; and in the Eastern districts of the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur Divisions alone, rice.

The distribution of crops being as shown above, it may be said that in the majority of districts the agriculturists have passed through a prosperous season, and further that in a Province with a variety of crop that season must always be exceptional which yields all round an ample harvest. It is usually found that some crop has suffered because the monsoon has been too scanty, or too plentiful, or badly distributed; but it still remains that of all crops, probably rice is the most precarious, and in whatever tract this is too exclusively cultivated, each succeeding season cannot but be more or less a period of uncertainty and anxiety.

Irrigation projects.

The entire dependence of the agricultural population in these Provinces on the bounty of nature in favouring them with recurring seasons of a suitable kind, has from time to time received the serious consideration of the Administration, and an effective remedy has been sought in irrigation schemes of large promise. No scheme, however, has yet been proposed which would prove remunerative, and the common characteristic of all such schemes is the heavy outlay which they involve. There are no circumstances to justify, and the people are too poor to pay,

a general water rate, while optional payment for water used would yield in any part of the Province only a nominal return, because the agriculturists, except in a season of drought, would decline to irrigate the great bulk of the area which they cultivate, and in ordinary years irrigation would be confined to sugar-cane and other special crops, which cover after all but a very limited area. In face of these facts, Mr. Morris thinks the time distant when irrigation in these Provinces will be largely available to the people as a protection against famine, though in individual villages much has been done, and is doing by the people themselves in making tanks, embankments, and wells, so as to palliate the effect of a short or unseasonable monsoon. For all improvements of this kind advances under the Land Improvement Act are liberally offered to the entire land-holding class, and each year sees some progress made.

Prices of food-grains.

The effect of the season on the prices of food-grains is generally what might have been anticipated. In the rice districts, owing to the partial loss of the crop, prices have ranged high, but in almost all other districts they have been much lower than in the preceding year. In some districts of the Nagpur Division prices have indeed been lower than they have been known for years, and this is due to the large yield of the jowari crop, which forms the staple food of the poorer classes. Speaking generally, then, as regards the majority of districts, the price of food-grains was such as to place them within ready reach of all.

Public health

The health of the people has also been good. There has been no cholera epidemic, and fever, which has been well described as the scourge of these Provinces, has, probably owing to the comparative dryness of the season, been much less prevalent. From small-pox alone has there been a larger number of deaths, and in three districts, Raipur, Bhandara and Chanda, it has been very prevalent and exceptionally fatal.

Darbars.

Reference has been made to the tour of the Chief Commissioner to the Chhattisgarh Division, a country Mr. Morris has not had an opportunity of regularly marching through, since he has held the office of Chief Commissioner. He held Darbars at the headquarters of each district, and had an opportunity of meeting

in public, and also in private interviews, the large body of Chiefs, Feudatory and non-Feudatory, who for generations have occupied a prominent position, managing, with more or less of independence, important estates, often wild and inaccessible, and inhabited to a considerable extent by aboriginal races far removed from the direct control of British Officers. The Chiefs are a loyal and obedient body of men, and came in often from great distances to offer assurances of good behaviour to the Head of the Local Administration. It afforded Mr. Morris much pleasure in meeting these influential Zamindars, and in conveying to them on the part of Government an expression of satisfaction with the general good management of their estates.

Where there is so considerable a body of subordinate Chiefs it must always happen that the conduct of one or more has been of a kind deserving the censure and disapproval of the Administration. On the present occasion the only prominent instance of serious irregularity was the case of the Rajah of Sakti, a Feudatory, who holds a small and compact estate of hill and plain on the extreme Eastern limits of the Bilaspur district. This Chief the Chief Commissioner declined to receive in public Darbar, as he had been accused of bolstering up false representations with forged documents, and of general oppression. His whole proceedings are now undergoing thorough investigation. He has formerly been unfavourably reported upon, and if the accusations brought against him now are established, it will be necessary for the Government to assume the direct management of his estate for a time. Two Feudatory estates, viz. Patna and Khyragarh, are already under Government management, owing to the misdeeds of their Chiefs, and the fact that such a penalty follows misrule exercises an excellent effect, and in raising a due sense of the responsibilities of the position, has had a most beneficial influence in the attitude of the Chiefs to their people.

Non Feudatory Chiefs.

In connection with the non-Feudatory Chiefs, the important question of regulating their powers and privileges had to be specially considered. During the year 1872 the whole legality of the jurisdiction which they exercised in criminal matters was called in question, and although a solution of this special

difficulty might have been partially met by creating them Honorary Magistrates, this course was not open because once declared Honorary Magistrates under the Law, the legality of their action as Police Officers would at once be open to objection. The position of these Chiefs is this,—they exercise within the limits of their estates all governing functions, subject to the control and orders of the Deputy Commissioner. From time immemorial all authority, Police, Magisterial, Judicial and Revenue, has centred in them, and practically they have never been interfered with. Complaints against them are very rare, and their jurisdiction, though under our technical system illegal at every turn, is not called in question. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that they administer usually wild and remote areas distant from the limits of any local Court, while between them and their subjects there is the strong bond of feudal relationship, fostering the traditional feeling that they are the proper arbiters of every description of difference and dispute, which their people are unable to settle among themselves.

Such then is the situation, and it cannot be met under the Codes. Mr. Morris considers that it would be very impolitic to weaken the authority of these Chiefs. We can maintain in their distant Zamindaries good government much more effectually by working through them, than by any direct system of management. In fact the only other alternative would be by establishing British Courts in their midst—a course which financial considerations alone would render impossible, and which, even if feasible, would be extremely distasteful to the people. The whole tracts are now nominally under the Acts in force in the Central Provinces generally, but practically they are not administered through our distant Courts, but are left to the customary jurisdiction of the Chiefs, whose ideas may be of a rude and patriarchal type, but who evidently dispense justice in consonance with the wishes of their people, for, as already stated, complaints against their proceedings are very rare.

It so happens that a favourable opportunity presents itself for dealing in a regular manner with the jurisdiction of these and other non-Feudatory Chiefs in the Central Provinces, in the fact of a special Bill being under the consideration of the Legislative Council, for excepting districts from the

operation of the ordinary Regulations and Acts, which are so situated as not to be capable of being efficiently administered under a strict and technical legal system. In the several Provinces of India distinct tracts are proposed to be excepted under this "Laws Local Extent Act," and Mr. Morris has proposed to Government that certain Chiefships in these Provinces be similarly excepted. If effect is given to this proposal then these Zamindaries would stand in exactly the same position as the Cuttack and Chota Nagpur Tributary Mehals, which are detailed already among the tracts to be specially excepted, and this being the case, they would be administered hereafter under rules similar in scope to those in force in the Tributary Mehals. An end would thus be put to the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs, under which the jurisdiction of the Chiefs is liable to constant question, while the new jurisdiction to be exercised being on an open and stable basis, would be subject to the regular direction and control of the District and Divisional authorities.

Sambalpur Settlement

While in Chhattisgarh Mr. Morris had an opportunity of carefully ascertaining the manner in which the new Sambalpur Settlement was being carried out, and the progress which had been made towards completion. The conclusion at which he has arrived is that very good work is being done by the Settlement Officer, who will probably be able to bring the whole proceedings to a close by the end of the year 1875. The only misapprehension which has occurred is in regard to the principle of assessment; the Settlement Officer having allowed himself to be influenced by the system of assessment which he had seen applied in other districts, instead of closely following the very precise orders of Government on the subject. In connection with his proposed assessment the following instructions were issued, so that the whole matter was placed on a proper footing, and all that is being now done is in accordance with the final decision of Government, which was arrived at after much deliberation and discussion.

"The Government orders received by the Settlement Officer contemplated, as regards assessment—

1*st*. The absolute exemption from assesment of "Sir" lands "*to the extent hitherto enjoyed*" up to a maximum of one-fourth of the whole Ryoti assessment of each village.

2*nd*. The excess "Sír" to be assessed at Ryoti rates for the same description of land, but such assessment to be waived in special cases where the sharers are numerous, and the excess land has been held free for generations.

3*rd*. The Ryots are to pay for the period of Settlement the "*Government revenue*" assessed on their holdings.

4*th* The village servants holding service lands rent-free, to be maintained; but the assignment for this purpose in no village to exceed two annas in the rupee on the Government assessment."

The essential error which the Settlement Officer made was in deducting 25 per cent all round from the village assets as the remuneration of the Malguzar and his co-sharers. There is no kind of authority for this mode of assessment, and it is in direct opposition to the distinct orders of the Government of India. It has already been noted that the main principle laid down as regards the exemption of "Sír" land from assessment, was to limit this exemption as regards *all* holders "to the land at present held and cultivated by them," and in cases where the land already held as "Sír" exceeded 25 per cent, the surplus was required ordinarily to be assessed at Ryoti rates The Chief Commissioner is not in favour of any hard and fast rule, and would deal liberally with cases deserving of exceptional treatment. Such allowance must always be made. But in the present instance it was a principle of the Settlement that had been set aside by the Settlement Officer, who, notwithstanding the nature of the orders issued regarding the "Sír" land, reported that in villages where it was found short of 25 per cent, it was made up by allowing "a drawback on the collections." Such being the case the Chief Commissioner had to disallow the proposed assessments, and to insist that Government orders on the subject should be strictly attended to, and fresh proposals submitted in accordance therewith. It is the "Sír" *as now held* that requires to be exempted, so that in the majority of villages the new jama is the assessment which has been fixed in the aggregate on the Ryoti lands, and has to be distributed eventually on the several holdings of the cultivators.

Where the "Sír" is exceptionally small, a drawback on the Ryoti revenue payments becomes necessary, but unless adequate grounds are shown to justify such an arrangement, the concession is one which cannot be admitted. The terms "gross assets" and "gross rental," which the Settlement Officer employed in a somewhat confused manner, are as a matter of fact not applicable in the case of an assessment, where the Malguzar and his co-sharers are to be remunerated not by a deduction from the collections, but by holding certain lands absolutely free from any revenue payment.

The Settlement of the Sambalpur district is the only one remaining in these Provinces, and in effecting this Settlement the object aimed at has been to disturb as little as possible the relative rights and privileges of all classes as they were found actually to exist, and as in fact they had been known to exist for a long series of years.

Chhindwara Jagirdars.

The same course has been followed, so far as not attempting to disturb existing arrangements, in the Settlements made with the Chhindwara Jagirdars, which were reported to Government during the year for sanction The following extracts from the Chief Commissioner's report will show the position of these Jagirdars, and what has been done in settling the questions as to their status and tenure, which have been long pending.

"The estates of the eleven Chhindwara Jagirdars lie closely together, and are situated in the mountainous country known locally as the "Mahadeo Hills," being that portion of the great Satpura range which divides the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts, probably the wildest, yet the most picturesque section, of the hilly tracts which form the Southern boundary of the Narbada valley. The Jagirs cover an area of 1,000 square miles, containing 534 villages, with a population entirely aboriginal, amounting to about 40,000. The settlement of the ancestors of these Chiefs in the hilly regions which they occupy dates from a period of remote antiquity of which no records exist. The tenures originated with the ancient Gond dynasty, they flourished uninterruptedly during the period of Mohamadan supremacy, and having survived the

wave of Maratha conquest, they have continued important feudal holdings since the country has passed under British rule.

The first distinctive mention of these Jagirdars collectively is found in connection with the disturbances in the Nagpur country which followed the revolt of Appa Sahib in 1818. After effecting his escape, Appa Sahib made for the Mahadeo Hills, and finding a welcome and shelter among the Chiefs, he was joined by Chitu, the last of the far-famed Pindari leaders. An expedition was sent against him, and he was finally expelled by British arms, but, "not without great difficulty, owing to the wild nature of the country." The fact is this force was probably the first hostile expedition that had ever penetrated the inaccessible country of the Jagirdars, for the Settlement Officer notes that after all they owned but a nominal allegiance to Nagpur, and had been in the habit of issuing with their people from their mountain fastnesses and pillaging and harassing the country in all directions.

In dealing with semi-independent Chiefs occupying the position above described it became essential to enlist their interests and sympathies on the side of order and good government. This duty devolved on Captain Montgomery, the Officer appointed Superintendent of the Chhindwara District when the Nagpur Territory came under British management. He entered into engagements with the Chiefs, re-distributed the villages attached to each Jagir, defined the conditions under which the grants were held, and finally delivered Sanads confirming the continuance of all ancient rights and privileges. This Settlement was carried out in the year 1820 and inaugurated a new era of peace and quiet which has never since been materially disturbed. The result has been that men who for years were feared by the inhabitants of the plain as the leaders of hill robbers and marauders, have settled down into respected and respectable Zamindars. So great indeed is the change which has passed over Chiefs of this class that it has been well said that "at present nothing is so remarkable in them as their ready obedience to orders."

In the new Settlement which is now being made with these Jagirdars, care is required that nothing is done to shake the good feeling and loyalty which they have always evinced towards the Government. What seems to the Chief Commissioner essential is that, as far as possible, the several privileges which they have enjoyed should be maintained, that the small tributes which they have paid should not be suddenly increased, and that in cases where annual stipends have for years been disbursed from the Government Treasury to certain of the Chiefs, these stipends should not be summarily withdrawn."

It is not necessary to enter into further details in this place, all that need be added is that the Supreme Government approved the whole principles of the proposed new Settlement with these Chiefs as above described.

Police

The results shown in the several departmental reports, given in some detail in Part II. under appropriate sections devoted separately to each head, will now be briefly noticed, and a commencement may appropriately be made with the state of crime, for without comparative security to life and property all progress is impossible. It is found that in the main the crime statistics of 1873 show much the same results as in the previous year, and viewing the whole Province there have been no disturbing influences to find a reflection in the Police annals of the year. The Police had to deal with 30,383 offences in all, compared with 30,052 in 1872, and of these 23,314 were thefts by house-breaking or otherwise. No doubt many of the thefts are of a very petty kind, and come under the denomination of minor offences against property. Still in the aggregate these depredations inflict a heavy loss annually on the peaceful masses, and the success of the Police in reducing the number of such offences has not been very marked. The surroundings are of a kind to facilitate the commission of burglaries, for the small mud huts of the people have usually no regular doors, and ordinarily are closed for the night with a framework of bamboo which is often dispensed with altogether, and is always insecure. It follows therefore that thefts are easily committed and become difficult to trace. An unwelcome result follows,—the criminal classes are emboldened, and success leads them to constitute petty larceny into a regular occupation.

Fortunately this criminal class is not large, nor are its members of a hardy race with a tendency to commit, if opposed, robberies attended with violence. They creep and crawl into silent dwellings, and if the household awakes and a hue and cry is raised they ordinarily decamp, with little chance of being tracked, even if pursued. Mr. Morris has long been convinced that the only effectual way of dealing with this criminal class who are systematically given up to petty thieving, is by maintaining in each district a register of the known bad characters, and of prosecuting them whenever opportunity offers and evidence is available. In addition to this an accurate record of previous convictions for theft is also everywhere maintained, and on re-arrest in a new case these can be produced in Court, and an adequate sentence of a deterrent kind be passed on the prisoner as a "professional."

The success then of the future in checking the tendency to increase in the number of petty offences against property, seems to the Chief Commissioner to depend much on the judicious prosecution of bad characters, and on the regular production before Magistrates of the evidence of previous convictions as regards habitual thieves. This procedure will be striking heavily at the root of the evil. Already there has been some progress, for under bad livelihood there were 426 convictions compared with 232 in the previous year. The figures as to previous convictions are not complete, but, as regards one district, the Inspector General of Police writes that "previous convictions have been proved against 132 "persons who had in the aggregate been convicted of 256 "offences, exclusive of the ones for which they were then sent "up for trial, so that the number of previous convictions "proved against criminals would seem to point out that a "good deal of the crime of a district is due to professionals." The whole matter is important and has full attention, and the Inspector General of Police has been directed in future years to supply full details, showing the success or otherwise in different districts of obtaining convictions against habitual offenders. It is noteworthy that hitherto where there has been a decrease in petty thefts and burglaries, it is attributed to the vigorous action taken by the Police Officers against bad characters and confirmed criminals proved to have been formerly convicted. When such action is general the best results may be expected to follow.

Violent crime is not prevalent, and in the whole Province there were only 12 dacoities, most of these being simple robberies by five or more persons. Against crime generally, the action of the Police must be regarded as fairly effective. Out of every 100 cases reported they investigated 85, and they succeeded in obtaining convictions against 73 per cent of the persons whom they arrested. They succeeded in recovering 36 per cent of the property stolen, viz. Rs. 1,95,511 out of Rs. 5,42,096, and though this proportion of recoveries is not absolutely large, it must be considered a fair success when the number of petty thefts with which they have to deal is borne in mind.

Police Force.

The strength of the Provincial Police is 7,533 men of all ranks, and the estimated annual cost is Rs. 12,04,924. The only marked change introduced during the year is the addition of 4 Head Constables and 148 Constables to the Force to guard the Government distilleries and to replace the Chaprassie establishment formerly employed on this duty. The Municipal Police stands at 988 men, at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 1,01,823. The aggregate Force is 8,521 men, costing Rs. 13,06,747. This includes Railway Police.

There is no village or rural Police in the Central Provinces as the term is used in other Provinces in India. There is, it is true, in every village or in nearly every village a village drudge called a "Kotwar" who reports crime, but he is the servant of the village generally, and the headman of the village is the really responsible person. It is to him that the Government looks for employing an efficient agent, and for rendering every assistance in the detection and repression of crime. This is the old Native system in these Provinces, and with the sanction of Government it was not interfered with during the Settlement. It has worked smoothly and successfully, and the Police responsibilities of landholders are steadily enforced. The only alternative would have been an organized village Police, regularly enrolled and acting as a supplemental body to the Provincial Police. The cost of such a Force could not readily have been met, and the whole arrangement would have alienated the landholding class, who would then have acted as an antagonistic element; whereas under the present system in most cases their assist-

ance can be relied on. It may be said then that the village headmen are the rural Police of these Provinces, whose duty it is to have all crime reported and generally to aid the regular Police.

Elaborate arrangements have been made in some districts for throwing villages into circles, and having a system of patrolling through the villages by the regular Police as an aid to the landholders in detecting and suppressing crime.

The following remarks on these arrangements were made in the Police Review :—

"The Chief Commissioner would wish you to submit a special report on the practical results of the village patrolling system,—how many serious offences have these itinerating policemen brought to light, and how often and with what success have they been required to act on the spot against offences which might otherwise have defied detection. If there are any real practical advantages it is well that they should be tabulated and examined. The matter is not one that can be conveniently discussed in an annual report, and no facts have as yet been brought forward showing the success of the system. The mere ferreting out of petty offences effects no good end, and a solitary policeman on his village tour must be *nil* as an agency for suppressing crime. The arrangement is doubtless a popular one in the Force, because the men, to a large extent, live on the villagers, but it is a heavy tax on the people, and only deserves to be enforced if an obvious advantage to the public The policeman away from control anxiously seeking information about crime, pursuing with eagerness bad characters, ready to proceed wherever aid is asked for, and scrupulously protecting the interests of the people, is an ideal. What really happens is that the policeman on patrolling duty does make inquiries at his leisure, which may or may not be of practical value ; but he at the same time makes himself the guest of the village, and, as remarked by one Deputy Commissioner, too often "must have fowls, milk, and other delicacies," which are called for as by one holding authority. The fact is the people in these Provinces are as a rule timid and readily oppressed, and unless an absolute necessity is shown, Mr. Morris does not approve of a village patrol system. If the regular patrolling of public roads,

thoroughfares of all kinds, bazars, and other public places where people resort, is not sufficient to grapple with crime, more extended arrangements must be introduced : but in each case these should be carefully considered, and every precaution taken to save the people from being needlessly harassed."

Criminal Justice.

The criminal work of the Province was disposed of during the year by 116 Stipendiary and 72 Honorary Magistrates. The Judicial Commissioner states that in tracts distant from Courts the need of more Magistrates continues urgent, and this need will be gradually met by appointing more Honorary Magistrates wherever qualified Native gentlemen of the necessary position are available.

Magistrates disposed of 49,504 persons, of whom 62 per cent were convicted ; and of the 3,222 persons punished, 64 per cent were fined, 27 per cent were imprisoned, and 7 per cent were whipped. Of this whole number, 25 were sentenced to transportation and 24 to death. Out of every 100 accused persons 38 fell to be dealt with by Honorary Magistrates, so that they disposed of a large number of cases, and as a body they seem to have discharged the duties entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner. The proper and considerate treatment of Honorary Magistrates is a matter deserving the careful attention of District Officers. In this connection the following remarks were made in the review of the Criminal Report :—

" Cases occasionally crop up showing an abuse of their powers by Honorary Magistrates, and accusations of corruption are not altogether absent. When misconduct is proved, removal from the bench follows as an inevitable punishment, but care is enjoined on local officers in listening too readily to complaints, and a case is now pending before the Chief Commissioner, where the action taken against an Honorary Magistrate is represented as having been based on evidence deeply planned and produced by his enemies. Constituted as native society is with influences often operative which do not appear on the surface, the position of Honorary Magistrates is one liable to misrepresentation, and the difficulty of getting men to accept the position has in some districts been attributed to

the suspicion which might under false information come to be attached to their general proceedings."

It may be hoped that the general sentences passed by the Criminal Courts are judicious, viz. that they are suited in each case to the offence committed and to the palliating or aggravating circumstances surrounding the case. There is much supervision in this respect over individual Courts, but the marked difference in results in some districts which the annual returns exhibited shows that whatever progress has been made there remains room for closer scrutiny. On this subject the following remarks were made by Mr. Morris on the Criminal Report :—

"It is only in very exceptional cases that imprisonment is the most appropriate punishment when the sentence is one limited to a few days. An impression that a fine cannot be paid is no warrant in the Chief Commissioner's opinion for a sentence of imprisonment except as an alternative punishment, and the Chief Commissioner would ask Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to see that sentences of imprisonment are not inappropriately imposed, and that when cases are of a character calling for imprisonment that the sentences passed are adequate. Where imprisonment is a suitable kind of punishment Mr. Morris considers that in most cases a sentence of a few days' imprisonment is likely to do more harm than good, and cannot certainly have any deterrent effect. The suitability of punishments awarded seems doubtful in presence of the unexplained results in the different districts which the punishment tables exhibit. I am to instance in marked contrast Bhandara and Damoh. If in one district, Bhandara, more than half the persons sentenced to whipping were appropriately punished with 10 stripes and less, and 43 out of every 100 persons sentenced to imprisonment were adequately punished with sentences of 15 days and under, then in Damoh, where the results are absolutely dissimilar, there must have been a persistent severity in the sentences of all the Courts. Mr. Morris, however, fears that in Bhandara there has been undue leniency towards criminals. In any case the variations shown by the tables demand scrutiny, and the Chief Commissioner draws prominent attention to the results in order to induce inquiry and effect improvement where defects are found."

•P R H 12 93 420.

This matter of the appropriateness of sentences passed is deserving of careful consideration, for it is unquestionable that if the action of the Criminal Courts is weak, this may be followed by an unwelcome increase of crime; while on the other hand, if imprisonment is resorted to as a punishment when fine is the more reasonable course, there must result to individuals great hardship and injustice.

Judicial administration, Civil.

Turning to the administration of Civil Justice, the statistics show much the same results as in previous years. There were 74,594 suits instituted, compared with 73,955 suits in 1871. There are two features which may be accepted as constant about the Civil litigation of these Provinces. The suits generally are very simple in character, being for adjustment of ordinary money debts, and they are of extremely petty value, considerably more than half of those filed being for sums not exceeding Rs 20. There were 119 Courts open for the trial of Civil Suits. As so much of the litigation is of a very petty kind, it follows that most of the suits are disposed of by the lower Courts of original jurisdiction: thus out of every 100 cases, 56 are decided by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, 15 by Small Cause Courts, 27 by Assistant Commissioners, and only one per cent by Deputy Commissioners, whose Courts in each district possess the highest original jurisdiction. The Central Provinces' Courts Act requires that "every suit shall be instituted in the "Court of the lowest grade competent to try it," and this is the general principle which has been followed in the distribution of Civil business.

In the disposal of Civil Suits, a feature constantly calling for remark has been the small number of suits which came to be contested in Court, the whole Judicial machinery being put in motion in a great majority of cases, merely to result in recording a confession, in inducing a compromise, or in an *ex parte* decree. The higher Judicial Officers have invariably viewed such results as being an unhealthy symptom of over litigiousness, indicating a tendency in the procedure of our Courts unduly favourable to plaintiffs, and year after year the Chief Commissioner has drawn the prominent attention of Courts to the subject. Circular orders have, from time to time, been issued by the Judicial Commis-

sioner with the view of improving the practice of the Courts in the matter of allowing costs, curtailing interest, arranging for instalments, disallowing Pleader's fees in certain kinds of cases, and such like points of detail, which had been too much overlooked with the result of making the action of our Courts inequitable and justly unpopular. The Judicial Commissioner is in a position to state that in these respects there has been some improvement, and he records that defendants have now "a somewhat "greater hope of benefit by appearing and contesting claims "made against them engendered by less perfunctory treat- "ment of petty cases by the Courts." The satisfactory feature then in this year's Civil administration is that cases filed in Court have been more thoroughly sifted, so that the percentage of contested cases has risen from 23 to 26 per cent.

Mr. Morris considers that there is great room for further improvement before our Civil Courts can be regarded as working altogether in a satisfactory manner. He fears that some controlling officers trust to the machinery itself of our Civil Court system to work beneficially, without watching the details of its working in order to modify the "hard and fast" line of settled routine in which Native Courts especially are liable to rest content; and he believes that a closer systematic supervision over the proceedings of subordinate Courts is the surest practical remedy for existing evils. Holding these views he issued the following instructions in the review on the Civil administration of the year :—

"The Chief Commissioner misses in the reports any detail of the nature of the scrutiny exercised by Commissioners and other supervising officers over the proceedings of the lower Courts. The statistics of the year have been closely analysed, and abnormal results which remain unexplained as regards individual Courts duly commented on. But how far decided cases of the Courts have come under regular inspection during the year with the view of testing procedure and correcting general defects of system, is nowhere mentioned. It is only indeed by an occasional inspection of the decided files of Courts that an assurance can exist that the orders as to procedure, especially in uncontested suits, are being thoroughly carried out. The contested suits must receive attention, and they are all liable to be brought under review by an Appellate Court.

But the fear of superficiality and haste in uncontested suits is real, and has in a special Circular been pointed out to the Courts by the Judicial Commissioner. The Commissioner of Nagpur, Mr. Jones, writes :—" I know how strong the temptation to a hard worked Judge is to record as confessions, statements which a little questioning would show to be given under some misapprehension." The same tendency exists in cases compromised, and under these two heads half the cases filed in some Courts are shown as disposed of. The Chief Commissioner hopes therefore that the matter will receive attention during the current year. The individual tendencies remarked on by the Judicial Commissioner as influencing the manner of disposal of suits will in this way be so far checked as to prevent at least undue despatch, should such exist in clearing off cases by lower Courts. The pressure of appellate work being no longer great on Commissioners, the duty of supervision over the subordinate Courts, if somewhat extended, is one from which much permanent improvement may be anticipated."

The question of whether a separate Judicial service would not dispose of Civil work in a more satisfactory manner has been long under consideration; but the conclusion at which Mr. Morris has arrived is adverse to a change of system in these Provinces. What any Civil Judicial system requires is a full complement of officers, and adequate local inspection and supervision. Where these exist Civil Judicial duties will be well discharged, whether combined with other duties or not. Whereas if the staff is insufficient, or the control weak, the results must be unsatisfactory. In Bengal, where a separate service discharges Judicial functions, the Courts are not considered efficient, owing apparently to the absence of complete supervision.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872, referring to Native Judges, states: "Sitting, as these men do, entirely alone in out-of the-way places, little controlled in many instances by any Press, or expression of public opinion, and exercising a power, compared to which other powers are small, they much need looking after." It is on this point of effective supervision on which, to a large extent, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner as already urged, good Civil administration depends. Whatever system is in force it is necessary and

desirable that the bulk of Judicial appointments should be held by natives of the country, the majority of whom, to perform good work at all, must be efficiently controlled. On the whole question of the best system for these Provinces, the following are the views which Mr. Morris laid before the Government of India, in letter to the Home Department, No. 2102-102, dated 19th June last, and they may be quoted here in connection with the administration of Civil Justice, the proper arranging of which in all aspects is of such importance to the people :—

"The great advantage of the present system is that taking the district as the unit of administration, it invests in one Officer, the Deputy Commissioner, the whole control within governable limits of all branches of the Administration. After eveything is said, the authority of the office must be sensibly impaired if the Civil Courts are withdrawn from the Deputy Commissioner's supervision, while unless a control as immediate and effective is substituted, there is danger that the weight and character of the subordinate Courts will suffer. If a number of districts were clubbed together and formed into one Judgeship, which looking at the existing amount of Civil litigation and the revenues of the Province, is the most likely shape a reform would take, then it is obvious that the present directness of control would disappear, and remoteness of position would pave the way for all kinds of irregularities. This indeed was the acknowledged weakness of the former system in the Sagar and Narbada Territories, and some of the officers in this Province are in the unique position of being able to speak after an experience of both systems.

The Sagar and Narbada Territories had one Judge for 8 districts, and under him were a body of Principal Sadar Amins, Sadar Amins and Munsifs. For the purpose intended the machinery presented an aspect of comparative completeness, but it failed owing to the weakness of the agency for control, and became unpopular among the people, who too often had little confidence in the subordinate Judges, and felt that the redress of their wrongs, real or fancied, had to be carried to a tribunal so distant, as to be in many cases almost beyond reach. This reproach then cannot attach to the existing system, which being entirely under one control is better understood, and as an alternative certainly appreciated.

It may be said that even making some allowance for a certain weakness of control, a separate Judicial system is the best school for training up a body of officers who are required to administer Civil Law. This, however, is not urged, for it is conceded "that a certain amount of service in the revenue and "general executive department is an indispensable preliminary "to Judicial employment," and Mr. Morris thinks that this applies to natives as well as English officers. In the great majority of cases a native with only a Judicial training becomes narrow and technical, and it is therefore altogether questionable whether the present class of Subordinate Judges would not be badly replaced, if succeeded by officials who had never been associated with the people in all the different experiences which revenue and executive work necessitate.

As to the Assistant Commissioners, their training in all branches is preparing them for the higher offices which in due course they are qualifying to fill. Mr. Stephen's conclusion that "Civil Judicial work is at present ill done, inasmuch as the in-"ferior Judges are better trained for it than the superior Judges "who are not trained at all," may apply to Bengal and other Provinces, but is certainly not applicable here. The officer who is eventually to sit as a District, and then as a Divisional Appellate Judge, has served his apprenticeship from the most rudimentary stage of Civil proceedings, and must as an appellate authority both by education and experience, be much superior to the great body of officers who hold the position under him of Subordinate Judges."

These remarks will show that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, the present system of administration has in no sense failed, and that any change in the direction of appointing separate officers for Civil Judicial duties would be a mistake It is still convenient and popular for all power to be in the hands of one person, and of nearly all the districts it may safely be said that "nothing is attempted which a "single officer cannot do, this being the admitted criterion by which to judge whether an absolute separation of functions should be carried out. Such being the case, the following expression of opinion in the Minute, page 96, has great force as regards these Provinces, "any sudden or violent changes in existing sys-"tems are always objectionable for obvious reasons, but un-

"der the circumstances of Indian administration they would "be dangerous and mischievous to the last degree." Nothing then could be worse than alterations of system in Provinces, where local feeling is adverse to change, and where the necessity for action, independent of such opinion, even on theoretical grounds, is neither pressing nor important.

Prisons.

The Jail section of this report shows that in 1873 a larger number of prisoners were confined: the average daily number of prisoners being 3,232, compared with 2,673 in 1872. This increase is in the main due to the provision in the new Criminal Procedure Code which requires sentences of whipping to be carried out by the officer in charge of the District Jail, instead of by a Magistrate. As a result, Magistrates in the interior have often given imprisonment as a punishment instead of whipping. In nearly all districts essential buildings have now been provided, and little remains to be done before the Jails of the Province will be placed, as regards accommodation for all practical purposes, in an efficient state. The sanitary condition of the Jails too is satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners, on the whole, has been good.

The point which has specially claimed attention during the year in connection with Jail administration, is the exaction of proper labour from prisoners. The following remarks in the Jail Review, addressed to the Inspector General of Prisons, and circulated to all Officers, show what has been done and ordered:—

"The Chief Commissioner believes that a successful effort has been made during the year to give effect to the reiterated orders which have issued for employing as many prisoners as possible, sentenced to labour, on real hard labour, so that imprisonment may come to operate as an effective punishment. You are no doubt correct in asserting that officers now "are "more alive to the absolute necessity that exists for making "jails other than pleasant places." One form of hard labour which has been greatly extended is "oil pressing," and at the close of the year there were 157 such presses at work compared with 39 in the previous year.

On the question of hard labour, there is much difference of opinion, the experienced Superintendent of the Jabalpur Jail, Colonel Ranken, urges that weaving is much more dis-

tasteful to many prisoners than grinding wheat, stone breaking or digging, and there is no doubt that when a full quantity of work is exacted, weaving must be both hard and irksome. The fact is no very arbitrary line can be drawn, and all work imposed could be made hard if a full daily amount was required to be performed. Extra mural work cannot generally be made either hard or irksome, and has been almost everywhere stopped.

The stringent enforcement of effective labour arrangements has now such complete attention that the Chief Commissioner will make no further remarks on the subject. He would ask Jail Superintendents to be guided by the notes made on the general results in each Jail. I am, however, to convey the Chief Commissioner's dissent from the following remark in the 42nd paragraph of the Jail report :—" It would neither be possible nor politic to keep a long sentenced man continuously at hard work, he should on his first admission to jail taste its discomforts, and afterwards be placed on light labour." This might be misunderstood, and if acted up to literally, might result in the long term convict taking rather a favourable view than otherwise of his life in jail as a whole. To continue a long term prisoner on such work as grinding wheat or breaking stones would be a mistake, but after a time to transfer him from such work to picking cotton or cleaning jail paths would be equally a mistake. His sentence of rigorous imprisonment under such a practice would for long be only mildly punitive. What is required is that he shall through the whole period of his sentence do *real* work, and under a proper system it is possible to make this work both irksome and remunerative. This then is what Jail Superintendents should aim at, and weaving is perhaps one of the most exacting and yet most paying forms of labour if properly managed, that can be devised. With short term men, and especially the classes imprisoned for offences against property, it is immaterial whether the employment be remunerative or otherwise, provided it is so galling as to have an effect powerfully deterrent. Real light work falls naturally to the weak and infirm, the convalescent and sickly, and to put great strong men on such work as a relief, because they have been long in prison, would be a very useless and injudicious waste of power.

The progress which has already been made in rendering imprisonment deterrent and punitive, and in exacting hard labour from prisoners will, Mr. Morris is confident, be steadily continued. At the same time this labour must as far as possible be made productive, and the Superintendents who arrange most effectually for making really hard labour remunerative will well deserve special credit for success obtained over difficulties not yet any where entirely overcome. Some Superintendents indeed are extremely resourceless in the matter of arranging for suitable productive labour, and in one Jail visited by the Chief Commissioner during the year, owing to this absence of administrative power, many prisoners were employed in carrying heavy sand bags because the Superintendent could not devise any profitable mode of employment. Here was a lamentable waste of power. Special orders were issued at the time on the subject, and it is hoped that this kind of failure may not recur."

Rigorous imprisonment will become a most effective punishment, when felons on leaving the prison gates, carry away with them a real horror of Jail life. This is especially necessary in the case of re-convicted criminals, and has not always been borne in mind. It is from these men as a class that society requires to be specially protected and on whom imprisonment hitherto has had but little deterrent effect. No doubt the Courts are also partially to blame, for the statistics of the Nagpur Jail show several cases of prisoners imprisoned for a seventh and eighth offence whose sentence is a few months' imprisonment. The orders of the year in the Departments of Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons have been directed to obviating such results. What has been required is that as regards habitual thieves, the Police shall produce the evidence of previous convictions, that the Courts on receiving such evidence shall pass a full and adequate sentence on the prisoner, and that the Jail authorities shall see that a sentence of rigorous imprisonment is properly interpreted and involves as an appropriate penalty the performance of some real hard and irksome labour. Mr. Morris is sanguine enough to hope, that if due effect is given to these instructions, some check may be placed on the large number of petty thefts and burglaries which form so prominent a feature in the Criminal returns, and which cannot but prove harassing to the people.

Land Revenue.

It will be convenient now to refer to the different sections treating of revenue. The Settlements of all the districts in the Province, excepting Sambalpur, having now for some years been completed, the Land revenue demand from year to year shows but little change. Lapses and resumptions of rent-free tenures add annually something to the rent-roll, and the actual collections are influenced by the favourableness or otherwise of the seasons. The Land revenue realizations of 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 60,30,559, and the balances only amounted to Rs. 8,320, or 0·14 per cent on the demand. These again chiefly occurred in the rice districts, where, as already shown, there was to a large extent a failure of crop, so that on the whole the revenue demand has as usual been everywhere realized with ease and punctuality, a fact amply illustrating the general moderation of the Land Revenue assessments.

Forests.

There has been a large increase of revenue from the Government forests, and during the last few years the receipts from the District forests managed by Deputy Commissioners have advanced from two and a half lakhs of rupees to between four and a half and five lakhs. An increase of revenue was not aimed at in the revised arrangements which have been carried out. The first necessity is to preserve the forests, and this has been kept in view. The enhanced revenue has probably, to a large extent, resulted from the imposition of somewhat higher rates on Forest produce removed from the jungles, and also from the appropriation of the profits of the old Contractor class.

Nothing could be worse, in the interests of the people and the Government, than the former system of management. It was called the farming system, and its main feature was this' that certain tracts of forests were leased out each year to farmers at a sum regulated by public auction Having obtained the lease, they realised the recognized forest dues from all who resorted to the forests for timber, grass, firewood and other jungle produce. It was impossible to impose an effective check on extortion, and the complaints of exaction were in all districts of frequent occurrence, while as regards the forests themselves there were instances of reckless and indiscriminate waste, from Contractors carting away large quantities of timber and other produce on their own account, so that they

might continue to reap a profit when their year's farm was at an end, supposing another auction purchaser in the subsequent year outbid them for the lease.

The system which has been substituted in most districts is open to the objection that a regular rate is not always imposed in proportion to the timber, grass, &c. removed from the forests, but that payment of a fixed annual sum permits, in the open forests, almost indiscriminate removal. The subject is a difficult one, because the circumstances of different districts are very dissimilar, and Mr. Morris fears that some time will elapse before it can be said that forest arrangements are on an altogether satisfactory footing. Modifications must continue to be introduced wherever experience shows that the changes made do not, on the one hand, adequately supply the regularly recurring requirements of the people, or do not, on the other, sufficiently provide for future wants, by schemes of rotation, so devised as to preserve the general Forest areas from anything like permanent deterioration.

It may be said that in scarcely any district has the problem yet been satisfactorily solved of how the people are to continue being supplied with forest produce, while the forests themselves are in no way being injured. The Chief Commissioner hopes with the assistance of the trained Forest Department to obtain a working plan for the forests of each district, which from a professional point of view will lay down, for a succession of years, from what tracts successively the annual drain should be supplied, and what alternating period of rest should be allowed to admit of re-production in tracts that have already been too freely drawn from, and which must obtain, if they are to be preserved at all, an interval of rest. Doubtless the wooded areas of the Province are extensive, but the Forest reports show, that in all accessible jungles, there has been cutting without discrimination, which the timely interference of the last few years has alone prevented from reaching a stage past remedy.

There can be little question that the present District Forest system is very favourable to the people, and it has therefore the support of District Officers, while the Forest Department points out that in the interests of the Forests it is wasteful. Licenses are generally issued or commutation

allowed at fixed annual rates, which authorize the removal, without any restraint, of certain kinds of jungle produce for use only. This is subject to abuse, because under cover of one rate several households may be supplied, or for one payment, timber for use for years, or for sale can be removed. These are the kind of difficulties to be dealt with, and it may be necessary eventually to have forest posts for the realization of dues on all produce removed. The whole subject has persistent attention, and it may safely be asserted that in arranging all that requires to be done, considerable progress has already been made.

Excise.

The Excise revenue has shown considerable buoyancy, having advanced from Rs 10,34,100 to Rs. 11,63,319. On this subject the Chief Commissioner has remarked, "an increasing revenue from Excise is usually made the occasion for remark on the growing demoralization of the people. In these Provinces, however, the increasing revenue is, in the main, not a result of spreading consumption and excess, but of better administration. Thus in opium, the chief increase has resulted in the Eastern districts, where a new system was adopted, and Government opium issued to Contractors. The price of the drug was thus greatly enhanced, and this, together with the profits which formerly went to the Opium traders, being appropriated by Government in the shape of duty, yielded a larger revenue on apparently a smaller consumption. Again as regards spirits, the difficulty has always been to cope with illicit distillation in wild tracts, and to suppress smuggling where our border marched with Native States, or where other circumstances facilitated a supply of cheap liquor.

The Sadar Distillery system of management remains as the starting point and mainstay of our Abkari administration, and so long as it is possible, in any tract, to work a distillery with success, no alternative system is attempted. It is under this system alone that the duty can be strictly regulated with reference to issues, and a tangible check placed on consumption. But in nearly every district there are remote tracts where, if the liquor consumed is to be taxed at all, some arrangement supplemental to the Central distillery system must be adopted. In such tracts, a plan, called the "Contract Still system,"

has been introduced, that is, Native stills are licensed at certain fixed or competition rates. Experience has shown that distilleries will only succeed in populous tracts, and liquor issuing from them cannot compete with contraband liquor in wild and hilly areas, or where smuggling is possible from Native States. Under the Contract Still system it can compete, because the liquor issued is cheaper, not having to pay a fixed duty per gallon, while cost of transit is saved, the stills being located within a narrow and easily controlled area of consumption which the Contracter takes care to supply himself, every bottle smuggled involving to him a money loss.

In reality then it is a mixed system which is worked in these Provinces, and what Mr. Morris has steadily aimed at is, to have such Abkari arrangements matured in each district as are adapted to the varying circumstances of differently situated localities It is a subject on which very extreme views are entertained, and at one time so great was the belief in the efficiency of the Distillery system alone that in many parts of these Provinces, after that system was first introduced, no duty paid liquor could be obtained at all except in the vicinity of towns. The result was much illicit distillation and smuggling. Then a re-action set in and officers advocated a return once more to the old farming system. After much inquiry and consideration the system described has been adopted, viz. "Central Distilleries" supplemented in outer areas by Native stills. and the whole arrangements are now in a condition which promise to work smoothly and successfully. There are those who would not under any circumstances be prepared to admit the ordinary Native still arrangement as a necessity, from the dread felt of extending the area of drunkenness; but in these Provinces the withdrawal of the supplemental Native Stills which have been sanctioned would in no way promote an enforced abstinence; on the contrary an impetus would be given to smuggling and illicit distillation, which while otherwise demoralizing would assuredly encourage excess. Practically the system now in force does as far as possible check consumption, and though it may not be so effective in this direction as might be desired, it represents the best that can be done, looking at the circumstances with which the Abkari administration has to deal.

In re-organizing Excise arrangements the question of licensing retail shops for the sale of liquor has naturally occupied a prominent place. In connection with the liquor question the best system of licensing is, in India as in England, a point of some difficulty, though here at least vested interests are not strong, and that plan can be adopted, which, while meeting the legitimate wants of the drinking classes succeeds in checking drunkenness. The plan which most commends itself to the Chief Commissioner is fixing the number of shops to be opened in different localities, and then auctioning the right to vend or allowing it to be competed for, and finally issuing the license in favour of the highest bidder if of approved character. This plan wherever tried has been very successful. It controls the number of shops while it increases the revenue, an increase which must result either in placing a higher tax on consumption, or in curtailing the profits of retail vendors. The strong objection to the issue of licenses at fixed rates is the tendency to unnecessarily multiply shops, so that in towns at every turn the facilities for indulgence are so great, as to become to drinkers an almost irresistible temptation. This tendency Mr. Morris has made every effort to effectually restrain.

As regards ganja and opium, the due taxation of which is arranged by the Excise Department, the following remarks were made in the review of the Excise Report:—

"The revenue from ganja has fallen from Rs. 55,824 to Rs. 50,708, and would be an altogether satisfactory result if it indicated a decreased consumption. But as ganja is largely grown for "private use by people in the enclosures round their houses," it follows that very much of the ganja consumed pays no duty at all. The whole subject of placing restrictions on the cultivation of ganja is under consideration, and until this is done all attempts to control consumption must be of an extremely feeble kind. Although the revenue in the whole Province from taxing ganja is only half a lakh of rupees, there are no less than 1,133 shops for the sale of the drug, a fact clearly proving how general is its use, and how unrestricted cultivation must present it everywhere at a low price. Everywhere the extreme cheapness of the drug affords a temptation to vicious indulgence, which some sensible

rise in the duty realized thereon is alone perhaps calculated to check. This check will be possible once the cultivation of the plant has been placed under proper restrictions.

It has already been stated that the revenue from opium has greatly increased, viz, from Rs. 1,93,672 to Rs. 2,73,833, and that this has chiefly resulted from stopping the cultivation of the poppy in the Eastern districts and supplying contractors for retail vend with Government opium at a fixed price. This new system has caused an increase in one district, Raipur, of 385 per cent, and in another district, Bilaspur, of 351 per cent. The price of the drug has vastly risen, and the object of the change has been thoroughly realized, viz., a larger revenue on a smaller consumption. The extension of the same system to other districts awaits the sanction of the Government of India. At present the system in other districts is to auction the monopoly of vend, leaving each contractor to supply himself with opium, while the cultivation of the poppy is to a certain extent controlled but not prohibited. Experience has shown that a full revenue can rarely be realized in any district where the poppy is extensively cultivated, owing to the difficulty of checking illicit sales by the cultivators. Either the cultivation must be very closely controlled, or else entirely stopped, and if effect is given to this view under the orders of the Supreme Government, the management of the opium revenue in these Provinces will be placed on a proper footing."

Assessed Taxes, Pandhri.

On the subject of Assessed Taxes, the Chief Commissioner has little to add to the remarks in the Revenue report:—

Pandhri Revenue.

"The incidence of the Pandhri, which is a local tax on non-agricultural incomes, has with the sanction of Government been most beneficially modified during the year, and the Imperial Income tax has been altogether abolished. In these Provinces, however, the abolition of the Income Tax did not exempt from assessment the well-to-do non-agricultural classes, who, being no longer subject to Imperial taxation on their incomes, became liable to the Provincial Pandhri. The result then was to bring on the Pandhri lists all non-agriculturists

with incomes above Rs. 100 per annum, who in the previous year were subject to Income Tax. The Pandhri lists gained by the accession of these persons, but at the same time all the poorer classes of payers were entirely relieved from the burden of the tax by the minimum annual income liable to the tax being raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. This has been felt as a great relief, and whereas the number of payers of the tax stood in 1872-73 at 143,892, the persons liable in the past year only amounted to 21,239; and the Chief Commissioner believes it can safely be said that in all districts the limitation in the range of the tax has resulted in what may be generally regarded as very careful and complete assessments.

The total assessment for the Province is Rs 1,44,415, compared with Rs. 2,21,691 as formerly assessed; and although this is a heavy loss to Provincial revenues the Chief Commissioner gladly accepts it in consideration of the relief which has been afforded to the great mass of payers on small income, whose profits could not be really gauged, and among whom the general struggle for existence made the imposition of any direct tax of the kind felt as a heavy burden. The actual result then is, that with a loss in revenue of 35 per cent, no less than 85 per cent of the tax-payers have been absolutely exempted, and this the class who, whether rightly or wrongly assessed, were generally too poor to make any protest. The great objection to the Pandhri tax, even as now readjusted, is that being really an income tax under the designation of an old local tax of a different kind, it assesses the trading and other classes, except agriculturists, who in other Provinces have been entirely exempted from any direct impost based on returns or estimates of annual profits. There is some hardship and inequality in continuing an income tax in one Province, when the tax has been abandoned as objectionable everywhere else. It is true the tax is for purely Provincial purposes, but to the tax-payer the distinction seems irrelevant, and all that he can realize is the fact that he has to continue paying income tax under the name of Pandhri. Influenced by these considerations, the Chief Commissioner in the course of the year suggested to Government the entire abolition of Pandhri in the Central Provinces. It was not, however, considered possible by Government to make up in any way the amount required

for Prvincial revenues by an increase in the Imperial assignment, and for the present therefore the question cannot be further discussed."

Stamps.

A reference to the income from Stamps, and the main departments of revenue controlled by the Administration will have been reviewed. The Stamp revenue is on a regular footing as prescribed by law, and the annual fluctuations of income are considerable. A calamitous season, with the unhappy result of increasing indebtedness among the people, has an influence on the Stamp revenue, by adding largely to the number of document Stamps sold, while a rise or fall in litigation is at once evident in the sale of Court Fee Stamps. During the past year there have been no unusual circumstances of a marked kind affecting the Stamp revenue, which stood at Rs. 9,59,464, being somewhat in excess of the income during 1872-73.

Education.

Having now commented on the several points calling for notice as regards the Revenue and Judicial administration, the following remarks are made in connection with other departments, and on general subjects of interest which have occupied attention. There is little change to record in the results achieved by the Department of Public Instruction in the Province during the past year. There are altogether 1,706 schools with 79,849 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 45,042. The ratio of enrolled pupils to population is 1 in 102, and compares not unfavourably with other Provinces, and it seems probable that a larger number of the lower castes is being educated here than elsewhere. A systematic effort is made to educate gradually the masses, and out of 1,706 schools, no less than 1,629 are Primary schools. The standard of our village schools is necessarily a low one, but so many pupils are summoned to field and other work, before even a fair ground-work has been laid, that the progress of education must be slow, and years must pass before any very tangible results will be apparent. As yet it may be said of our village population, that they are indifferent to education, and the ordinary peasant too often considers any smattering of instruction for his son, as a

superfluous accomplishment, in no way enhancing his fitness for the place in life which his destiny requires him to fill. The difficulties to be overcome are thus altogether considerable, and although there is no marked progress to record, Mr. Morris believes that a sure foundation is being laid by the efforts of District and Educational Officers for a future full of promise.

Public Works

The regular expenditure on the ordinary operations of the Public Works Department has amounted during the year to Rs. 13,99,286 (£139,928); and of this sum, the establishment charges though high, being over 22 per cent on the outlay, yet compare not unfavourably with other parts of India. Including exceptional and extraordinary works, the expenditure has been Rs. 19,75,567 (£197,556).

The greater part of the ordinary expenditure has been on maintenance, completion, and repairs. In the Military Department the main works, were the re-roofing of the Royal Artillery Barracks at Kamthi, and the improvement of the Rest houses, at Khandwa. In the Civil Department, the completion of the Jabalpur Central Jail, the re-roofing of the Jabalpur District Court House and Church, the completion of the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, and minor buildings much required in the districts of Mandla, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Sensible progress has been made in the important direction of opening out communications. The Kanhan Bridge, of twelve large arches, a very formidable undertaking, which has been under construction for many years, has been at last completed, and was opened for traffic in September last. In the Sagar Road, which is intended to connect that Military Station direct with the Railway, two sections have been nearly finished, and two more sections advanced, while a vigorous commencement has been made with the unmetalled portion of the Great Eastern Road, and this will be pushed on towards completion during the current year, thus connecting the great grain country of Chhattisgarh by a metalled highway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Under extraordinary works, the Wardha Valley Railway deserves prominent mention, for 18 miles were

completed and opened for traffic during the year. The line is now being pushed on to Warora, where the colliery works are in progress, and this point for the present will remain the terminus. As regards the Chhattisgarh Railway, the whole survey has been completed, and the plans and sections submitted to Government. The Chief Commissioner urged the strong necessity there existed for commencing this line, in a Minute which was forwarded early in the year for the consideration of the Supreme Government, and the Secretary of State. Mr. Morris is in hopes that this important work may now be sanctioned, and that before long he may have the satisfaction of seeing the works commenced.

Mineral Resources.—Coal, Iron, Lime-stone

There is now no question of the quantity of coal at Warora in the Chanda district, where, as already mentioned, regular colliery works are in hand. This has been satisfactorily proved, by the independent investigations of the Mining Engineer, Mr. Ness, who arrived from England in December last. In fact his conclusions, and those of Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Department, are practically identical, viz. that the beds examined and proved, afford an ample supply to meet all possible requirements for a long series of years. The coal has been thoroughly tested, and experiment has established the fact of its suitability for locomotive purposes. The completion of the State Railway to the pits at Warora will make the coal available for employment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and thus materially reduce the cost of working the line, which is a guaranteed one. It may be added that borings at Bandar, about 28 miles from Warora and the Railway, and near the rich iron deposits of Pipalgoan, have resulted in establishing the fact of a new coal field close at hand, with several million tons of coal ready to be worked. Not only, however, is the Chanda district rich in coal, but its iron resources are very great. The report by Mr. Bauerman, deputed from England, who inspected the locality, was received by the Chief Commissioner some months ago. Mr. Bauerman, whose special mission was to investigate the iron resources of the country, places the Lohara ores of this district in the first rank of Indian ores. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ness also give the strongest opinions as to

the excellent quality of the ores, while the quantity is sufficient to meet every demand. As limestone for fluxing is found in the vicinity of the coal and iron, Mr. Morris believes that there is no locality in India, where the manufacture of iron can be attempted with greater prospect of success.

The following extract from his Minute on the whole question, will show the stage which the proposals for experiment have at present reached :—

"The question which has now to be considered, is the suitability of the coal for employment in the manufacture of iron, for, were it found completely suited for this purpose, the proximity of large deposits of excellent ore, together with limestone for fluxing, would afford facilities for iron manufacture, unequalled in any known locality in India, the tract being directly connected by rail, or rather about to be, with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line.

"With every other advantage then in favour of success in manufacturing iron at Warora, or other convenient locality in the Chanda district, the point remains, is the quality of the coal of a kind to admit of such manufacture? The conclusion is, that a large proportion (probably from 30 to 40 per cent), is too friable to stand "burden" in the furnaces, being the technical form of expression for a capacity to bear weight; and this being so, the whole of the coal as excavated, is not suitable for blast furnace purposes. Mr. Ness, however, who may be accepted in this matter as a competent authority, would adopt the small coal and "slack" for blast furnace purposes, by putting it through a regular process, and thus effectually utilizing it as "patent fuel." He says that the only course open when a friable coal, like a large proportion of that at Chanda, has to be dealt with, 'is to make it into blocks of fuel,' and his experiments in this direction having been successful, he is in the position to recommend the erection of 'two medium sized blast furnaces, capable of producing say 150 tons a week of pig iron, and converting the greater portion of it into steel by the Bessemer process.'

"This recourse to practical experiment is the only method of ascertaining once for all, whether the rich resources of this special tract in iron ore, coal, and limestone, can be profitably utilized by Government in the manufacture of iron; and I think, looking at all the facts brought forward by Mr. Ness, that the experiment may fairly be regarded as full of promise. The single difficulty in the way of a successful issue lies in the quality of a portion of the coal, and there seems every prospect of Mr. Ness being able effectually to surmount this difficulty, by using this portion in the shape of "patent fuel." I would particularly draw attention to Mr. Ness' report, where he describes the process he has tried, and gives as his opinion 'that patent fuel can be made with the small coal or "dross" from the Warora coal, and with native products as a cement, with perfect success.' When such encouraging results have followed the experiments tried in a rough way with local means available on the spot, there can be little doubt that with proper appliances provided by Government, the sanguine anticipations of success entertained by Mr. Ness may be concurred in, as resting on certain and reasonable grounds.

"It may be said then that the thorough utilization of the whole of the vast coal beds of Chanda, depends on the economic success of the conversion of the coal into "patent fuel." In no other way can the marked defect in Chanda and other Indian coals, viz. the tendency to rapid disintegration, be entirely overcome, and such being the case, it becomes of great importance to carry out experiments in as complete and satisfactory a manner as possible. It is believed that at no other spot are the facilities for experiment so considerable as at Warora. The raw materials are all at hand, there is competent European agency, and the Warora coal is believed to be as good as any indigenous coal for the purpose. As removed from the pit, the whole of it is not favourable for producing high temperature, or for iron smelting, but for these purposes no Indian coal takes a high place. Whatever its comparative drawbacks as noted by Mr. Hughes, viz. excessive moisture, deficiency of fixed carbon, and large proportion of sulphur, these do not affect its value when converted into "patent fuel," and its suitability for this purpose has been

tested by a practical Mining Engineer, so that for the experiment advocated, it is really almost as good as any coal that could be tried.

"I would therefore strongly recommend that Mr. Ness be authorized to carry out his proposal, to erect two medium sized blast furnaces at Warora, and to make the attempt to manufacture iron, by proving the suitability of the large coal for blast furnace purposes, and by putting the small coal and "slack" into the shape of "patent fuel." He would produce, if successful, pig iron, and, as already stated, convert it into steel by the Bessemer process. Mr. Ness is of opinion, that in this way he would solve the problem, whether the coal, lime, and iron ore, admit of being profitably utilized for the manufacture of iron, by a special expenditure of Rs. 2,000, but I think it would be safer to place at his disposal Rs. 5,000 for this purpose. Even this sum is quite insignificant, when the very great importance of the experiment is considered in reference to the industrial interests of the country, and I am confident that the Government of India will not withhold its sanction to this outlay."

Nothing more, then, can be done in connection with this great mineral field, till the results of the experiments above proposed are reported. As regards other coal fields in the Province, it may be said that the Betul field, within thirty miles of the Itarsi Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is full of promise. Its extent and capabilities have yet to be tested, but it may be noted as a satisfactory feature, so far as quality is concerned, that the experiments made on the Locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, though by necessity dealing only with the surface coal, justify a favourable opinion of the coal for Locomotive purposes. In the Narbada Valley borings for coal have been going on during the year, but no success has yet been attained.

It may be noted that copper was discovered during the year on an island in the Narbada River, in the Narsinghpur district. The quality, as tested at the Calcutta Mint from specimens, is shown to be good, and it now remains to pursue investigation further, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the bed.

Sanitation.

The following orders have issued so that suggested sanitary improvements may receive persistent attention, and progress with some kind of system, so far as funds are forthcoming for the purpose :—

"The Sanitary Commissioner after carefully inspecting a Municipal town, should submit a report to the District Officer, pointing out in detail all the sanitary defects in the town, in its drainage, water-supply and conservancy arrangements, and what are the dangers peculiar to its position, at the same time indicating in what direction improvements are most urgently required, and the plan on which they may be best carried out.

"The District Officer would, on the first opportunity, lay the Sanitary Commissioner's report before the Municipal Committee, and recommend for execution such of the improvements as the Sanitary Commissioner considers most urgently required, and for the execution of which funds are available. The Committee would then after discussion adopt such resolutions on the proposals as it may deem fit ; copies of these resolutions should then be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, who would forward them, together with a copy of his report, and any remarks on the resolutions he may think requisite, to the Chief Commissioner. At the end of each year the Civil Medical Officer (who always is, or should be a member of all Municipal Committees in his district) should include in his Annual Sanitary Report a detailed account, showing the extent to which the plan of improvement recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner and resolved on by the Municipal Committee, has been acted on. An abstract of these reports would appear in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and if that Officer has been able to inspect the town in the course of the year, he will remark on the character of the work done, and how far the plan laid down has been adhered to. In this way sanitary improvement in Municipal towns will be carried on more systematically, and the limited funds available, be laid out to the best advantage.

"The system also should be adopted with regard to non-municipal towns and villages. The Sanitary Commissioner after his tour of inspection in a district, should submit a concise report of the villages that most urgently require attention, and the nature of the defects that require remedy, and at the end of the year the Deputy Commissioner would forward to the Sanitary Commissioner a list of the villages in which he has been enabled to effect the required improvements."

In almost all Indian towns a good water-supply is an urgent want. This has been met in Nagpur by the completion in 1873, as formerly reported, of the Ambajhari reservoir, which carries to the city through pipes an abundant supply of pure water. It has been effected at a cost to the Municipality of about £40,000, and its beneficial effects will doubtless be apparent in the reduced mortality rate of future years. A reservoir on a similar plan with a clean drainage area, has for some time been in progress at Seoni, the head-quarters of a district in the Jabalpur Division. The Municipality found it impossible to complete the work, but as it was one of pressing importance to the whole community, the Chief Commissioner has recently made a grant for its completion from Provincial Revenues. Other towns, where a defective water-supply is proved to exist, will come to be taken up in the order of urgency, but progress must be slow, owing to the want of funds, which, in this, as in other departments, must continue to bar the immediate execution of requirements, even when their general desirability is a question beyond discussion.

Dispensaries.

The several dispensaries which are located in different parts of every district in the Province, continue to afford medical aid every year to a larger number of sufferers. During the past year there was an increase of over two per cent in the number of patients treated, the numbers aggregating nearly 322,000 persons. The amount subscribed by Natives towards the support of charitable dispensaries was also larger, and so far as increased subscriptions, and more extended applications for relief may be relied on as indications of a greater apprecia-

tion of the benefits of these institutions, the results may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The better-off classes have often special facilities for separate treatment, but for the poor, these charitable dispensaries present everywhere the only possible means of relief, and do an amount of good, which the most prejudiced among Natives themselves are ever ready to acknowledge.

Vaccination.

The work of vaccination progresses but slowly, but each year sees some advance made. In 1873-74 there were 131,000 operations, being a considerable increase on the previous year. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that 4 out of the 19 districts may now be considered to be fairly protected from the ravages of small pox, and the Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned an additional grant from Provincial Revenues, to entertain an establishment sufficient to carry vaccination over the complete area of 3 more districts. It is impossible to get a trained staff of vaccinators, and to have them efficiently supervised in every district, and the further spread of vaccination in these Provinces must wait till an efficient and qualified agency is available. Meanwhile the effort is being made to protect effectually each area taken up, and thus to acquire the confidence and hearty co-operation of the people.

Land transfers.

The question of land transfers has occupied much attention during the year. Several hundred estates or shares in estates are found annually changing hands, and Civil Officers are almost unanimous in the opinion, that the old class of landed proprietors is being gradually ruined. The result is, that representations are made to the Chief Commissioner, and a policy of inaction seems no longer possible.

It is universally admitted as undesirable, and in its political results disastrous, that villages should, under the operation of our laws, pass away from the old agricultural classes into the hands of a body of money-lenders and traders. In these Provinces the evil is one of recent growth, and dates from the completion of the last Settlement, which in no district goes further back than ten years. Prior to the Settle-

ment, land was inalienable, and descended from father to son, with a certainty thoroughly in keeping with all Native feeling and tradition. At the Settlement, proprietary right was conferred on all landholders, and with this gift the whole condition of the tenure became suddenly changed. The change was doubtless in many respects a most beneficial one, and in promoting the general prosperity of the country, and the people, has been of an advantage, which no other single measure under our rule could have equalled. But officers acknowledging this, still urge that drawbacks and difficulties have intervened as a consequence of the proprietary status, which are patent everywhere, and which, unless dealt with in time, will permanently alienate from the Government the sympathies of an influential and important section of the agricultural community.

What the newly created proprietor cannot understand is the advantage of a gift, which enables him suddenly to be sold out of his ancestral property under a decree of Court for debt, or an equally effective ejection under an order of foreclosure in cases of mortgage. It is perfectly legal, but nothing will convince him that it is just. No doubt all this follows as the penalty of foolish extravagance ; but it never followed before, and to the system which admits it, is attributed all the ruin and misery, which may only be the natural out-come of much personal recklessness in the matter of expenditure.

It is also urged as regards landholders' debts, that they are contracted on very unequal terms. As a body, the landholders are ignorant and unbusiness-like, and they have to deal with a monied class, whose business wits are sharpened from the pursuit of a hereditary calling. At the moment of borrowing, whether for a marriage or with the view of adjusting village losses, the landholder's necessities seem very great, and with a dim perception of consequences, he agrees to the most exorbitant, often exacting and inequitable, terms. No pressure to adjust is made till interest has assumed formidable proportions, and when the debt approaches the value of the landed security involved, the Civil Courts are appealed to, and finally the estate passes away from the family for ever

The Chief Commissioner has the whole question under consideration, and proposes to submit shortly definite recommendations to the Government of India, aimed at protecting the interests of the landholding body. This must be done without unnecessarily impairing credit, or throwing obstacles in the way of voluntary transfer,—steps which might, in their consequences, cause a serious depreciation in the value of all property in land.

Revenue and Tenancy Bills.

The remedies finally decided on will be embodied among the provisions of the Central Provinces' Revenue Bill, now far advanced. In connection with the legislation necessary in the interests of the agricultural classes, it may be stated that the Central Provinces' Tenancy Bill has been completed, and places for the future the position and status of all classes of ryots on a clear and stable basis. When these two Bills, *viz.*, the Central Provinces' "Tenancy" and "Revenue" Bills, after consideration by Government, have been duly passed by the Legislative Council, the Revenue Law of the Province in all its details will be in a complete and satisfactory shape, readily administered after a short experience by the younger officers of the Commission, who, at present, grope their way to right procedure and practice through much doubt and difficulty. More important even than this, the relations between landlord and tenant will be clearly defined, and the litigation among these classes reduced probably within narrower limits, admitting of uniform treatment in, and ready adjustment by, our Courts.

Trade.

The trade section of the report shows considerable briskness as regards the regular business transactions of the Province, and contrasts favourably with the average of previous years, notwithstanding the extensive failure of the rice crop. The imports stand at 117,761 tons, value £4,399,134, and the exports at 209,157 tons, value £3,148,598—total 326,918 tons, value £7,747,732, being both in imports and exports an advance on the figures of 1872-73. There was a considerable increase in the importation of English piece-goods, salt, and sugar, and in the export of grains, oil seeds and lac; and these, with cotton, form the chief articles of trade. There was apparently a good business done in cotton, though the export figures are not so high as in the previous year. On the whole the trade statistics may be accepted as exhibiting fairly satisfactory results.

Local Treasuries and Accounts.

The Accountant General of the Province has devoted much attention during the year to introducing improved procedure in local treasuries, and with this view has abolished a mass of Circulars, over 400 in number, which he has replaced by a clear and concise Manual on Treasury and Account matters. In the Treasury rules, three points especially have been aimed at :—

(1.) To take away from local officers anything that requires a knowledge of account-keeping, and to transfer to the Central Office all mere adjustment transactions and entries, and as much as possible of the work of distribution of receipts and charges to their proper heads.

(2.) To abolish all extra-treasury transactions, several departments having adopted the irregular practice of appropriating receipts to expenditure, without passing them through the Treasury Accounts as receipts and expenditure of Government.

(3.) To point out the connection between Departmental returns and Treasury transactions, so that they may be strictly consistent with each other.

A complete system of accounts has been prescribed for Local and Municipal Funds, and their whole expenditure submitted for the first time to proper audit. The correct balances for each district are being carefully prepared, and reconciled with the Treasury Accounts—a matter of pressing importance, hitherto overlooked, and essential, if District Officers are to understand clearly the actual financial position in which they stand as regards their Local Funds. The Provincial Accounts, also, it has been necessary to make up for three years, a laborious undertaking now far advanced. The year, therefore, has been one of special activity in the Account Department, the new Accountant General, who joined in December last, having carried through a series of reforms, which will ensure the observance of proper system in all Treasuries, and a larger assurance of accuracy in the Public Accounts.

Abolition of Customs line.

The Southern and Eastern sections of the Inland Customs line in these Provinces were abolished from the 1st April last, and this was effected by so re-arranging the duty on the salt im-

ported, as to remove the risk of any loss to the Imperial Revenues. This action on the part of Government—especially in the Eastern districts—has been felt as a great boon by the people. The question as to the practical feasibility of abolition, in order to relieve the masses from what they felt as a heavy burden, and as an irresistible temptation to smuggling across the line, with its attendant demoralizing influences, has long been under consideration, and its final solution has been a source of much satisfaction to Mr. Morris.

Transfer of Taluks to Madras Presidency.

In closing this review of the year's administration, the Chief Commissioner would mention that from the beginning of the official year, the Badrachellam and Rekapilly Taluks, situated on the Godaveri River in the Sironcha District, have, with the sanction of the Government of India, been transferred to the Madras Presidency. It has been represented for some years that the position of these Taluks, and the language spoken by the people, Telegu, rendered their management easier from the adjoining Madras District of the Godaveri, than under existing arrangements in these Provinces. The transfer, therefore, has been carried out on the original recommendation of this Administration, and it is believed that in every way the change will prove a convenience to the people.

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PART II

1. In the Administration Report for 1872-73 the following subjects have been treated in permanent form for reference in pages 1 to 33:—

1.—Physical and Political Geography.

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*
2.—*Historical Summary.*
3.—*Form of Administration.*
4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*
5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*
6.—*Civil Divisions of British territory.*
7.—*Details of the last Census, tribes and languages.*

In accordance therefore with the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873, these special chapters are not re-printed, and the present Report is confined to the administration proper of the year in the several departments.

8.—*Changes in the Administration*

2. The only proposed change in the form of administration matured during the year for excluding certain non-feudatory estates from the "Laws Local Extent Bill" now under the consideration of the Legislature. These Zamindari estates, 23 in the Chhattisgarh division, 20 in the Chanda district of the Nagpur Division, and 11 in the Narbada Division, have been selected from a larger number as being in remote or wild, inaccessible tracts, where though nominally subject to the Acts generally in force in the Central Provinces, it would be difficult to establish Police and Magisterial authority, while those functions are now being exercised by the Zamindars to an uncertain, but more or less limited, extent, with the tacit sanction of the local Government. It has been proposed to place them in the position of the Cuttack and Chota Nagpur Tributary Mehals in Bengal, and to prescribe rules for regulating the Criminal, Civil and Revenue procedure in them on what is known as the Non-regulation system of administration.

3. Another change matured and approved by Government during the year, is the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Jails. To make this the more practicable, the supervision of Dispensaries and Vaccination, now exercised by the Inspector General of Jails, will be transferred to the care of the Sanitary Commissioner, within whose province, as connected with public health, they appropriately fall,

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4. The proposal for the transfer of the two southernmost Taluks of Bhadrachelam and Rakapilli, of the Upper Godavari District, to the Madras Presidency, made in 1872, was carried out towards the close of the year under review. The main grounds of transfer were, their remoteness from the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner at Sironcha, their easy accessibility on the other hand to the Collector of the Godavari District in the Madras Presidency, the difficulty of providing an officer in these Provinces with a knowledge of the Vernacular of the people—Telugu, the necessity for protecting the cultivating classes against the Talukdars in the rights and interests conferred at the Settlement, for which there were no establishments provided in the original district scheme, while the family owning the Talukdari rights resided in the adjoining Madras district, where it held other estates, and from whence the supervision of the Collector could be more efficiently exercised. Failing this supervision there had been some emigration into the adjoining Nizam's territory, and further deterioration was to be apprehended. The financial and other administrative results of the transfer will appear in the Report for 1874-75

5. Mention may also be made here of the abolition of the part of the Inland Customs line which ran along the southern frontier of the Province, from Sambalpur in the extreme east, to Chanda in the south. The change took effect a few days after the close of the official year under report.

9.—*Relations with Feudatory States and Frontier affairs.*

6. Reference was made in last year's report to the Khairagarh Feudatory State having been placed under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, this extreme measure having become absolutely necessary from long continued mal-administration and oppression of the worst kind. The sanction of the Government of India to this enforcement of the terms of the patent on which the State is held, was received in September 1873, and since then a full report has been submitted on the administrative arrangements in all departments which the circumstances of the State seemed to require, the provision which has been made for the maintenance of the Chief, his family and retainers, and the arrangements made for freeing the State from its encumbrances. All this has been a work of some magnitude, and has engaged during the year the services of a special officer. A summary Settlement with the landholders has been made for a term of five years. Some oppressive imposts have been abolished, and the demand from the land was fixed at Rs. 1,08,785 per annum, against Rs. 1,16,495 previously realized. Other miscellaneous items of revenue make up the total yearly income of the State to Rs. 1,17,635.

Against this income, the charges are :—

Tribute payable to Government as fixed in 1867	...	Rs.	47,000.
Civil and Police Establishments ...	...	„	10,219.
Contingencies	...	„	3,500.

leaving Rs. 57,000 available, of which Rs. 27,000 have been assigned for the support of the family, and Rs. 30,000 for the clearing off of debt The State will be directly managed by a Tahsildar, and the subordinate Police and other establishments allowed have been cast on the most economical scale consistent with its area, population and revenue. Although thus taken under direct management, the State has not been declared British territory, the Government of India having reserved decision regarding its future management and on the question of succession in the present family. The system of administration is therefore that best known as the Non-regulation, the estate being under the direct political control of the local District and Divisional authorities.

7. The Patna State in the Sambalpur district was taken under direct management in 1871, and the results of its administration for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 have already been laid before the Government of India. Before writing the latter report the Deputy Commissioner had made a lengthened tour through the State, which is both remote and difficult to traverse. The signs of improvement and of returning confidence in the new order of things were everywhere apparent, and a considerable immigration of Khonds, who had fled the country into the neighbouring Zamindaris under the oppression of the deposed Chief, was taking place. The Raja still resides at Sambalpur, and "has generally conducted himself well," while his two sons have shown signs of improvement. The revenue of the State had increased from Rs. 24,918 in the previous year to Rs. 30,999. The expenditure for Civil and Police Establishments was Rs. 15,812, leaving Rs. 8,330 for the maintenance of the Chief and his family, and a surplus of Rs. 6,856, with which, and the surplus of future years, the Deputy Commissioner is in hopes of being able to arrange for clearing off the debts of the estate at an early date. Here too the management is under a Tahsildar, with defined powers in all departments working on the Non-regulation principle, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The revenue of the year was collected in full, which may be accepted as a proof of the moderation of the Summary Settlement made by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to reduce if possible the expenditure in some departments, but it is feared that the heaviest charge, for Police, will not admit of immediate reduction, considering the state of lawlessness from which the State has been only recently freed. There was only one serious case of culpable homicide perpetrated during the year. In the cases of "harbouring offenders" the accused were always Khonds, among whom, the Deputy Commissioner remarks, "it is still held to be a point of honour that a fugitive taken refuge in any one's house is entitled to shelter and pro-

involve the travelling over great distances, will give a full season's work to the Settlement Officer. It is hoped that by the end of the next year the work of this Settlement will be brought to a close, and a final report submitted on all that has been effected. The result will doubtless be a considerable enhancement of the Government revenue; but more important than this, the varied interests in the land of the proprietary and cultivating classes will have been accurately defined and recorded, and a stable foundation laid in a remote region, formerly the scene of rebellion, for peaceful devolopment and progress

14. The question as to the desirability of placing restrictions on the transfer of landed property, as alluded to in paragraph 62 of last year's report, is still under consideration.

15. The questions as to the future position of the Hill Jagirdars of the Chhindwara district, and the nature of their tenure, which have been pending for so long a time, owing to the enquiries rendered necessary to ascertain with accuracy the peculiar circumstances under which these estates are held, has been submitted for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government. The Settlement concluded refers to the estates of the 11 Chiefs noted in the margin,* whose Jagirs lie closely together, and are situated in the mountainous country known locally as the "Mahadeo Hills," being that portion of the great Satpura range which divides the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts, probably the wildest, yet the most picturesque section of the hilly tracts which form the southern boundary of the Narbada Valley. The Jagirs cover an area of 1,000 square miles, containing 534 villages, with a population entirely aboriginal, amounting to about 40,000. The settlement of the ancestors of these Chiefs in the hilly regions which they occupy dates from a period of remote antiquity, of which no records exist. The tenures originated with the ancient Gond dynasty; they flourished uninterruptedly during the period of Mohammadan supremacy, and having survived the wave of Maratha conquest, they have continued important feudal holdings since the country has passed under British rule.

* 1. Harai.
2. Chater
3. Gorakghat
4 Gorpani
5. Batkagarh,
6. Bardagarh.
7 Pachmarhi
8 Pertabgarh.
9. Almod
10. Soupur.
11 Baryam Pagara.

The first distinctive mention of these Jagirdars collectively is found in connection with the disturbances in the Nagpur country which followed the revolt of Appa Sahib in 1818. After effecting his escape, Appa Sahib made for the Mahadeo Hills, and finding a welcome and shelter among the Chiefs, he was joined by Chitu,† the last of the far-famed Pindari leaders. An expedition was sent against him, and he was finally expelled by British arms, but "not‡ without great difficulty, owing to the wild nature of the country." The fact is, this force was probably the first hostile expedition that had ever penetrated the inaccessible county of the Jagir-

† Central Provinces' Gazetteer, page 312.

‡ Chhindwara Settlement Report, para. 9.

dars, for the Settlement Officer notes that after all they owned but a nominal allegiance to Nagpur, and had been in the habit of issuing with their people from their mountain fastnesses and pillaging and harassing the country in all directions.

In dealing with semi-independent Chiefs occupying the position above described, it became essential to enlist their interests and sympathies on the side of order and good government. This duty devolved on Captain Montgomery, the Officer appointed Superintendent of the Chhindwara district when the Nagpur Territory came under British management. He entered into engagements with the Chiefs, re-distributed the villages attached to each Jagir, defined the conditions under which the grants were held, and finally delivered Sanads confirming the continuance of all ancient rights and privileges. This Settlement was carried out in the year 1820, and inaugurated a new era of peace and quiet which has never since been materially disturbed. The result has been that men, who for years were feared by the inhabitants of the plain as the leaders of hill robbers and marauders, have settled down into respected and respectable Zamindars. So great indeed is the change which has passed over Chiefs of this class, that it has been well said that "at present nothing is so remarkable in them as their ready obedience to orders."

Central Provinces' Gazetteer, page 89

In the arrangements which have hitherto been in force, and which have been so successful in reclaiming these formerly lawless Chiefs, the ruling principle has been non-interference with their management, and a uniform liberality as regards the income from all sources which it was considered they should enjoy. If any source of income was appropriated or interfered with by the State, ample compensation came to be awarded, while in other cases personal allowances were conceded purely as a matter of favour, and in order apparently to enable them to maintain their position with becoming dignity. In the matter of tribute the payments have been nominal, and in some cases no money payment is made at all, the fact of allegiance being indicated by a small annual contribution of honey, chironji, or some other spontaneous forest product.

The Jagirs are chiefly inhabited by aboriginal tribes, Gonds and Korkus, whose natural simplicity and manliness remain untainted, owing to their isolation and the difficulty of contact with the more grasping and intriguing races of the valleys and plains. The Settlement Officer describes them as the "most truthful race I have ever met in India, and their social instincts are strongly developed, as evinced by their love for their offspring and their tendency to deify and pay worship to the spirits of their ancestors." The Chiefs are their natural and hereditary leaders. In two cases they are Korkus, and in all the rest Gonds. Being then of the same race, associated together for centuries, the position is one surrounded with traditional veneration, calculated at all times to call forth an unwavering devotion.

The following detail shows how each Jagirdar stands as regards income, tribute, and Government stipend :—

Name of Jagir.	Number of villages	Income from Estate			Annual money tribute	Stipend now paid by Government.
		From villages and land.	From minor sources, Abkari, &c.	Total income.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Harai ...	91	2,003	986	2,989	*Nil	5,128
Chater ...	13	1,228	87	1,315	125	Nil
Gorakghat ...	5	128	112	240	*Nil	240
Gorpani ...	10	355	322	679	*Nil	Nil
Batkagarh ...	89	1,379	895	2,274	26	Nil†
Bardagarh .	39	131	381	512	34	85
Pachmarhi ..	23	423	524	947	21	641
Pertabgarh . .	160	1,393	415	1,808	*Nil	Nil
Almod .	29	262	336	598	34	170
Sonpur ..	61	3,220	1,421	4,641	9	359
Baryam Pagara ..	14	402	160	562	*Nil	384
Total ...	534	10,926	5,639	16,565	249	7,007

Taking these eleven estates *en bloc*, it will be seen that while they pay Government Rs. 249 annually, the holders receive from the Treasury an annual money contribution of Rs. 7,007 The tributes of course represent in each case, excepting Chater, a nominal sum, because little could be realized in a wild and remote tract like the Mahadeo hills, and in early days the imposition of a heavy money assessment involved the risk of those oft-recurring raids on Khalsa villages, which it was the object of the first British Settlement to extinguish. It is probable that a money stipend payable by Government was originally introduced as a further inducement to wean the Chiefs from the allurements even in a clandestine form of a marauding life. However this may be, the stipends in six cases continue up to the present time, and could not now be suddenly withdrawn without creating great dissatisfaction, and seriously hampering the resources of those who have enjoyed them as a special privilege for a long series of years ; they have therefore been recommended to be continued in full for the life of the present Chiefs, and in the case of Harai, Pachmarhi, Gorakghat, Bardagarh, Almod, and Baryam Pagara, in moiety for the next two generations.

* In these cases the tribute consists of a small annual offering of honey &c., which is sold and the amount credited to Government. It is of course quite trifling in money value.

† The Batkagarh Jagirdar received a stipend formerly of Rs. 820. It was a personal grant, and is now omitted as the present holder does not draw it.

With regard to the tributes hitherto paid by the Chiefs no radical change has been made. In lieu of the present payments in kind, cash payments have been substituted. In all cases a nominal increase has been proposed, to assert the right of Government to enhance the tributes, but practically as little change has been made as possible. The table in the margin* gives the proposed tributes, and if they are sanctioned they will remain fixed for the period of Settlement of the rest of the Chhindwara district, leaving the Chiefs an annual revenue, which, though in most cases extremely small, may yet enable them to maintain their positions with fair comfort, and, with other priveleges conceded, preserve their families from the rude shock of suddenly changed conditions.

	Present tribute. Rs.	Proposed tribute. Rs.
1 Harai ...	0	20
2 Chater ...	125	130
3 Gorakghat ...	0	10
4 Gorpani ...	0	15
5 Batkagarh ...	26	30
6 Bardagarh ...	34	35
7 Pachmarhi ...	21	25
8 Pertabgarh ...	0	25
9 Almod ..	34	35
10 Sonpur ...	0	15
11 Baryam Pagara ..	0	10
	249	350

When the future position of the Jagirdars themselves has been settled, the whole arrangements connected with the estates should work on smoothly for the period of the Settlement. Wherever sub-proprietary or occupancy rights were found to exist, these have been recorded by the Settlement Officer, but in estates, situated as these Jagirdaris have been explained to be, the subordinate rights which grow up are of a very feeble kind, and the old feeling of dependence acts as an element alien to the creation of any wish for the recognition of counter-claims.

The general relations of proprietors and tenants are somewhat of a paternal nature in these estates, while the tenants are mostly of a migratory character from their habit of dhya cultivation, and therefore over a great portion of the estates the sole rights which exist in a tangible shape are those of the Chiefs, and their power is exercised in a manner so much in keeping with the traditions of the people, that as a rule, no tenant difficulties arise, and dispossession, and such like grievances, do not exist.

3.—*Waste Lands.*

16. The sales of waste lands in fee simple, or their grant on cultivating leases under the rules, had been suspended in 1871, by orders of the Government of India. Of the 216,213 acres of waste lands sold in previous years, 3,685 acres were resold during the past year for default of payment of instalment of purchase money and interest accruing thereon, as agreed upon under the terms of deed of sale. The plots put up for sale were bought in for Government for the amount due, there being no other bidders. Of the balance of purchase money due at the

commencement of the past year Rs. 15,799 have been collected during the year. With regard to the grant of waste lands on clearance leases, enquiry is being made whether the Government order "that the breaking up of waste lands in the Central Provinces shall be probibited for the present" has resulted in any inconvenience or apparent hardship to the cultivating classes; and also as regards leases already granted, whether the benefits anticipated have resulted. The fiscal result of the management of waste lands will be treated of, as last year, in a separate chapter "Unreserved forests."

4.—*Government Estates.*

17. As stated in paragraph 65 of last year's report, there are no Government Estates, properly so called, in these Provinces.

5.—*Wards' Estates*

18 There were 5 estates of minors brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, and of the 14 under its management at the close of 1872-73, one was since made over to the ward on his attaining his majority. Of the 5 estates added to the list during the year, 3 were in the Jabalpur Division, and 2 in the Nagpur Division. An attempt was made during the year to establish a uniform system of record, and of reporting in connection with these and other Trust estates, but some uncertainty as to the state of the law applicable in the districts of the old Nagpur Province has necessitated a temporary postponement of the measure The information available as regards Wards' estates in the Nagpur districts is therefore not so complete as in the districts of the old Sagar and Narbada Territories, which is given in the following abstract :—

Number of estates under the Court of Wards	...		16
Number of villages comprised in the Estates	...		353
Annual rental demand	..	Rs.	1,24,046
Actual collections	...	„	1,08,045
Balance in train of liquidation or irrecoverable	..	„	16,001
Revenue payable to Government with charges of management and maintenance	...	„	80,281
Surplus, including assets of previous years	...	„	80,619

19. The large estate of 84 villages of the minor, Rajah Randhir Singh of Futtehpur, in the Hoshangabad district, and another of 114 villages in the Jabalpur district, have contributed largely to increase the interests under the management of the Court of Wards. There is however little calling for remark in the reported transactions of the year. The management everywhere is closely superivsed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the education of the minors is attended to.

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislating Authority.*

(Vide Report for 1872-73—page 39)

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

20. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature which were passed during the year 1873, and which affected the Central Provinces in common with other parts of India, were :—

Act V of 1873.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings Banks.

Act VIII of 1873.—An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India.

Act X of 1873.—An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Judicial Oaths and for other purposes.

Act XI of 1873.—An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces and for other purposes.

Act XII of 1873.—An Act for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments.

Act XIV of 1873.—An Act to provide for the security and application of the effects of officers and soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half pay, or discharged

Act XX of 1873.—An Act to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.

3.—*Police.*

The Police Force.

21. At the close of the year the entire Police force numbered 8,521 men of all ranks. The strength of the Provincial force, including Railway Police, now stands at 7,533, and the remaining 988 form the Municipal Constabulary. The only important change in the fixed establishment during the year consisted in the addition to the Provincial force of 4 Head Constables and 148 Constables to guard the Government Distilleries in place of the Chaprasi Establishment formerly maintained for the purpose. This arrangement does not entail any appreciable additional expenditure to Government, while it sensibly promotes efficiency in the matter of guarding the Distilleries, and is an additional safeguard against any fraudulent misappropriation of the revenue realised as Still-head duty.

Railway Police

22. The Railway Police remains in the same condition as last year, but the opening of the Holkar and the Wardha State Railways will doubtless hereafter necessitate some change and additional expense.

Municipal Police.

23. Some improvement has been effected in the tone and efficiency of the Municipal Police, owing to the relaxation of the rule which required that the Constabulary of a town should be entirely chosen from amongst its inhabitants. The rule now is, that only one-half of the Police need belong to the town in which they are residing This admits of considerable freedom in selection, at the same time that it guarantees a thorough knowledge of each town and of its inhabitants on the part of one-half of its protecting force.

Classes which furnish members of the Police Force.

24. The classes of the community from which the Police are principally drawn are Mohammadans, Rajputs and Brahmins, besides Hindus of various castes. The number of Marathas who enlist in the force tends to increase yearly; and the object of obtaining recruits from among the natives of the Province is steadily kept in view.

Cost of the Police.

25. The cost of the entire force is Rs. 13,06,747, distributed as follows :-

Provincial, including Railway Police paid for by the Railway Company	...	...	Rs. 12,04,924
Municipal Police	...	..	„ 1,01,823

Crime.

26. Regarded as a whole, the Criminal statistics of the year may be said to present much the same general results as in the preceding year. In about one-half of the districts of the Province the rise or fall of crime as compared with

1872 has been so inconsiderable, as to warrant the assertion that in them crime has remained stationary. In the remaining districts an increase in the roll of crime in one place is counterbalanced by a decrease in another, and where any marked divergence appears, a satisfactory explanation of it is not wanting. Thus while in one district cases of theft and burglary have become less numerous, owing to the adoption of more stringent measures against bad characters and the enhancement of sentences passed on previously convicted offenders; in other districts a rise in the number of offences is shown which is clearly attributable to better reporting and more vigorous action on the part of the Police in tracing out criminals and bringing them to justice. Had there been any exceptional circumstances, whether of season or otherwise, affecting the whole Province, and influencing in any way the action of the criminal classes, the traces thereof would have been plainly evident in the Police history of the year. As it is, no special influences of general application were at work, and the fluctuations of crime were merely local. It may be said that the crime roll of the year is still above the average of past years. Admitting this to be the case, the explanation is that the Police are still maintaining the more thorough system of reporting with which they were credited last year.

27. The crime for two years is exhibited below, under six main classes :—

	1872	1873
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	281	306
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ..	763	864
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ..	8,115	8,273
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	310	292
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	17,364	17,098
Class VI.—Other offences	3,219	3,550

Under two heads, minor offences against the person, and minor offences against property, there has been a diminution of crime, due for the most part to a decrease in the number of cases of wrongful restraint and ordinary theft. The figures show a rise under all the other heads. It is important however to observe that this rise is not general to all kinds of offences, and is not indeed of a kind to induce anxiety. For instance, while the offences of attempt at murder, grievous hurt, and mischief by fire have increased in number, there have been fewer cases of dacoity and highway robbery.

28. In order to examine the most important statistics of the year in greater detail, and to compare them with the average of past years, the following table has been constructed to exhibit the figures for six years. Group I. includes all heinous crime. Group II. embraces the more com-

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mon offences in the suppression of which the work of the Police principally lies.

		1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	Increase.	Decrease.
GROUP I	Murder by Thugs	...		...	...	..	...	..	..
	Murder by Dacoits	.	4	1	1	...	...	...	..
	Murder by Robbers	10	17	21	12	24	18	..	6
	Murder by Poison. For sake of robbery	6	6	...	...	...	1	1	..
	Murder by Poison. From other motives	2	1	6	4	2	3	1	...
	Other murders. From motives connected with women	13	8	..	14	20	19	..	1
	Other murders. From other motives	53	60	67	35	34	39	5	..
	Total	84	96	95	66	80	80	7	7
	Attempt at murder	20	26	10	12	12	21	9	..
	Culpable homicide	21	28	18	26	24	29	5	...
	Rioting or unlawful assembly	34	35	30	32	24	42	18	...
	Dacoity	29	12	13	10	22	12	...	10
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By poison or stupefying drugs	10	3	...	1	1	..	...	1
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By other means	19	18	7	16	11	9		2
	Robbery. In a dwelling house	8	4	5	2	8	11	3	...
	Robbery. On the highway	31	17	11	10	23	10	..	13
	Robbery. Elsewhere	19	17	14	32	24	36	12	
	Rape	36	27	28	48	32	32	..	..
	Total of Group I	311	283	231	255	261	282	54	13
		a net decrease of 21 cases or 8 per cent.							
GROUP II	Theft by house breaking and lurking house trespass	6,865	11,899	6,044	6,454	8,173	8,251	78	...
	Do. of cattle	1,045	1,663	1,276	1,126	1,408	1,403	...	5
	Do. ordinary	8,796	15,101	8,715	9,478	13,971	13,660	..	311
	Total	16,706	28,663	16,035	17,058	23,552	23,314	78	316
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	400	506	418	379	436	470	34	..
	Mischief by fire	24	49	42	80	77	180	103	..
	Coining, &c.	82	90	72	69	93	96	3	..
	Total of Group II.	17,212	29,308	16,567	17,586	24,158	24,060	218	316
		a net decrease of 98 cases or 4 per mille							
	Grand Total of Groups I. and II.	17,523	29,591	16,798	17,841	24,419	24 342	272	349
		a net decrease of 77 cases or 3 per mille.							

29. There has been a net increase under Group I. of 21 cases or 8 per cent. The number of cases is above the average of six years; still it does not equal the number of offences in 1868 or 1869; and it should be noted that the principal increase is in cases of rioting or unlawful assembly, none of which are reported to have been of any significance. In fact they were almost entirely mere street brawls, caused by some local and momentary excitement, and as such can scarcely be said to fall within the category of serious crime.

Group I.

Murders and cases of rape stand at the same figure as last year, and are below the average of six years. The following also are below the average—dacoity, robbery.

Attempts at murder have increased by 9, and culpable homicide by 5 cases. They are both above the average. Looking therefore at serious crime as a whole, it is to be noted that the fluctuations in the various kinds of offences of a violent character are very unequal, an increase under one head being more or less counterbalanced by a decrease under another head, and when judged for a series of years, the result arrived at is that the more heinous offences have not increased.

Five of the 80 murders reported during the year were committed by lunatics, and 2 had their origin in the belief in witchcraft. There was no murder by Thugs or Dacoits or by professional poisoners.

The greater number of the 12 dacoities were of little significance, and several were mere robberies by five or more persons. Chanda has been free from this class of offence during the year for the first time since the organisation of the Constabulary Dacoities altogether have decreased by ten cases and robberies by one

30. The net decrease under Group II. is 98 cases or 4 per *mille*. The large decrease of simple thefts is ascribed to the more rigorous prosecution of bad characters, and the greater exertions made to produce evidence of former convictions, with a view to enhanced punishment against offenders. The decrease occurred for the most part in the Nimar, Narsinghpur and Chanda districts. The number of cases taken up against receivers of stolen property has increased. A much greater number of offences under the head of mischief by fire has been returned, to be explained in the main by the fact that the District Superintendent, Chanda, in order to check the tendency on the part of the Police to report all fires as accidental, issued instructions ordering that every case in which there was the least suspicion of the commission of an offence, should be returned as a case of mischief by fire. The increase therefore is probably only nominal so far as that district is concerned.

Group II.

31. Speaking generally, and except with regard to the recovery of stolen property, the action of the Police has been more successful than last year. It will

Police action.

be convenient to comment first on the manner in which the more serious offences have been dealt with, and then to give some account of their action in connection with crime in general.

Murder.

32. The number of murders reported during the year was 80—

By robbers	18
By poison	4
From motives connected with women..	19
From other motives ..	39
	80

Omitting doubtful cases and cases in which the murderers were lunatics or committed suicide, there remain 70 cases. Adding 5 cases committed in previous years and investigated in 1873, the total number that came under Police action was 75. Convictions were obtained in 42 cases, and several cases were pending at the close of the year. Last year convictions were obtained in 19 out of 70 cases. Although there has been an improvement on last year, still there appears to be room for greater success, for in some cases no clue whatever was obtained of the offenders. Of 91 persons put on trial, 53 were finally convicted, and 29 were still on trial at the close of 1873.

Witchcraft.

33. In Bhandara a man murdered his mother, believing her to be a sorceress, and was under trial at the end of the year. In Raipur sentence of transportation for life was passed on a man for murdering another, whom he accused of having caused his son's death by witchcraft. These were the only two cases of witchcraft that occurred.

34. One of the most appalling crimes of the year, was the murder of Mr. Atkinson, District Superintendent of Police, Balaghat. The dastardly act had no political significance, but was committed by one of his own subordinates on account of a fancied injury. Owing to the disgraceful cowardice of the Subordinate Officers and Police at head-quarters, the murderer was allowed to be at large for some time, and eventually shot himself. By the death of Mr. Atkinson the Administration lost an Officer of great zeal and intelligence.

Dacoity.

35. Out of the 12 cases of dacoity already mentioned, 7 occurred in the Nagpur Division, 4 taking place in the Nagpur district, and 3 in Bhandara. In Chhindwara there were two cases, and one in each of the following districts:—

Hoshangabad,
Nimar,
Seoni.

Only 3 cases were of a very serious character, and these were house dacoities. In one of them the offenders belonged to a gang of Banjaras

who escaped into the Bhopal State. They were followed up, however, with great energy by the District Superintendent of Chhindwara, in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and after a long pursuit 19 men were arrested, of whom 14 were convicted. Two of the worst cases occurred in the Nagpur district, and unfortunately no clue to the perpetrators of the crime was obtained in either of them. They were both committed by gangs of about 20 men. Altogether convictions were obtained in 7 cases of dacoity, and arrests made in 10. Of 151 persons accused, 77 were convicted, 14 acquitted, and 56 discharged without trial. The value of property stolen in dacoities was Rs. 6,223, against Rs. 21,145 in 1872, and the Police recovered Rs 1,851 or 30 per cent.

Robbery.

36. There were 66 robberies, against 67 in 1872. Five house robberies were committed in the Nagpur district at the close of the year in quick succession, and their occurrence simultaneously with several dacoities in the same part of the district, was one of the most marked features in the Police annals of the year. This sudden outbreak of violent crime has been attributed to wandering gangs of professional criminals in league with bad characters from Nagpur City and the Cantonment of Kamthi, but the absence of success in tracing the offenders renders it difficult to say how far this supposition is correct. Special measures were taken to check the further spread of these offences, but they cannot yet be said to have been entirely put down. To a certain extent, however, there can be no doubt that the plans of the perpetrators, whoever they may be, have been thwarted, for though still at large, their operations are seriously checked, owing to the vigilance now exercised by the Police in watching not only that portion of the district in which the offences were particularly rife, but the whole tract likely to be visited by criminal gangs. At the same time the action hitherto in connection with robberies has been far from successful, convictions having been obtained in only 25 out of 66 cases. Of 109 persons arrested for robbery, 61 were put on trial and 48 were convicted. The amount of property stolen in robberies was Rs. 1,311 in value, and the amount recovered Rs. 668.

37. There were 3 cases of administering stupefying drugs by professional poisoners with criminal intent. In two cases the offenders were apprehended and convicted. In the third case the Police do not seem to have effected anything. A fourth case of administering stupefying drugs was also reported from the Hoshangabad district, in which the persons accused, who do not appear to have been professionals, were arrested and under trial at the end of the year

Kidnapping.

38. Convictions were obtained in 12 out of 15 reported cases of kidnapping; 42 persons were arrested, of whom 19 were put on trial and 19 convicted. They were for the most part cases of abduction of girls for the purpose of marriage.

Receivers of stolen property and Vagrants.

39. The greater exertions made to hunt out receivers of stolen property and to keep a stricter surveillance over vagrants, already alluded to, have certainly borne fruit. In some districts substantial progress has been made in this direction.

40. Passing now from the consideration of particular crime to crime in general, the results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, will appear at a glance from the following comparative Statement of cognizable offences reported, investigated, &c.

		1872.	1873.
Number of cognizable offences reported	...	30,517	30,924
Do. do. investigated	...	25,359	26,507
Percentage of cases investigated to reported	...	84	85
Do convicted to reported	...	36	38
Do, convicted to investigated	..	43	45
Do. convicted to decided	..	90	87
Number of persons arrested	...	22,448	23,566
Percentage of persons discharged to arrested	...	15	15
Do put on trial to arrested	..	82	80
Do. convicted to arrested	..	72	73
Do. convicted to put on trial	...	88	90

41 The Police investigated 85 per cent (1 per cent. more than last year) of the reported cases, the remaining cases not having been investigated because no enquiry was desired; 98 per cent. of the investigations were made by the Police *suo motu*.

42. The percentage of cases convicted to decided, and of persons put on trial to arrested, is less favourable than in 1872; and the percentage of persons discharged to arrested remains the same. Otherwise, so far as the general efficiency of the Police can be tested by a reference to statistics, there has been a decided improvement on last year. The percentage of cases convicted to decided though smaller than in 1872 is still good; and the high percentage of persons convicted to arrested and convicted to put on trial indicate a more than ordinary discretion both on the part of the Police and of the Magistracy in dealing with the offences brought under their notice.

43 The figures below show to what extent the Police were required to give assistance in non-cognizable offences:—

		1872.	1873.
Number of cases in which the Police were employed		1,188	1,468
Number of persons arrested or summoned	...	1,773	2,485
Number of persons acquitted	..	584	840
Convicted, including persons ordered to find security		1,188	1,648
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	..	67	66

Stolen property.

44. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the Police alone in cognizable cases was 36, or 4 per cent less than in 1872. This is due to the inclusion in this year's return of a somewhat doubtful case of theft of Rs. 50,000 which was reported to have occurred in the Jabalpur district in 1872. There being no recovery to set off against this large sum, the returns are much affected by it. Excluding this case, the percentage is 39, or only 1 per cent less than last year.

The aggregate amount recovered by the Police and people in all cases in 1873 was 33 per cent, or excluding the Jabalpur case, 37 per cent, against 33 per cent in 1872.

In 1872 property was recovered in 39 per cent of the cases in which it had been stolen, in 1873 it was recovered in 42 per cent, being a difference of 3 per cent in favour of 1873.

It is satisfactory to note that the recovery of property stolen in burglaries has risen from 20 per cent in 1872 to 27 per cent in 1873; and that there has been a decrease of 33 per cent in the value of property which the public has lost by the commission of this class of crime. The value of property stolen in thefts is somewhat larger than in 1872. The returns of the value of cattle stolen and recovered are it is to be regretted not quite reliable, and are consequently not quoted.

45. The following comparative table illustrates the action of the Police in connection with four of the six main heads under which offences may be classified: —

Class.	Offences		Cases reported.	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.	Persons arrested	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Percentage of persons convicted to put on trial.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II.	Serious offences against the person.	1873	864	547	63·	1,306	717	153	82·
		1872	763	385	50·4	1,068	486	200	70·8
III.	Do. against the person and property.	1873	8,273	1,481	18·	3,136	2,173	195	91·6
		1872	8,115	1,487	18 3	3,281	2,207	284	88 6
IV.	Minor offences against the person.	1873	292	164	56·	420	269	73	78·
		1872	310	105	34·	327	194	62	75·8
V.	Do. against property.	1873	17,098	6,565	38·	12,589	9,071	813	91·7
		1872	17,364	6,313	36·4	11,992	8,613	948	90·

Class III, in which there has been the least success, includes burglary—one of the most difficult offences which the Police have to deal with. Class V. includes ordinary thefts and cattle theft. These three kinds of offence constitute the bulk of crime investigated by the Police. They aggregate 23,806, out of a total of 30,924 reported offences, in the following proportions:—

Burglaries	...	8,399
Cattle thefts	..	1,596
Ordinary thefts	..	1,3811
Total	...	23,806

46. It only remains to consider the result of Police operations in individual districts. The measure of success obtained in each may in a general way be fairly judged from the figures of the following Statement which deals with all cognizable offences except public and local nuisances:—

No.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	Police Force, including Town, Railway and extra Police.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of enquiries to reported cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Persons convicted to arrested.	Persons convicted to tried.	Stolen property recovered.
1	Sagar ...	4,065	527,725	810	2,442	85	42	49	96	75	95	43
2	Narsinghpur ..	1,916	339,395	393	1,851	88	38	44	87	77	86	38
3	Nagpur ...	3,734	631,109	1,036	1,514	103	46	45	92	60	76	31
	Do. City ...	..	...	...	818							
4	Raipur ..	11,885	1,093,405	505	1,842	90	52	58	94	73	94	81
5	Jabalpur ...	3,918	528,859	703	2,577	93	47	51	99	74	87	16
6	Nimar ...	3,340	211,176	455	1,362	91	42	45	96	83	86	40
7	Seoni ...	3,606	407,330	320	1,511	101	36	35	91	62	86	51
8	Chanda ...	9,700	534,431	559	1,430	87	26	30	94	62	93	38
9	Wardha ...	2,379	354,720	438	974	80	40	50	92	72	93	36
10	Chhindwara ..	3,916	316,095	392	1,000	85	36	43	94	76	94	36
11	Betul ...	4,113	284,055	584	1,281	86	29	34	90	67	94	26
12	Hoshangabad ...	4,222	449,186	383	2,990	77	23	29	70	65	76	20
13	Damoh ...	2,799	269,642	438	833	83	33	40	81	63	81	47
14	Bhandara ..	3,922	564,813	226	1,355	75	30	41	90	70	90	33
15	Balaghat ..	2,608	195,008	301	1,013	66	22	34	80	66	87	27
16	Bilaspur ..	7,798	715,398	374	1,678	85	28	33	84	69	95	30
17	Sambalpur ...	4,407	523,034	300	838	94	37	39	85	74	94	55
18	Mandla ...	4,719	213,018	703	1,008	77	28	37	95	72	97	75
19	Upper Godavari.	1,971	52,120	132	205	107	40	38	82	64	89	55
	Total ...	*34,963	8,201,519	8,657	28,729	86·5	36	42	89	70·7	89·8	36

* Exclusive of the area and population of the Feudatories in the Central Provinces.

47. Of 122 prisoners who escaped from custody during the year, 103 escaped from the custody of the Police, 18 from Jail, and 11 from Hawalat; 100 of the entire number were re-captured.

Escapes from Custody.

48. Accidents were rather more numerous than in 1872. There were fewer cases of drowning, but a greater number of deaths and injuries caused by wild beasts. This was probably owing to the deficient rain-fall in 1873, for in dry seasons water is often found only near inhabited villages, and being resorted to by tigers and other wild animals, the inhabitants fall victims.

Accidents.

49 The figures below show some improvement on last year in regard to the Departmental punishment roll:—

Punishments and Rewards.

	1872.	1873.
Inflicted by Magistrates ...	133	145
Departmental ...	2,049	1,731

Magisterial punishments were more numerous by 12. In some districts Departmental punishments have been awarded most injudiciously, and the Chief Commissioner has been obliged to renew his warnings to Police Officers to guard against immoderate severity in petty cases. Rewards numbered 869, against 856 in 1872; of these 288 were money rewards, against 161 in 1872.

50. Police service is said to be becoming popular in Bhandara and Sambalpur, and the District Superintendent of Seoni has a long list of candidates for employment. In Nimar, Wardha, Chanda and Mandla, on the other hand, great difficulty is experienced in getting natives of the district or of the Province to enlist in the Police ranks. Much of course depends on individual efforts on the part of District Superintendents to make the service acceptable, and there is no doubt that a great deal may be done by kind, though firm treatment, to induce respectable men to join the force, and thus to further the policy which the Administration has in view of gaining the confidence of the public by recruiting the Constabulary with members taken from its midst.

Popularity of the Service

51. The percentage of the whole force which can read and write stands at the same figure as last year, viz. 37. Among the Non-Commissioned Officers there has been an improvement of 6 per cent among the men, a falling off of 1 per cent. The number of boys on the rolls of the Police schools was 784 at the end of 1873, compared with 850 at the end of 1872. These schools are [illegible] periodically by Officers of the Educational Department.

Education.

The results of the Annual Normal School Examination indicate that Police education is progressing favourably. Of 96 eligible candidates 68 men passed; of these, 5 passed with credit, 34 passed the 1st class examination, and the remainder the 2nd class.

There were 51 admissions to the Moharirs' Normal Schools at Nagpur and Jabalpur, and 46 men received Certificates after passing the prescribed examination. The utility of these institutions can scarcely be over-rated. The Police Department is in great want of trained Moharirs, and as the pupils in the Normal Schools receive practical instruction in all the duties of a Police Moharir, the deficiency is being gradually supplied

Health

52 The health of the Police was generally better than in 1872. This may be ascribed to the deficient rain-fall resulting in less fever than usual. The death-rate was 12·5 per *mille*, and the admissions to hospital 36 per cent of the whole force, compared with 38 per cent in the previous year.

General conduct of the Police

53. The year has been unfortunately marked by several grave cases of flagrant misconduct on the part of members of the Police force, conspicuous among them being the murder of Mr Atkinson. Still, the majority of Civil Officers testify to their general steadiness and good behaviour, and though particular individuals have done wrong, it cannot be said that the *morale* of the Police as a body has deteriorated. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that every year sees some improvement not only in the general tone and character of the force, but also in its working. The great secret of success lies in the exercise of a judicious control over their men on the part of District Superintendents. Where control is lax, misbehaviour follows as an almost necessary consequence; where, on the other hand, it is excessive and amounts to constant and harassing interference in small matters, and to incessant punishment for trifling omissions of duty, the men are discouraged, and respectable persons hesitate to enlist. The duties of the Police are so multifarious, and much of what they have to do is naturally so irksome to natives, that considerable allowance must be made for their short-comings, and as a fact there can be no doubt that on the whole they render very good service. Those who at times express disgust, fall ordinarily into the error of judging the Police by too high a standard. They have certainly many of the weaknesses and prejudices of the classes from whom they are drawn, and this is probably true of policemen everywhere. At the same time they are really picked men of their class, and will compare not unfavourably if judged by this standard. But for those who expect paragons of perfection in a mixed body of this kind, there can be in store nothing but disappointment

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4.—*Criminal Justice.*

The New Code of Criminal Procedure.

54. The year 1873 is marked by the introduction of the New Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on the 1st January.

Its introduction forms an important era in the history of Criminal Justice, and it is therefore proposed to preface this chapter by a brief account of its structure and of the principal changes in the law which it has inaugurated.

It deals with three main subjects—

1*st.*—The constitution of the Criminal Courts.
2*nd.*—The conduct of Criminal proceedings.
3*rd.*—The prevention of crimes by interference beforehand.

Chapters II. to IV. treat of the first head, Part XI. contains the law on the third head, and the second head is dealt with elsewhere.

New matter of great importance has been introduced into the new Code in connection with the Magistracy, whose powers have been greatly extended at the same time that they have been more accurately defined. The most prominent changes relating to their jurisdiction have reference to the limited powers exercisible over European British subjects and to summary trials. It may be noted that the power to try summarily has been especially ppreciated by Magistrates, and has undoubtedly served to strengthen their hands in administering justice.

In connection with procedure, the improvements introduced are numerous. On the subject of appeals especially has the law been greatly altered, the principal changes being the power to appeal in certain cases of acquittal (Section 272), and the limited power of enhancing punishments on appeal (252.) In respect of the following also the law is more complete than formerly,—public prosecutions, the duties of landholders in reporting crime, and arrest of offenders by private persons. Instances of minor improvement might be almost indefinitely multiplied but a detail of them cannot appropriately find a place here

It remains to note that the law relative to the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates is now more comprehensive and clearer than under the old Code, the provisions on the subject of the employment of Military force to quell unlawful assemblies being especially in point.

55. Turning to the history of the year, the subjcet which demands first notice are the Tribunals.

The Tribunals.

The Superior Courts, viz. those of the Judicial Commissioner and the four Commissioners, maintain their original constitution unchanged.

The effective strength of the Magistracy at the close of the year was as follows :—

	Stipendiary.	Honorary.
Magistrates 1st class ...	56	7
Ditto 2nd class ...	41	31
Ditto 3rd class ...	17	34
	116	72

In 1872 there were 109 Stipendiary and 71 Honorary Magistrates, but although their number has increased, "the need of more Magistrates continues urgent." The difficulty is a real one, which cannot easily be grappled with, for financial considerations render it impossible to obtain the services of more salaried Magistrates, and it would be highly impolitic to confer the powers and privileges of an Honorary Magistracy on any but selected Native gentlemen whose education and character would command the confidence of the people It sometimes also occurs that men of good position hesitate to accept the honour, the reason assigned for refusal being that their motives, however good, are liable to misinterpretation, owing to the intrigues of rivals or the malice of false informers.

Juries

56. It has been declared under the new Code that the Juries shall consist of five persons in the districts of Nagpur, Jabalpur, Sagar, Raipur and Hoshangabad, and of three persons in the other districts of the Central Provinces

The State of Crime

57 The reported crime of two years is compared below under the main heads of Judicial Statement B 2 (vide Appendix.)

Description of Offence	1872	1873
CLASS I		
Offences against the State ...	1	2
,, relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures	198	219
,, against Public Justice	620	665
,, by public servants	145	123
,, false evidence, false complaint or claim and forgery . .	116	130
,, relating to the public peace	219	268
Public nuisances	3,464	3,218
CLASS II		
Offences against the person (serious)	1,074	1,220
Minor offences against the person	10,161	9,656
CLASS III.		
Offences against property with violence	8,431	8,420
,, ,, ,, without violence	16,707	16,500
Malicious offences	1,254	1,487
CLASS IV.		
Offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes not included in the above classes ..	364	619
Other offences against special laws	2,114	2,266
Total ...	44,868	44,793

In the chapter on "Police" the state of crime as regards the majority of offences has been fully described, and the following remarks occur in the Chief Commissioner's review of the annual Police report

In the year 1873 there were no exceptional causes finding a reflection in the Police annals, so far as the whole Provinces were concerned, and the result is that in the main the Criminal statistics are much the same as in 1872

Similarly in regard to all reported offences it may be said that the two years do not vary to any marked extent. Here and there, however, unnatural fluctuations have occurred, which exceed the margin of ordinary variation as between one year and another. These are ascribed in one place to the inadequacy of the sentences passed by the sitting Magistrates, in another to increased vigour in Police action, in another to a rise or fall in the price of food. Other operative causes are also assigned, and generally it may be stated that all local fluctuations of importance are capable of being specially explained.

Special offences

58. Turning from crime in general to particular offences, it may be noted that prosecutions for breaches of the Excise laws have been numerous in the Seoni and Mandla districts, and that there has been a considerable increase of cases under the Salt and Stamp laws in Sagar. The pettiness of the majority of salt cases in the Chhattisgarh Division, and the demoralizing effect on the people of the preventive arrangements in connection with the Customs line have again been strongly represented by the Local Officers, but complaints on this subject will not recur, as the line has been recently abolished

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

59. The following figures compare for two years the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood, together with the results obtained:—

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Vagrancy,		Bad livelihood.	
Number of offences reported ...	155	240	180	355
Number of persons under trial ...	199	254	191	374
Acquitted or discharged ...	99	89	49	87
Convicted ...	99	163	141	263
Remaining under trial ...	1	2	...	24

The activity displayed during the year has been far above the average, and in some districts the exertions made in this direction have been particularly commendable. In Nimar and Narsinghpur especially crime has been systematically repressed by an unflagging pro-

It may be added that Deputy Commissioners might still take up more cases themselves with advantage to the general Judicial administration of districts.

68. During the year 257 persons were committed to the 4 Courts of Session presided over by the four Commissioners of Division.

Courts of Session

69. The number of persons under enquiry or trial before Magistrates in 1873 was 49,504, of whom—

Action of the Courts

30,728 or 62 per cent were convicted,
18,273 or 37 „ acquitted or discharged.
503 or 1 „ died, escaped, &c.

The percentage of convictions is somewhat higher than in 1872, and is due in part to the exclusion from this year's returns of cases in which persons were released by the Police *suo motu*, under Section 125 of the Code, not having been brought before the Magistrates at all. Acquittals, however, are still numerous

The results of trials in connection with the more common offences are shown below for two years in a comparative form :—

Offences	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted		
		Number	Percentage in 1873	Percentage in 1872
Nuisances under Police, Municipal or Cantonment Acts ..	3,092	2,878	94	93
Hurt ..	1,595	856	54	60
Assult or use of Criminal force ..	15,118	5,647	37	40
Criminal intimidation or insult ...	1,711	775	45	50
House-breaking or house-trespass to commit theft ...	2,406	1,936	80	74
Theft of cattle ...	1,585	1,249	79	73
Theft ordinary ...	7,492	6,094	81	77
Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	822	572	69	69
Criminal trespass or house-trespass ...	1,729	1,108	63	60

The diminished success in hurt, assault and insult cases is due to the still indiscriminate admission on the part of the Magistracy of petty and frequently groundless complaints, coupled with a non-enforcement of the law which empowers Courts to award compensation to the victims of frivolous and untrue charges. In fact proper attention has not yet been paid to the oft repeated instructions enjoining

the necessity of thoroughly sifting complaints at the first hearing, and thus obviating not only much waste of time, but also great annoyance to unjustly accused parties.

The improved proportion of convictions in connection with housebreaking, cattle theft, ordinary theft and trespass, is satisfactory, and points to a more judicious exercise of their power, on the part of the Police as well as of the Magistracy.

Punishments.

70. The total number of persons punished was 30,222, against 28,960 in the previous year; 15 persons were transported and 24 underwent the extreme sentence of the law.

The following figures show in what proportions the different kinds of punishment other than transportation and death were awarded :—

	Percentage.	
	1873.	1872.
Fined (including fined and whipped) ...	64·8	64·2
Imprisoned only. ...	19·8	17·6
Imprisoned and fined. ...	5·9	5·3
Imprisoned and whipped. ...	1·7	1·7
Total imprisoned. ...	27·4	24·6
Whipped only ...	7·6	11·

The increased number of imprisonments and the corresponding decrease of sentences of whipping are due to the provision of the new Code which directed that all whippings should be carried out by the Officer in charge of the District Jail, the effect of this rule being that Magistrates in the interior frequently awarded imprisonments as a punishment instead of whipping.

Only 14 persons were whipped as well as fined, but fine was ordered in addition to imprisonment in the case of 1,793 persons, compared with 1,532 in 1872, which may be regarded as satisfactory. As a rule, combined punishments are not sufficiently resorted to, and advantage might result from the more frequent award of whipping in adition to imprisonment. Many cases must occur in which a combination of punishments would have a much more salutary and deterrent effect than the infliction of a single kind of punishment.

Fines.

71. By far the greater proportion of punishments inflicted consist of fine only. This may be ascribed to the large number of assaults, nuisances, and kindred cases of a petty nature, which occur year by year, and in which fine is generally the most appropriate punishment. An unusual proportion of fines sometimes results in places where much work is performed by Honorary Magistrates, with many of whom it is a favourite kind of punishment, while whipping in particular is exceptionally had recourse to.

The realization of fines has been generally good, and this fact affords a certain degree of proof that they have been imposed, as a rule, with due regard to the circumstances of each particular case, and at least did not err on the side of severity. Every Court realizes its own fines under a strict system of account, and this circumstance serves to render the Magistracy careful to pitch their fines at a proper level. The figures below relate to fines in all Courts:—

Grade of fine.	No. of persons fined.	Percentage to whole.
Rupees 5 and under	16,826	78·7
Do. 5 to 20	3,470	16·2
Do. 20 to 50	897	4·2
Above 50 Rupees	206	·9
	21,399	100.

A glance will show that fines have been generally moderate.

The actual amount of fines realized in the year was Rs. 1,32,654.

Whipping.

72. Of persons punished with whipping 28·4 per cent received less than 10 stripes, 47 per cent less than 20 but more than 10, and 24·6 per cent between 20 and 30. The corresponding percentages in 1872 were 37, 48, 15. The decrease in the number of persons sentenced to less than 10 stripes is undoubtedly a proper and satisfactory result, for a whipping cannot operate as a deterrent unless it be really felt. Some remarks on this subject taken from a Divisional report are quoted as worthy of note:—

> "In the matter of punishments there is still a tendency to adjust the number of stripes awarded when sentence of whipping is given to the magnitude of the offence; such attempts are I think useless. Magistrates need not try to adjust stripes as they would rupees in a fine. A flogging is an integral punishment, and the great thing is to see that when awarded it is felt. A sentence of a few stripes to a robust thief is often no punishment at all, and without going so far as to say that in awarding stripes Magistrates need not weigh the magnitude of the offence at all, I think that they should think first of the ability of the convicted person to bear a flogging. If they did this, we should not have so many sentences of less than 10 stripes."

Imprisonment.

73. The number of persons imprisoned was 8,277, the terms of their sentences being as follows:—

In the case of	1527	or	18·6 per cent,	not more than	15 days.
„	2696	„	32·6	...	2 months.
„	2790	„	33·7	...	6 „
„	1078	„	13·	...	2 years.
„	186	„	2·1	...	7 „

Sentences for very short terms have been sightly more numerous than in 1872, and Magistrates have been reminded that imprison-

ments of this kind are seldom appropriate or effectual.

Simple imprisonment. Simple imprisonments were 346 in number, compared with 369 in 1872.

Solitary confinement. Solitary confinement was awarded to 776 persons, against 337 in 1872. This is a marked improvement, but here, as well as in connection with the grant of compensation to injured parties under Section 308 of the new Code, the practice of Magistrates in different districts is still very unequal.

Habitual criminals. 74. "There is reason to believe that there is general careto establish "previous convictions against habitual "offenders, and that as a rule they are punished with due severity."

Witnesses. 75. The number of witnesses who appeared before Magistrates' Courts was 106,064, and before Courts of Session 1,064. Of the former the percentage not detained beyond one day was 90·3, not detained beyond two days 7·, and detained more than two days 2·7 The results are good, and point to a greater discretion in summoning witnesses and promptitude in recording their evidence.

Appeals. 76. Of 2,037 persons who appealed, 1,234 appealed to Magistrates of Districts, 663 to Courts of Session, and 140 to the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of appeals to convictions was 6·7, or somewhat less than in 1872 and this may be regarded as satisfactory.

2,008 appeals were disposed of with the results shown in the appended table :—

Classes of Appellate Courts.	Total appeals disposed of.	Appeals rejected and dismissed.		Sentences altered.		Sentences reversed.	
		Number.	Percentage of total disposed	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	132	99	75·	14	10·6	19	14·4
Courts of Session ...	648	462	71·3	74	11·4	112	17·3
Magistrates of Districts ...	1,228	700	57·	207	16·9	321	26·1
Total ...	2 008	1,261	62·8	295	14·7	452	22·5

The upshot, then, of all appellate proceedings was that 62·8 per cent of the appeals preferred were rejected or dismissed, and 37·2 per cent modified or reversed. The corresponding percentages in 1872 were 61· and 39· so that the results of 1873 would seem to indicate some improvement.

It might have been expected that the dread of enhanced punishment awardable on appeal under the new Code would have reduced the number of appeals, but this novel provision of the law seems to have had no appreciable effect in this direction. The percentage of appeals to convictions is certainly smaller than in 1872, but the total number of appeals is considerably larger. The power of enhancing sentences appears to have been used with discrimination, for the Judicial Commissioner records that he has inspected every case in which punishments have been enhanced on appeal by Magistates of districts, and has been generally satisfied with the judgment exercised in awarding an increased punishment.

References to Courts of Sessions.

77. Of 104 cases referred for confirmation by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872, 20 were modified, 34 annulled, and only 49 confirmed. The natural inference is that, generally speaking, the proceedings of the convicting Courts were characterized by great want of discretion, and to a certain extent it is feared that they lacked judgment. Some consideration, however, must be attached to the fact that under Section 36, cases cannot be remanded for further enquiry, and therefore an accused person stands a good chance of accquittal, if the convicting Court should happen to have omitted from its record any link in the chain of evidence without which the case is incomplete.

References to the Judicial Commissioner.

78. The Judicial Commissioner passed orders as a Court of reference on 28 sentences of death delivered by Courts of Session, with the result that the sentences were confirmed in respect of 25, and reversed in respect of 3 persons. In 1872 14 out of 18 sentences were confirmed.

Of 127 persons whose cases were dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of revision, 67 were acquitted. In respect of 19 the original sentences were modified, and in the cases of only 41 were they confirmed.

Duration of cases.

79. Durations in Magistrates' Courts are shown below for two years:—

		1872.	1873.
Police cases	...	2·4 days	2 5
Cases on complaint	...	9	10

In some districts increased durations are capable of being specially explained, but in others there is reason to fear that the oft repeated injunctions regarding the prompt disposal of cases have not

been sufficiently attended to. Extreme and constant watchfulness is required on the part of Deputy Commissioners to prevent undue delay in the disposal of work by Subordinate Courts, and where proper control is absent, dilatoriness and want of method inevitably result.

The average duration of cases tried by Courts of Session was 46 days in the Nagpur Division, 53 in the Jabalpur Division, 71 in the Narbada Division, and 120 in Chattisgarh.

Summary of Results.

80. The number of Magistrates has increased, and the Honorary Magistracy has been found capable and willing to undertake a larger quantity of criminal work. So far as the number of offences is concerned, crime has remained almost stationary, but the number of persons brought before the Courts and punished was considerably greater than in 1872. Judicial business has, therefore, been quite as onerous as in the previous year, and considering the many miscellaneous duties which fall to the lot of the majority of Criminal Judges in a Non-regulation province, the work appears to have been generally well done. Some few difficulties have been experienced in connection with the new Code, but these are far outweighed by the improvements with which it is replete.

5.—*Prisons.*

Jail Buildings.

81. Increased Jail accommodation has been provided since last year. The large and important jails at Jabalpur and Raipur have been completed, and two District jails under construction during the year have been rendered fit for occupation. There is now a jail in each of 18 districts in the Province, and sanction has been accorded to the construction of one in the remaining district.

Generally speaking, the jails are in good order, many of them being quite new buildings and others partially re-built, and annual petty repairs are all that is required to maintain them in an efficient state. Some of them are wanting in separate accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners, and others have not yet been provided with solitary cells, but minor requirements of this kind are being gradually supplied year by year.

Superintendence.

82. The Superintending agency has undergone no change. The general control over all jails and jail management rests with the Inspector General of Prisons. The two Central Jails at Nagpur and Jabalpur have Superintendents of their own, but ordinarily the management of District jails is entrusted to Civil Surgeons, and in cases of necessity to an Assistant Commissioner. At the same time Deputy Commissioners, as Chief Magistrates of Districts, possess important powers of interference under the Prisons' Act,

and are expected to exercise an intelligent supervision in seeing that sentences are properly carried out, and that the real object of imprisonment as a deterrent is not sacrificed to an undue regard for the physical comfort of prisoners and to excessive zeal in making jail labour profitable.

Jail population.

83. The number of persons in prison in 1873 was 11,338, compared with 2,737 in the previous year, the admissions being 8,474 and 7,228 in the two years respectively. The average daily number of prisoners was 3,232, or 559 more than in 1872,—an increase of 20·91 per cent.

Of the total number in jail 10,211 were males and 1,127 females.

On the last day of the year 3521 persons were under imprisonment 3,287 being males and 234 females. The increased Jail population has been already accounted for in the chapter on Criminal Justice, where it was noticed that the provision of the new Code of Criminal Procedure directing that sentences of whipping should be carried out at the District Jail had led in some places to the substitution of imprisonment for whipping as a punishment.

Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts.

84. The following is a detail of the classes of persons who underwent imprisonment during the year :—

Eurasians	3
Native Christians	18
Mohammedans ...	1,211
Hindus	6,674
Aboriginal tribes	... 3,399
Total	...11,338

As regards Hindus and Aboriginal races the statistics cannot yet be accepted as quite accurate, owing to a still imperfect classification; and the number of Aborigines returned as having been imprisoned is probably excessive. Some mistakes have very likely occurred in classifying the castes of doubtful origin. The ages of convicts are shown thus:—

	No. Male	No. Female.
Under 12 years of age ...	124	26
Between 12 and 40 ...	8,149	885
„ 40 and 60 ...	1,819	203
Above 60 ...	119	13
	10,211	1,127

No great reliance can be placed on the statistics relative to the previous occupations of convicts. Of 11,338 prisoners 4,444 were returned as labourers and 2,812 as agriculturists, and though these classes undoubtedly form the bulk of the Jail population in these Provinces, still the figures are probably not quite accurate. Persons of no occupation, and domestic and Government servants are most largely represented in our jails after the two above-mentioned classes.

Classification of convicts according to sentence.

85. The figures below compare for two years the number of prisoners sentenced to long and short terms of imprisonment and otherwise punished.

	1872.	1873.
Not exceeding 1 month ...	2,489	3,012
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	2,076	2,191
Do. 3 months do. 6 do.	2,021	2,396
Do. 6 do. do. 1 year	1,503	1,731
Do. 1 year do. 3 years	992	1,249
Do. 3 years do. 5 do.	252	300
Do. 5 do. do. 10 do.	292	312
Exceeding 10 years	99	100
Transported beyond seas for life	36	19
Executed	11	26

What has been already said with reference to the increased Jail population sufficiently accounts for the general increase of persons sentenced to imprisonment under certain of the terms particularized above. The substitution of imprisonment for whipping as a form of punishment would naturally lead to an increase in the number of sentences for periods not exceeding a month, and it is hoped that a change of the law in regard to the execution of sentences of whipping will prevent the recurrence of so unfavourable a phenomenon in Jail administration as an excessive number of imprisonments for short terms.

Nature of imprisonment.

86. Renewed efforts have been made to render prison life really distasteful and irksome, and to strengthen its punitive force by exacting a full measure of hard labour from those capable of undergoing it. With this view the number of oil presses in our jails has been increased, and it is proposed to introduce the manufacture of paper and millboard, which will afford a certain quantity of really disagreeable work. It is matter for regret that a somewhat larger number of persons has been sentenced to simple imprisonment in 1873 than in 1872, but sentences of this kind will become

less numerous if the Magistracy use aright the provision of the new Criminal Procedure Code which permits sentence of rigorous imprisonment to be passed in cases of bad livelihood.

The subject of Magisterial punishments in general will be found discussed in the chapter on Criminal Justice, and may now be dismissed with the remark that the importance of dealing severely with re-convicted offenders is kept in view and improvement is expected to follow from the instructions issued on this point.

Re-convictions

87. This leads to a consideration of the statistics relative to re-convictions. It would appear that of the total number of persons under confinement during the year 1,184 males and 79 females had been in jail before. This gives a proportion of re-convictions somewhat smaller than in 1872, the percentage for that year being 12·31, compared with 11·22 in 1873. It is, however, doubtful whether the figures can be accepted as correct, for the information supplied by the Police Report does not altogether correspond with that furnished by the Jail statistics

Escapes.

88. The number of fresh escapes during the year was 15, and 48 persons who had escaped in previous years remained uncaptured when the year opened. Altogether therefore 63 uncaptured runaways were at large for various periods in 1873. Of these 16 were recaptured, and 47 remained uncaptured at the close of the year. Of those remaining uncaptured, 41 had effected their escape in previous years. It is somewhat remarkable that as many as 13 out of the 15 escapes of the year were contrived by prisoners undergoing sentence of imprisonment of less than one year in duration, and the almost unavoidable conclusion is that the most tempting facilities for escape were thrown in their way, but there can be no doubt at the same time that Superintendents have profited by the experience of past years, and that the security of their jails is a matter which has their best attention

Jail punishments.

89. The number of persons punished for breaches of Jail discipline was 1,174, being

Males ...	1,015
Females ...	159

In 1872 only 642 prisoners were so punished, and the increase is therefore very considerable.

Women appear to be proportionately more troublesome than male prisoners, the percentage punished to daily average in jail of the former being 75, and of the latter only 33

Serious offences against Jail discipline are of rare occurrence, neglect of orders and laziness being the most common faults, and this being the case there is reason to fear that the power of flogging has been frequently exercised somewhat injudiciously. The Chief Commissioner remarks in his review of the Jail Report,—

"Flogging is a most effective discipline for men of the regular criminal classes and for certain kinds of offences in jails—insubordination, disorderly conduct, and such like, even if a first offence, it may be appropriately employed. But to use the lash as a matter of course for every petty neglect is quite unjustifiable, as other more legitimate modes of punishment can be readily applied. There is also the fear that flogging from being employed so often may cease to be effectively applied, and degenerate into a kind of punishment not deterrent in the very cases to which, if well inflicted, it was meant to apply

Convict Officers.

90. It was noticed in last year's Administration Report how small a number of prisoners became entitled to be raised to the position of convict officers, and an opinion was expressed that the chief difficulty to their qualifying for promotion, was the shortness of the terms of imprisonment to which by far the larger number of prisoners is sentenced. Another year's experience confirms this opinion. The number of convict officers has again fallen, and the only remedy under the circumstances lies in a revision of the existing good conduct rules Theoretically based on sound principles, they are found in practice to be too rigid and unelastic, and the Chief Commissioner has therefore recognised the necessity of their being modified in such a way as to meet the difficulty which arises under their present working

Education

91. Of persons admitted to jail during the year only 167 are returned as being able to read and write well, and 311 as being able to read and write a little, but Jail education appears to be a subject in which Superintendents take hardly any interest, and the accuracy of these figures is doubted. Except in the case of juveniles sentenced to long periods of incarceration, and of prisoners who have received some kind of instruction before they came to jail, education is an almost hopeless task, and it is perhaps not surprising that attempts to foster it have not proved very encouraging.

Cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners.

92. The total expenditure is shown in Statement 9 to have amounted to Rs. 1,74,580-13-4, or Rs. 7,243-13-8 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. This increase of cost naturally resulted from the increased number of prisoners under confinement. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the cost per head of average strength has been reduced from Rs. 62-8-11 to Rs. 54-0-2, and it is here

94. The following is a detail of the total estimated earnings and average earnings per head under the five first heads of labour already specified in the order of their occurrence. The profits on manufactures will briefly be considered separately.—

Total estimated earnings.	Average estimated earnings monthly per head.
1. Rs. 8,375-13-0	Rs. 2-13-0 at 1½ annas per head per diem.
2. Rs. 15,598-15-0	
3. Rs. 6,702- 8-0	
4. Rs. 9,403- 0-0	Rs. 3-0-0
5. Rs. 5,027-12-0	Rs. 2-13-0

The estimated profits for the year from manufactures were Rs. 47,690-14-0, and this sum added to the figures just given, makes up the grand total of prisoners' earnings to Rs. 92,798-14-0. In 1872, profits on manufactures amounted to Rs. 36,822-13-0, and considered in proportion to the number of persons employed, this was a larger sum than that shown for 1873, the average profits per man being Rs. 44-8-0 and Rs. 47-8-0 in the two years, respectively. The fall is in a degree only nominal, being occasioned by the relatively smaller proportion of skilled prisoners who were employed on the more remunerative kinds of manufacture, viz., manufacturing the finer fabrics, &c.

Health of prisoners

95. Admissions to hospital during the year amounted to 3,457, being 3,120 men and 337 women, and the sick list presented a daily average of 106·63 persons. The death-rate was not so high as in 1872, but higher than in 1871. The percentage of deaths to average strength was in—

1871	...	.. 2·51
1872	...	... 4·08
1873	...	... 3·25

the number of deaths in three years respectively being 64, 109 and 105.

Civil and under-trial prisoners.

96. Civil prisoners were less numerous than in 1872, but under-trial prisoners were more numerous, owing to the increased number of convictions. Allusion has been already made to the accommodation available for these two classes of prisoners.

Jabalpur School of Industry.

27. This large industrial establishment remains on the same footing as last year. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 2,05,000, of which Rs. 17,094 remained as clear profit after deducting working expenses. Expenses connected with supervision, maintenance of approvers, &c., came to Rs. 26,745, so that the net cost of the establishment to Government was approximately Rs. 9,650. The management of the School has been good.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

98. The constitution of the Civil Judiciary has undergone no change during the year.

The Tribunals.

The Judicial machinery of these Provinces consists of the Courts established under the provisions of the Central Provinces' Courts Act, XIV. of 1865, and those which exercise authority under Acts of the Legislature relating to Small Cause Courts.

The Central Provinces Courts' Act legalized eight grades of Courts to be presided over by Tahsildars, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners, and a Judicial Commissioner. The Civil Judiciary is, therefore, almost entirely composed of members taken from the general Administrative staff of the Provinces, the majority of whom are charged with Fiscal and Magisterial, in addition to Civil Judicial duties. This arrangement is common to all Non-Regulation Provinces, and is in fact the most striking characteristic of the Non-Regulation system.

It has been contended that a system of this kind under which Judicial and Executive duties are united in the same body of officers might be replaced with advantage by a system involving a separation of the two functions. The question of the introduction of so great a change is one of great importance to any Province, and as it has been recently under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, it seems proper here to express his views on the subject, as submitted to the Government of India last June The following extracts from his letter to the Supreme Government are therefore given :—

"The opinion is very widely entertained that Civil Judicial work would be better done if it was entrusted to separate officers, and the theory is one which Mr. Morris is not prepared to dispute. But when the question is considered practically in connection with these Provinces, the separation would only be an advantage if it could be carried out in a form much more complete than that suggested by Mr. Stephen at page 92 of his Minute, where he states that 'if all the Judicial duties of two Deputy Commissioners were put in the hands of a Judge, and all their executive duties into the hands of an Executive Officer, the Judge and the Executive Officer together would do more work than two Deputy Commissioners, and do it better.'

"The Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in saying that any change of this kind—where the number of officers employed would remain much the same, and all that would be attempted would be to divide their duties—would be a fatal mistake. In the Central Provinces any such arrangement would weaken both Judicial and Executive control, by placing enormous areas under each controlling officer, so that subordinates would fail to be effectively surpervised, and the higher officials would cease to be within fairly easy access of the people".

As regards the officers in general who combine Executive and Judicial functions, "it may safely be affirmed that in the great majority of cases the distribution of duties is so arranged that they do not clash, and that bad work does not result in either department. Some exceptions, however, must be made as regards Tahsildars at one end of the scale and Deputy Commissioners at the other; but means exist for regulating the undue pressure in these individual instances, without the necessity for recourse to so drastic a measure as an entire change of system." The means proposed are, 1*st*.—The investiture of Naib Tahsildars with Civil Judicial powers, in order to remove the pressure of Civil work from the shoulders of Tahsildars; 2*nd*.—The appointment in an over-worked Tahsil of a second Tahsildar: one officer performing Civil Judicial work, and the other Criminal and Executive duties; 3*rd*.—The appointment of a "peripatetic" Deputy Commissioner to take up "the surplus Judicial duties in several districts, and relieve those District officers who are specially burdened with Judicial work without in any way interfering with the general system of District administration."

The Chief Commissioner goes on to say that "whatever strain there is on the existing system, is in the main confined to the two positions of Tahsildar and Deputy Commissioner in heavily worked tahsils and districts, and to meet such cases the remedies suggested are ample to meet present requirements. The intermediate functionaries are Assistant Commissioners," (including Extra-Assistant Commissioners)" but the argument of the whole work suffering from the over-whelming pressure of varied antagonistic duties does not ordinarily apply here, for Assistants stand posted to different districts in proportion to the aggregate amount of work to be performed under all heads. If then the total number of Assistants in the Province is sufficient, their suitable distribution ensures satisfactory performance of all duties, both Judicial and Executive. On the other hand, given an inadequate staff and the machinery must remain inefficient, independent of the manner in which the duties required to be discharged come to be divided In other words you cannot, under any plan of dividing the duties, devise a system where one officer will do efficiently the work of two; while given the two officers, Mr. Morris contends that the time certainly has not come in these Provinces when the work to be done would be more satisfactorily discharged by setting apart special officers for purely Judicial duties. In effect, the distribution of work is carried out to a sufficient extent to secure proper system and method, while the ready passage from one description of work to another gives an officer a varied experience and affords an invaluable training for all kinds of work."

Again, other considerations apart, the "great advantage of the present system is that, taking the district as the unit of administration, it invests in one officer, the Deputy Commissioner, the whole control within governable limits of all branches of the administration"; while "in

these Provinces the officer who is eventually to sit as a District and then as Divisional Appellate Judge has served his apprenticeship from the most rudimentary stage of civil proceedings" and has, therefore, received the best training which an appellate authority can possess; and thirdly, in Mr. Stephen's words "any sudden or violent changes in existing systems are always objectionable for obvious reasons, but under the circumstances of Indian administration they would be dangerous and mischievous to the last degree." The question must also be regarded from a financial point of view. If a separation of services be decided upon, "one result is clear, the number of officers must be largely increased. In many places two officers must be employed, where under the present system one officer is sufficient, and in others the proportion will be three officers instead of two. With anything like the existing number of officers, it would be quite impossible to mature a scheme that would work smoothly or satisfactorily, or which could be compared, even in the matter of Judicial method and procedure, with existing arrangements." A new organization would, therefore, involve a very material increase of expenditure, and these Provinces are not in a position to afford it.

To sum up, the Chief Commissioner would advocate the maintenance of the present system, subject to the carrying out of the modifications for its improvement which he suggests, and he thinks that, thus supplemented, it will at least, for the present, adequately meet all existing requirements.

Number of Tribunals.

99. The actual strength of the Judiciary at the close of 1872 and 1873 is shown below :—

	1872.	1873.
Court of Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of Commissioners ..	4	4
Courts of Deputy Commissioners ...	19	19
Courts of Assistant Commissioners ...	23	29
Courts of Tahsildars ..	38	50
Courts of Naib Tahsildars ...	9	10
Courts of Small Causes ..	6	6
Total ...	100	119

In the Administration Report for 1872-73 the subject of the re-distribution of work in the Civil Courts was dwelt upon at some length, and certain orders issued by the Chief Commissioner in the early part of the year 1873 were quoted in the General Summary. These orders have had effect during the year, and have resulted in an increase in the number of Courts presided over by Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars to the extent above indicated.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what was said last year in connection with what was called "the Station-Court System," which it was

found necessary to modify in order to meet the new and unforeseen difficulties to which it gave rise. It had been devised in 1868 with a view to counteracting a most mischievous practice which had crept in, of dividing Judicial work to a most inconvenient extent, and distributing it piecemeal among several officers exercising similar powers at the same place—a practice which entailed much annoyance to suitors, and in no way contributed to a more efficient disposal of the business which had to be performed. It effected its purpose well; but at the same time gave birth to difficulties which threatened to sacrifice the interests of general administration to those of the Judicial department—the main difficulty being this, that Commissioners were over-burdened with trivial Appellate work to the serious prejudice of their other more important duties

The new arrangement has been found to work well, and the following remarks in connection with it occur in the Chief Commissioner's review of the administration of Civil Justice in 1873:—"At head-quarter "stations the pressure of Judicial work has been removed from the "Court of a single Assistant Commissioner, and been divided ordinarily "between two Courts, viz. the Court of a Tahsildar, and of an Assistant "Commissioner. The adoption of this course was absolutely necessary, "and has contributed to the more efficient general administration of "districts."

Pleaders

100. The number of Pleaders practising in the Courts has increased from 43 in 1872 to 46, and it is satisfactory to hear from the Judicial Commissioner that "nothing new has come to light showing the need of any measures of a "repressive or restrictive kind as regards the admission and use of "Pleaders."

Civil vacation.

101. The Civil Courts were closed during the month of December instead of May as in 1872, and the change has been generally approved. The vacation question is still under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, especially with reference to the advisability of closing the Courts in rice-growing districts during the sowing season.

Extent of litigation.

102. The number of suits instituted (including re-institutions) in 1873 was 74,594, compared with 73,955 in 1872, being an increase of 639 suits, or less than 1 per cent. The total is still considerably below that for 1871. It was remarked last year that the decrease in litigation which occurred in 1872 was general to the Province, but this cannot be affirmed of the increase in 1873, as there have been marked fluctuations in various districts, beyond what might have been ordinarily expected which are not of a general character. On the whole, however, the result has been that the extent of litigation is much the same as in 1872.

103. On the subject of the rise and fall of litigation in various localities the Judicial Commissioner says that "while "fluctuations originate in both the badness "and goodness of the times, there is reason "to conclude that in a degree they are also influenced by Judicial weak- "ness and vigour," and the Chief Commissioner endorses this view. As regards litigation generally, statistics would seem to show that its proportion to population is less considerable in backward than in advanced districts, while the petty character of the great majority of suits instituted might be taken to indicate that it is due in the main to the absence amongst the bulk of the people of much beyond the bare necessaries of life.

Cause of increase or decrease of litigation.

Values of suits.

104 The following table compares the values of suits disposed of in 1872 and in 1873 :—

Grades of value.	1872.		1873.		Percentage of total suits.		Average value.	
	Number of suits disposed of.	Total value.	Number of suits disposed of	Total value.	1872.	1873	1872.	1873.
		Rs.		Rs.				
Not exceeding Rs. 5	11,543	35,790	11,903	38,373	16·3	15 8	3·1	3·2
Do. 20	25,186	3,12,649	26,939	3,39,105	35·7	35·6	12·4	12·6
Do. 100	26,635	10,05,713	28,769	12,05,556	38·	38·	38·	41·9
Do. 500	6,197	11,69,592	6,940	12,93,321	8 8	9·2	188·	186·
Do. 1,000	512	3,60,135	527	3,80,925			703·	723
Do 5,000	315	6,12,760	476	9,54,07.	1·2	1·4	1,945	2,004
Do 10,000	29	2,00,135	32	2,31,511			7,108	7,235
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	17	4,09,276	17	4,63,140			24,057	27,244
Total ..	70,434	41,12,050	75,603	49,06,00·	10 ··	100·	58·5	64·9

The total average value has risen from Rs. 58½ to very nearly Rs. 65. This is partly due to the fact that suits of lowest values have not increased in number in so great a proportion as suits of the higher values, and partly to a slight increase in the number of suits of large values.

It may be noted that the percentage of suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value has fallen a little, but the returns are still conspicuous for the immense number of suits of the most trivial kind. Thus only 10 per cent of the whole number of institutions are for sums exceeding Rs. 100, while more than one-half of that number are for sums not exceeding Rs. 20.

Description of suits.

105. Some improvement has been effected in the classification of suits according to the nature of the claims which they involve, and the following tabular abstract gives the figures for two years in this connection :—

Suits for	1872		1873.	
	Number of suits	Percentage of total suits.	Number of suits	Percentage of total suits.
Money due on bond or other contract ...	62,828	87·5	63,370	83·8
Recovery of moveable property or value thereof ..	3,906	5·4	6,523	8·6
Damages ..	1,388	2·0	1,768	2·4
Immoveable property ...	1,747	2·4	2,370	3·1
Rent not falling under the Rent law ...	980	1·4	733	1·0
Other claims ...	962	1·3	839	1·1
Total ...	71,811	100·0	75,603	100·0

The percentage of suits for money due on bond or other contract has fallen from 87·5 to 83·8, while there has been a corresponding rise, in the percentage of suits for the recovery of moveable property or the value thereof. The fluctuations are probably only nominal, owing to more correct classification.

The following statement illustrates the distribution of suits under the sub-heads of contract:—

Sub-heads of suits for money due for breach of contract.	1872.		1873.	
	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.	Number of suits under each sub-head	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.
On written obligation ..	35,780	57·0	37,028	58·4
On unwritten obligation ...	11,534	18·4	12,388	19·5
On account stated ...	1,783	2·8	1,431	2·3
For money paid or received ...	1,267	2·0	1,083	1·7
For goods sold and delivered ..	9,702	15·4	9,554	15·1
For breaches of contract not included above ...	2,762	4·4	1,886	3·0
Total	62,828	100·0	63,370	100·0

The figures themselves call for no particular remark, but the following conclusions drawn from them in connection with the preceding table may be noted, namely, that of the whole number of suits, nearly 50 per cent are for money due on written obligation, 16 per cent are on account of parole debts, and 13 per cent on account of goods sold.

Description and value of suits.

106 Before passing to the consideration of the distribution of work, and results of trials in original Courts, a few remarks on the results exhibited in the combined table given below seem appropriate:—

Description of suits.	No.	Percentage of Suits not exceeding.				Suits above.	
		Rs. 5	Rs. 20	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Total.
On written obligation ..	37,028	3·9	32·9	50·2	11·5	1·5	100
On unwritten obligation ...	12,409	27·5	43·3	24·4	4·2	·9	100
For goods sold and delivered ...	9,555	41·6	40·3	15·5	2·4	·2	100
For moveable property or value ...	6,519	15·6	37·8	36·8	8·8	1·	100
Damages ..	1,773	17·1	36·4	39·2	6·1	1·2	100
Immoveable property ...	2,370	16·8	23	35·1	15·4	4·7	100

It is evident that very few debts of Rs. 5 or under are secured by bond, and that bonds are not generally used except when the debt ex-

ceeds Rs. 20; that suits of small value not exceeding Rs. 5 are most numerous in connection with claims on account of goods sold; that suits for damages are mostly for insignificant sums; and that litigated immoveable property is often of seemingly little value.

Distribution of suits in original Courts.

107. The business performed by the several classes of Courts is shown in the subjoined tabular form :—

Judges.			Registrars of Courts of Small Causes.	Judges of Courts of Small Causes	Naib Tahsildars	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners	Total.	Remarks.
Number of Judges.			2	6	10	50	29	19		
Salaries of Judges			Rs. 150 and 250	Rs. 300 to 1,125	Rs. 50 to 75.	Rs. 150 to 200.	Rs. 500 to 700.	From Rs. 1,000 to 1,333		
Grades of value of Suits		Total number of suits disposed of	Percentage of suits disposed of before each class of Judge.							
Not exceeding Rupees	5	11,903	16·9	5·3	13·1	54·	10·2	·5	100·	* Excluding the Judge, Asirgarh Cantonment, who receives Rs. 200 Staff allowance.
Do	20	26,939	12·4	5·1	15·4	47·9	18·9	·3	100·	
Do.	100	28,769	..	11·8	10·0	45·6	32·5	·1	100·	
Do.	500	6,940	..	9·9	..	29·7	59·9	·5	100·	
Do.	1,000	527	..	8·5	..	..	90·2	1·3	100·	
Do.	5,000	476	...	...	..	..	72·9	27·1	100·	
Do.	10,000	32	...	...	..	..	..	100·	100	
Do.	1,00,000	16	..	..	..	..	..	100·	100	
Exceeding	1,00,000	1	..	...	..	..	...	100·	100·	
All Grades ...	1873 ..	75,603	7·1	8·1	11·4	45·5	27·3	·5	100·	
	1872 .	70,434	6·8	9·	12·4	31·7	39·7	·4	100·	

A large quantity of work has been removed from the shoulders of Assistant Commissioners and transferred to Tahsildars, a result fully contemplated when the already alluded to orders of the Chief Commissioner regarding the re-distribution of Civil business were promulgated. The new arrangements are generally regarded with favour, and have no doubt greatly strengthened the hands of Commissioners, and rendered the supervision of Deputy Commissioners over the Civil work of their Assistants more effective. Naib-Tahsildars have again performed a fair share of work, and it is probable that the circumstances of these Provinces will render it necessary to entrust them with still more. Men in the position of Naib-Tahsildars have every motive for discharging their duties with zeal and rectitude, and their further employment in the capacity of petty Civil Judges, is not in the Chief Commissioner's opinion calculated to bring our Judicial system into discredit.

Results of trials.

108. The general results of the trial of the 75,603 suits disposed of were :—

	Number of suits	Proportion per cent	Corresponding proportion per cent in 1872
Plaints rejected or returned ...	372	·5	·6
Transferred to other districts or Small Cause Court jurisdiction ...	15		
DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONTEST.			
Decreed on confession ...	19,220	25·4	25·3
Dismissed for default ...	14,667	19·4	18·3
Compromised ...	11,260	14·9	16·1
Decreed *ex parte* ...	8,906	11·7	14·7
Withdrawn with leave ..	860	1·3	1·3
Dismissed *ex parte* ...	403	·5	·3
Total uncontested ...	55,316	73·2	76·
CONTESTED AND JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR.			
Plaintiff in whole ..	8,493	11·2	9·5
Do. in part ...	6,378	8·4	7·6
Defendant in whole ...	5,029	6·9	6·3
Total contested ...	19,900	26·2	23·4

The increased proportion of contested suits, accompanied as it is by a nearly corresponding decrease in the number of *ex parte* decrees may be accepted as a welcome sign of greater care on the part of Civil Judges in thoroughly sifting the claims advanced in their Courts. It is feared, however, that in some Courts petty cases are still treated very superficially, and that there is yet room for improvement. It is very desirable that the number of uncontested suits should be kept within more reasonable limits, and the matter is constantly kept in view.

The proportion of decrees passed on confession remains about the same as in 1872, while that of dismissals for default has increased, and that of compromised cases has decreased. Results of course differ in different districts, and much depends on individual Judges, but while dismissals for default are sometimes a mere cloak for inattention and want of method in readily disposing of all work as it comes to hand, still it may be inferred that to some extent the improved action of the Courts in general, in respect of decreeing payment by instalments, and of the award of costs, has led to a larger number of settlements out of Court. And if this be the case, then the reproach that our Judicial system was being utilized by the creditor class as a convenient machinery for collecting debts has to some extent been removed.

Decrees for instalment, award of costs and interest.

109. It was mentioned in last year's report that instructions on these points had been issued by the Judicial Commissioner. The practice of the Courts in regard to them is now becoming more even and discriminating, but the watchful care with which their proceedings are supervised is in no way diminished.

Duration of suits.

110. The average duration of suits was 27·6 days in contested and 19 days in uncontested cases. Durations have been somewhat longer for two years past than in the four preceding years. The increased length has been pretty general to all Districts and Courts.

Pending suits.

111. The pending file numbered 2,615 suits at the close of the year; of these only 6 had been pending more than four months.

Appeals.

112. Appeals from decrees and orders of original Courts are thus compared for two years:—

	1872.	1873.
Courts of Commissioners ...	1,174	723
Courts of Deputy Commissioners ...	1,149	2,449
Total ...	2,323	3,172

113. The large transfer of appellate work from the Courts of Commissioners to the Courts of Deputy Commissioners was one of the immediate results of the new arrangements by which the old Station Court system was abandoned. Deputy Commissioners now have a full share of ap-

peals, and Commissioners have been correspondingly relieved. The increase in the total of appeals is attributed in part to the greater facility for appealing, which the new system affords, by rendering the great majority of cases appealable to Deputy Commissioners, and thus bringing the Courts of Appeal for less important cases nearer the people.

The proportion of appeals from decrees in contested suits has increased to the extent below exhibited :—

Divisions.	Courts of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.					
	Number contested cases in Courts in appellate subordination thereto.		Number of Appeals.		Percentage of Appeals.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Nagpur ...	3,909	4,563	485	666	12·4	14·6
Jabalpur ...	2,482	2,719	475	518	19·1	19·0
Narbada ...	5,844	7,405	806	1,240	13·18	16·7
Chhattisgarh ...	1,627	1,855	185	323	11·4	17·4
Total...	13,862	16,542	1,951	2,747	14·0	16·6

The following is an abstract of the statistics relative to the disposal of appeals :—

Percentage of	Dismissed for default to total disposed of.	Remanded for re-trial to total of Column 6.	Decree of Lower Court.			Total appeals disposed of otherwise than by dismissal for default.
			Modified to total of Col. 6.	Reversed to total of Col. 6.	Confirmed to total of Col. 6.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Courts of the Commissioner ...	12·5	20·	11·	14·	55·	774
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	8·	11·	9·	20·	60·	2,135
Total for all Courts...	9·	14·	9·	18·	59·	2,909

Special Appeals.

114. Under Section 25, Act XXIII. of 1861, 125 applications for special appeal were rejected; and admitted appeals were thus disposed of:—

34	remanded for re-trial.		
26	judgment of Lower Court		reversed.
3	do.	do.	modified.
17	do.	do.	confirmed.
80			

Duration of Appeals.

115. The average duration of appeals from decrees was 19·5 days in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners, and 30·5 days in Commissioners' Courts; the corresponding figures in 1872 being 20·5 and 64.

Appeals pending

116. The pending file at the close of the year was not large, and calls for no special remark.

Law of Appeal.

117. The question of the advisability of revising the present system of appeal was before the Chief Commissioner during the year, and his opinion on the subject is that though certain suggested alterations in the law might be of use, still the circumstances of these Provinces call for no present change.

Execution of Decrees.

118. The number of fresh applications for execution was 37,807, of which only 833 were made verbally at the time when decree passed. It is satisfactory to find that verbal applications have fallen for two years, their number in 1871 having been as large as 2,544.

Altogether there were 42,806 applications for disposal; 38,668 were disposed of, execution being completely or partially effected in 22,356, or 58 per cent.

Imprisonments fell from 1,141 in 1871 to 945 in 1872, and in 1873 they only numbered 834.

Orders for sale of immoveable property were executed and confirmed in 2,877 cases, compared with 2,831 in 1872.

Sales of ancestral landed property were sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner in 52, and disallowed in 7 cases. "The amount of ancestral property in land sold in execution of decree," the Chief Commissioner notes in his Review, "is not in itself large, but the same process continues uninterruptedly year after year, and it is feared alienates the sympathy and good-will of the land-holding community."

Processes.

119. The new rules relative to process fees and process serving establishments, alluded to in last year's Administration Report, were at work during a portion of the year. Fees were greatly reduced, and were originally estimated to

yield Rs. 93,000 in the year, compared with an actual yield in 1872 of Rs. 1,37,602, but it appears that the estimated yield was under-rated The total of fees levied amounted to Rs. 1,16,303, and the expenditure was Rs. 59,516. The expenditure in the preceding year was much the same.

120. Litigation remains at about the same height as in 1872, but there has been an increase in the average value of suits and in the proportion of contested suits. Appellate work has increased, and also business in connection with execution of decrees. Lastly, the re-distribution of Civil work under the new system has been found by experience to answer well in itself, at the same time that it has strengthened general administration.

Summary.

7.—*Registration.*

121. The registration of deeds continues to be effected almost exclusively by officers belonging to the General Judicial and Executive Staff.

Agency.

122. The Provinces at present possess 73 Registration Offices, of which all except 2 are under the charge of Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars. At Nagpur a separate paid official is entertained as a Sub-Registrar for Registration work only, and the Tahsildar of Barhanpur was recently relieved of his Registration duties by an Honorary Magistrate. Sub-Registrars are remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent on fees, but the services of Registrars are given to the department gratuitously.

The paucity of Registration Offices is much felt, but it is extremely difficult to devise any satisfactory expedient to supply the want.

00. The number of deeds registered fell from 20,657 in 1872-73 to 18,715 in 1873-74, being a decrease of 9·4 per cent. The decrease was not general to the whole Province, and various causes are assigned for the fluctuations which occurred in different districts.

Number, &c. of Registrations.

Of the total number of registrations 42·9 per cent were compulsory and 57 per cent were optional; the corresponding figures in 1872-73 being 41·4 and 58·6.

The following is a detail of the description of deeds registered :—

	Percentage
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards ..	36·9
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	25·5
Leases of all kinds ...	6·2
Conveyances of moveable property ...	11·9
Bonds and other obligations for payment of money ...	7·3
Other documents ...	11·8

The most striking feature is the large number of deeds connected with the sale or mortgage of landed property, being about 63 out of every 100 deeds registered. Enquiries have been instituted, and are still in progress, with the view of ascertaining how far this may be evidence of a state of indebtedness among the agricultural classes.

The provisions of the law in respect of the registration of leases and of the authentication of powers of attorney were in past years somewhat overlooked, but business under these heads has now increased considerably.

The value of property affected by registration was Rs. 59,31,910, or 10 lakhs less than in 1872-73. The scale of fees remains unchanged, and the average fee levied on each deed registered is about the same as in the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

123. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 42,794, and the charges were Rs. 26,740, leaving a profit for the year of Rs. 16,054. The whole sum to the credit of the Department on the 31st March 1874 was Rs. 94,018.

The receipts are considerably smaller than in 1872-73, owing to the decreased number of transactions, but expenditure has been brought to a lower level by reductions of establishments, wherever possible, without impairing efficiency

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8.—*Municipal administration.*

124. The constitution of the Municipal Committees, the methods in which the members serving on the Committees are elected and appointed, the class of persons serving as members, the degree of interest taken by them, &c. &c., were referred to in last year's report at page 75. The number of Municipalities during the year remained the same as in last year, *i. e.*, 56, and in 42 of them Octroi has been either the sole or the principal source of income. The total receipts from Octroi were during the year Rs. 4,78,500, about half a lakh more than in 1872-73, and the incidence of this tax per head of population taxed, rose from 10 annas 2 pies to 13 annas 5 pies. The total receipts from all sources were Rs 6,81,717, and the incidence of total taxation per head of population was thus 13 annas 6 pies.

125. The increased receipts during the year may be ascribed to activity of trade, and enhanced consumption. The year 1872-73 was a "Singhast" year, that is, one in which marriages among Hindus are not celebrated. There were thus in 1873 the deferred marriages of 1872 and the ordinary marriages of that year, leading to larger consumption and expen-

diture. A part of the increase may also fairly be set down to the system of direct collection of Octroi duties, which prevails now in almost every municipality. Out of 42 Municipalities which derive their income from Octroi 39 have during the year collected their income by direct agency. In the remaining 3 towns direct agency will now be introduced.

126. As might have been anticipated, the tentative establishments entetained for 17 towns in which direct agency has for the first time during the year been tried, have generally been somewhat too large, and the cost of collection has thereby been increased. The experience gained however will hereafter enable the Committees to regulate and reduce these Establishments to actual requirements. There has been some improvement in the cost of collection by direct agency in the other 22 towns.

127. The expenditure of all the Municipalities has been Rs 5,20,000, of which over one half, viz. Rs. 2,74,000, went towards Establishments, Police, and Conservancy; Rs 1,54,000 on original works and repairs, Rs. 91,000 toward arboriculture, dispensaries, schools and miscellaneous objects; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,60,000 at the credit of Municipalities at the close of the year.

9.—*Military*

128. The Military force stationed in the Central Provinces in the year 1873 consisted of :—

3 Batteries of European Artillery
2 Regiments and one Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
6¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

The total number of fighting men was 7,937, of whom 2,462 were Europeans The cost of this force was Rs. 27,77,818 (£277,782)

The distribution of the troops was as follows —

BENGAL ARMY

Sagar Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing and a Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry, (Madras.)
1 Regiment, Native Infantry, (Madras.)

Jabalpur:

1 Detachment of European Infantry,
2 Squadrons Native Cavalry, (Madras.)
1 Regiment, Native Infantry, (Madras.)

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamthi.

2 Batteries, European Artillery.
1 Regimient, European Infantry
1 Regiment, Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment European Infantry, and Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry,

Sironcha

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment, Native Infantry.

Sambalpur

1 Wing of a Regiment, Native Infantry

BOMBAY ARMY.

Assirgarh Fort

1 Company of European Infantry.
2 Companies of Native Infantry

The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the Command of Major T. Wakefield, maintains the usual average strength of about 90 rank and file, and the Corps was inspected during the year by the Officer Commanding Sitabaldi, deputed for the purpose by the Brigadier General Commanding the Nagpur Force.

10.—*Marine*

Nil.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

129. The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 15,163,624 acres. The acrage under each crop is exhibited in the following table:—

		Acres.
Rice	...	4,658,432
Wheat	..	3,496,135
Other food grains	...	5,137,640
Oil seeds	...	864,297
Sugar-cane	..	97,101
Cotton	...	713,104
Opium	...	4,243
Fibres	...	24,702
Tobacco	...	50,550
Vegetables	...	58,691
Other crops	..	58,425

These figures show an increase of 1,555,608 acres as compared with the previous year's return; but this increase is mainly due to the inclusion in the present return, of the area under cultivation in all the Non-Feudatory Zamindaris, for several, of which no returns were submitted in the year before.

It will be seen from the above figures that rice, wheat, and other food grains consisting chiefly of kodo, kutki, and pulses of various kinds, occupy 88 per cent of the entire cultivated area of the Province.

Rice occupies 30·6 per cent of the cultivated area, and is grown chiefly in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat. In Jabalpur, Seoni and Mandla there is also a considerable amount of rice cultivation, but a much larger area there is devoted to wheat and other crops, so that on the whole the rice crop is confined generally to the east and south of the Province. Owing to the peculiarity of the rain-fall as described in the Summary, the rice crop generally suffered, and in some places it was almost a total failure.

Wheat, which absorbs 23·6 per cent of the cultivated area, is most largely produced in the districts of Hoshangabad, Sagar, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Seoni; in fact in the Narbada Valley and trans-Narbada districts. It is also grown in considerable quantity in the Nagpur, Wardha and Raipur districts.

Oil-seeds are chiefly produced in Raipur, Nagpur, Wardha, Betul, and Chanda.

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Cotton is extensively cultivated in Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Chanda, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur ; but the Cotton field of the Province, both in respect of quantity and quality, is the Wardha district.

Opium.—Betul, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar are the districts in which opium is grown to any extent.

Fibres and Tobacco.—Raipur is the only district in which fibres and tobacco are grown to any extent. They are also cultivated more or less in all other districts of the Province, but in none of them is the cultivation extensive, or of prominent commercial value.

Vegetables, as a marketable commodity, are raised chiefly in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Narsinghpur, but for home consumption they are of course raised all over the Province.

2.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

130. These differ materially in different districts as shown n Agricultural Statement D. 3, but the averages for the Province may be compared with the averages for the districts in which the particular cereals are most cultivated, thus :—

For rice the average rates of rent and produce per acre are given for :—

	Average rate of rent.			Average produce.
	Rs.	A.	P.	in lbs.
Raipur ...	0	8	0	303
Bilaspur ...	0	7	4	172
Bhandara ...	0	14	0	346
Chanda ...	0	12	9	384
Balaghat ...	0	10	0	240
Jabalpur ...	1	12	0	220
Seoni ...	1	0	6	280
Mandla ...	1	0	0	400

The low produce rates are due to the abnormal features of the year.

Of wheat for:—	Rs.	A.	P.	in lbs.
Hoshangabad ...	1	8	0	290
Sagar ...	1	7	6	460
Jabalpur ...	2	4	0	640
Narsinghpur ...	2	4	4	460
Seoni ..	1	3	6	480
Nagpur ...	0	15	5	205
Wardha ..	1	0	10	198
Raipur . .	0	12	0	400

The average rent rate per acre for lands suited to other grains and pulses ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 in Damoh to Rs. 0-4-0 in Balaghat, and the produce rate from 143 lbs. in Raipur to 132 lbs. in Bilaspur.

131. The establishment of a model farm at Nagpur, and the principles on which it was to be worked, were referred to in last year's Report (Part I, page XIX). The operations of the year have been mainly directed to perfecting the drainage of the whole area of the farm, canal cutting for irrigation, making roads, demarcating fields, deep ploughing for the eradication of the almost indestructible *kans* grass, manuring, and other preliminaries to successful farming and experiment. An accurate map of the whole area has been prepared and the dimensions of each field noted and numbered, which will be very serviceable when testing the results of future experiments, and generally in giving precision to the operations to be undertaken. The scheme for irrigating the farm "by a stream running 1 cubic foot per second in the very hottest months has been perfected. The stream will be supplied from the intercepted waste flow from the Ambajhari lake, and it is hoped that the farm will be thus altogether independent of the storage in the lake itself. Experimental fields of cotton, jawari (*holcus sorgham*) and tur (*cajanus indicus*) were put down, but the two former are reported as failures from the unpreparedness of the soil; but the last was considered a fair success, the yield being about 600 lbs. per acre. The Chief Commissioner is not quite satisfied with the general results of the year's operations, or that all has been done that available resources made possible; but the subject has his earnest attention, and he hopes that the intelligent interest which the Commissioner of the Division is giving to the farm will enable him to place on record more satisfactory results when the proceedings of the current season come to be reviewed.

3.—*Stock.*

132. The following Statement gives the agricultural stock of the Province. The estimates are roughly made, and are based on the statistics obtained during the Land Revenue Settlement: -

Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	...	5,301,681
Horses	..	11,048
Ponies	..	76,718
Donkeys	...	23,724
Sheep and goats	..	722,016
Carts	...	251,303
Ploughs	...	708,076

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

133. The monsoon of 1873-74 commenced late and ceased early. In these respects it was in marked contrast to the rainy season of the previous year. Not only, however, was the rainy season confined within a shorter interval, but it was altogether scanty compared with the element of copiousness which characterized the previous monsoon. The following table shows that the rain fall was short in 16 out of 19 districts. It also shows that in most districts there were no heavy falls till July, and that generally the monsoon ended in September :—

Districts.	April & May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November to March.	Total fall in 1873-74.	Total fall in 1872-73.	Average rain fall.
Nagpur ...	·9	2·71	5·87	7·18	9·42		1·51	26·9	41·9	41·1
Bhaadara ..	5	1·56	10·79	8·77	17·83		3·74	34·61	53·31	59·29
Chanda ..	1·87	4·11	12·11	7·91	7·50		5·75	37·37	52·99	58·80
Wardha ..	1·2	6·1	6 95	8·39	6 88	...	·38	29 9	36·96	35·87
Balaghat ..	1	2 5	20·1	15 1	9 1		..	47·8	71·99	..
Jubulpur ..	·76	33	17 94	7·	14·57	..	5·27	45 69	53·10	50·94
Sagar ...	·23	1·15	12·28	6·52	16·26	..	5·46	44·4	42·	47·79
Damoh ...	·4	·9	18·85	9·3	20·25	...	10·45	49·8	32·9	43·90
Seoni .	1 85	4·	11·66	6·69	14 47	..	2 3	36·4	51 09	52·79
Mandla ..	1·2	6·3	20 8	9·1	9·	..	5·65	49·5	60·02	57·85
Hoshangabad ..	·1	1·	8·9	5·8	17 6	..	8·1	39·	37·	40·
Narsinghpur ..	·1	1·6	14 6	11·4	17·2	..	1 1	46·	49·	48·
Chhindwara ..	1 12	7·65	6·93	3·97	11·17	..	·34	28·	40·	35·
Betul ...	·48	3 87	4·57	3·95	10 54	...	5·13	28·	34·	34·
Nimar ...	·66	6·71	6·47	5·7	7 39	..	1·45	28·	37·	36·
Raipur ...	·48	4·9	11·55	6·69	7·08	·27	5·13	32·4	54·8	5 0·35
Bilaspur .	1·03	2·38	14 74	1·91	5·84	.	9 19	35 1	49·3	51·39
Sambalpur	·56	2 9	29·74	4 86	4·19	2	10 54	49·7	61·2	51·84
Upper Godavari	1·54	59	9 19	7·91	5·39	1·97	5 36	33·36	..	46·27

It must always happen in a Province with a fairly distributed variety of crops entirely dependent for success or failure on the fluctuating character of the seasons, that a monsoon full of disappointment, perhaps suffering, to one section of the agricultural community, carries to other sections the welcome boon of an ample harvest and overflowing granaries. This is the feature which markedly characterizes the year. In 1872-73 the rice producing tracts revelled in a monsoon described in the Eastern districts, which mainly produce rice, as one of the best known for many years, "the crop of rice all over the districts being a magnificent one." Nothing could be in more marked contrast with 1873-74, during which the rain-fall was generally insufficient in quantity to suit the rice crop, while even what fell, was as to time unfavourably distributed. As a result the rice crop was to a large extent a failure. It is largely cultivated in the Southern Division of Nagpur, and in the Eastern Division of Chhattisgarh, where the yield was generally poor, and in some parganas a total failure.

An unspeakable calamity would have befallen the Province had an extensive rice area, instead of being confined to a few districts, been a characteristic of all districts alike. But, as a fact, in the majority of districts rice is not the chief crop, and in some the amount produced compared with other crops is quite nominal. While, however, the monsoon was singularly unfavourable for rice it was suitable generally to all other Kharif crops, and its early cessation enabled Rabi sowings to progress rapidly, which being followed by timely dews in some tracts and favourable showers in others gave a spring harvest in all parts of the Province with what may be described as fully an average out-turn. The Commissioner of Jabalpur writing of the spring harvest in his Division states that the "out-turn from every district is reported as excellent"; and the Commissioner of the Narbada Division records that on the whole "there was a decidedly good average harvest." Again in the Nagpur Division, where, as already noted, the failure of the rice crop assumed an unwelcome importance, owing to the large area devoted to this crop, yet rice alone was affected; and of other rain-crops, the Commissioner writes that jawari gave an out-turn of "almost unexampled abundance," and cotton furnished" an "excellent yield."

The season then as a whole, taking the entire Province, has been fairly favourable to agricultral operations, and in most districts all other crops but rice have yielded, occasionally an abundant, everywhere an average harvest. At the same time the partial failure in some tracts, and the complete failure in others, of so important a crop as rice, which absorbs more than a fourth of the cultivated area of the Provinces, was at one time a source of grave anxiety. The Chief Commissioner, wherever the necessity was apparent, authorized the suspension of the Revenue demand in villages which were sorely struck owing to rice being cultivated as an almost exclusive crop; and in one district, Sambalpur, advances were sanctioned to help the agricultural classes in absolute need with money to purchase seed grain.

The districts which have specially suffered, are Bhandara and Balaghat in the Nagpur Division, and Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, which constitute the Eastern Division of Chhattisgarh. In other districts like Chanda, Seoni and Mandla, where a large area is devoted to rice, there is nothing like exclusive cultivation in villages to the same extent, so that in many villages the loss in rice has been compensated for by a fair or bumper return in some other crop. In Chanda there is jawari, in Seoni wheat, and in Mandla kodo and kutki, coarse grains largely consumed by the poorer classes. Individual villages even in these districts doubtless suffered heavily, but there was no widespread and uncompensated loss of an almost sole crop affecting more or less village after village over an extensive area. This kind of disaster was confined to certain tracts situated in the prominent rice districts first named. In the Bhandara district the parganas of Tirora and Rampaili fall under this category, and over their whole area the District Officer records that the aggregate crop "was not more than a three anna one."

Much the same result occurred in the Katanghi and Karola parganas of the Balaghat district, the Lown and Simgha parganas of Raipur, the Mungeli pargana of Bilaspur, and in some 250 villages of the Bargarh Tahsil, Sambalpur district. In these rice areas the pressure of failure was of course not uniform. Where there were tanks, fields in their vicinity returned a fair yield, low lying lands and fields adequatly embanked to retain moisture offered a comforting harvest, while here and there local showers of a partial character and confined within narrow limits rescued drying tracts and prevented several villages suffering from anything like absolute failure. These influences then explain the contrasts presented by the local enquries, the result of which was that in only a very few villages had a twelve anna rice crop been obtained, that elsewhere the out-turn was from two annas to eight annas, and that in many villages there had been no rice crops at all. Shortly, while a general average of a four anna rice-crop all round may fairly be taken as the outcome of the unfavourable monsoon in the worst tracts, this result includes as regards villages every phase of out-turn, from those reaping a fair harvest owing to special advantages, to the exceptional cases where the crop dried up and the fields yielded nothing.

Such being the facts in connection with the rice-crop, its influence on the price of all food grains might by anticipation be expected to be of so depressing a character as to bear with expecial severity on the poorer classes, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Such, however, has not been the case. In the districts of the Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions in the north, where the masses use wheat to a large extent, notwithstanding heavy exports to Bengal, the price of wheat is lower than in the previous year. In the districts of the Nagpur Division in the south, the jawari grain constitutes the food of the people, and this is everywhere vastly cheaper. Thus in three Divisions of the Province the failure of the rice owing to the good harvest reaped in other crops has not in any way pressed on the limited means of living of the great mass of the people. The only exception is in the case of the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division in the east, where the people generally consume rice and where no jawari is grown. Rice here rose greatly in price, and although it continued cheaper than in other districts owing to the isolated position of Chhattisgarh and the absence of facilities for export, yet the contrast in price must have been felt severely by the poorer classes, especially in the Bilaspur district, where the selling price rose from 52 to 28 seers per rupee. Even this compares favourably with the year 1869, when the rice crop almost completely failed and price stood at 12 seers per rupee. There was then much real distress, and but for the relief arrangements organized by the Administration there would have resulted a dreary tale of deaths from starvation. There were no apprehensions of serious results during the past season, and all the anticipations made have proved correct. The price of rice has, it is true, risen immensely, but then it has never approached famine height, and this is due to the following causes, the bumper rice harvest of the previous year which had been stored because prices were abnormally low, the fair yield in several villages, and the satisfactory

out-turn in other crops. In all rice tracts these mitigating influences have been in operation, but that which has chiefly operated in Chhattisgarh is the hoarded up rice reserves of the previous year.

The experience of the past season is one more illustration of the extreme precariousness of the rice crop. Where an agricultural population depends in the main on a single crop, and that crop one which requiries a fairly abundant and well distributed rain-fall, each succeeding season becomes more or less a period of uncertainty and anxiety. In Chhattisgarh this is so, also in Bhandara and Balaghat, but fortunately in the other districts of the Province rice is not an all-absorbing element of production, so the people are not driven in certain critical months, as in the rice tracts, to scan every passing cloud lest haply they may find some hopeful omen of coming rain, the cessation of which unseasonably always involves hardship, and sometimes means ruin

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5.—Horticulture.

134. Under this heading the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Soceity at Nagpur are usually recorded. The Soceity's operations are conducted in the "Maharaj Bagh," a large garden in the suburbs of Sitabaldi, well laid out, and well stocked with trees. The Soceity has on its roll subscribing members, both European and Native. From among these a managing Committee is elected, one of the members conducting the duties of Secretary. Quarterly meetings of the Soceity are held for the disposal of business, and every publicity is given to its proceedings in view to inviting popular interest and support. The Soceity is aided by a grant from Imperial and Provincial resources of Rs. 4,000 per annum, inclusive of which, its income from private subscriptions, sale of produce, &c. in the year, amounted Rs. 9,622-14-5. The expenditure was Rs. 9,026-1-9, which includes cost of establishment, purchase of seed from England for sale and distribution, importation of rare plants, experiments, and other miscellaneous items.

135. The proposals made to hold flower and fruit shows, and to extend the Soceity's sphere of usefulness, by offering scholarships to natives desiring to learn European methods of horticulture, have not yet borne fruit. The latter scheme has scarcely had time to commence work, but an Exhibition of flowers and fruit has been arranged for in this year. The plantation of forest trees of all the useful indigenous varieties, and of some foreign kinds, is making fair progress. Among these latter may be noticed the Eucalyptus globulus, or the blue gum of Australia; 350 of these have been planted out. The importation of exotic plants of the varieties likely to succeed in this severe climate forms an important

feature of the Society's labours. Of the importations of the year deserving of note, are the vanilla, and the cinnamon tree, the former received from Bangalore, and the latter from the Botanical gardens of Ceylon; the black pepper and the cardamum, both said to be likely to succeed. Besides these, and others in which failures have been recorded, there were several kinds of ornamental palms obtained and planted out. A new Rosarium is in course of construction; another experiment with the vine has been a failure. The fruit of the Maltese orange raised in the Soceity's garden from plants imported in previous years is not thought much of, and is said not to be equal to the Nagpur orange when properly nurtured. The popularity of the Nagpur orange is undoubted, and it is now largely cultivated for exportation by rail to Bombay and elsewhere. Of all the indigenous kinds of mango, that of Katol, a neighbouring Tahsildari, is said to be the best, and some 50 stocks have been sent from the Soceity's garden to be grafted from the tree at that place. The raising of cuttings of many rare plants under glass has been very successful. The following is a summary of the plants raised, planted out, distributed &c. during the year:—

Description.	Balance of stock on 31st March 1874	Raised during the year.	Issued.			Planted in the garden.	Died.	Balance on 31st March 1874.
			To public Departments	To private individuals.	To Native gentry.			
Forest Trees ...	15,696	5,613	901	73	45	2,971	4,110	13,209
Fruit Trees ...	13,551	9,054	369	190	188	20	1,90	19,738
Shrubs ...	14,438	20,013	0	282	107	500	260	33,302

6.—*Forests.*

Government Forests.

136. The Government forests of the Central Provinces include lands of the most varying description, from the well-wooded slopes of the Satpura range, to the almost barren tracts of scrub jungle which abound in the hill as well as in the plain country. The term forest has in fact been applied not only to timber-bearing lands proper, but also to all the excess wastes, the proprietary right in which was reserved to itself by Government at the Settlement.

Forest management.

137. Forest management is partly in the hands of the Forest Department, and partly in the hands of District Officers. To the care of the former has been entrusted the selected blocks known as the Reserved forests, which embrace the more valuable timber tracts, as well as such reserves as give promise of successful development under a system of careful

conservancy directed by professional knowledge and experience. On the latter devolves the charge of managing the more or less scattered jungle lands of various types, which lie here and there on the borders and in the midst of cultivation, and bear the general title of Unreserved forests.

Reserved Forests.

138. The Reserved forests consist of 24 blocks, which for convenience sake have been grouped into divisions according to geographical position, each division being in the charge of an Officer of the departmental Staff.

The Staff as at present constituted consists of,

1 Conservator.
3 Deputy Conservators.
6 Assistant Conservators.
2 Sub-Assistant Conservators

The reserved area has been extended during the year by the addition of two tracts, aggregating about 32 square miles, which have been purchased by Government from the Zamindarin of Ahiri in the Chanda district; its total extent is now estimated to be somewhat over 1,900 square miles. Six more reserves will shortly be added in the Mandla and Balaghat districts. They are selected tracts of fine Sal, with an area of about 220 square miles, and promise to be a very valuable acquisition to the Forest Deparment. Their demarcation has entailed considerable labour, but is now nearly completed. This and the widening of 35 miles of line in the Satpura reserve represents the principal work done during the year in defining and clearing boundaries.

Renewed efforts have been made to secure a better system of protection, but the task is a difficult one, and the constant occurrence of fires is particularly disheartening; once fairly alight, it is almost impossible to check their course, and in a very short time they work almost irretrievable ruin. Some estimate may be formed of the damage caused by fire during the past year, from the fact that of a total area of 165,400 acres under protection, no less than 31,990, or nearly one-fifth of the whole, was burnt. Still it is satisfactory to find that 133,490 acres were successfully protected, at a cost of only Rs. 3,926, or about 5·64 pie per acre.

Where fires have been excluded, the condition of the forests has been much improved. Thus there has been a marked improvement in the reproduction of stock in the Ahiri forest, and elsewhere too there is evidence of greater vitality and of a more luxurious growth consequent on successful protection from injury by burning.

139. The main operations of the department in connection with the working of the State reserves in their charge may be briefly summarized as follows:—The demarcation and clearing of boundaries already noticed, the prosecution of experiments on the Pranhita and Wardha

rivers for the purpose of bringing to market timber from the Southern forests, the construction of roads to facilitate the collection of timber in the Banjar Valley in the Northern Division, the preparation and delivery of a large quantity of sleepers in the Western Division for the Holkar State Railway, the felling and bringing to depot of a small supply of logs as an experiment in the Northern Division with a view to sale in the Jabalpur or Allahabad market, and the cutting and collection in depot of a quantity of timber of all kinds in the Southern Division.

The department has also sold small timber, bamboos, and miscellaneous forest produce in large quantities, and in this way contributed to meet the demands of the people for wood, &c. for home consumption.

140. It only remains to notice that several experiments of interest have been conducted under the superintendence of the Conservator himself in the plantation at Telinkheri near Nagpur and elsewhere, with a view to acquiring a better knowledge of the adaptability of various species of trees, &c. to the climate and soil of these Provinces, and generally with the object of collecting information which may be usefully applied to questions of forest management.

Unreserved Forests.

141. The different systems in force for the management of District Unreserved forests have been described in previous reports. The Commutation system has now been adopted in the majority of districts, while the old farming system may be said to have almost altogether died out. Where arrangements cannot be made for adopting the former, Forest Chowkis are established for the direct collection of dues on the removal of small produce, or special permits are issued which allow of specified articles being taken by the holders of them. Grazing fees too are realized at fixed rates on cattle. In some districts a combination of systems exists, and everywhere the object kept in view is to suit the system of management to the requirements of the locality:—"Uniformity in management is impossible, and this year has again seen systems modified and rendered more suitable to the wants of the people. Throughout, the principle has been recognized that the system should as far as possible be adapted to the people, and not that the people should be made to submit to vexatious and unnecessary hardships for the sake of the theoretical excellence of any one fixed plan."

The subject of Forest management is one which has of late received particular and constant attention. The circumstances of each district have been separately considered, and a scheme of management thought out for each of them individually. Foremost amongst the objects aimed at, have been the preservation of existing forest lands adn

the facilitation of reproduction. These ends cannot of course be attained without an increased expenditure on account of protective arrangements, and it has been found absolutely necessary in some districts to strengthen their Establishments. It is confidently expected, however, that the good results which will spring from better organization will amply compensate for the extra cost involved. The gradual supersession of the farming system by systems calculated to place a more effectual check on indiscriminate cutting, is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, and has in some places also been accompanied by an enhanced revenue. A present increase of Forest income is not, however, looked for. On the contrary, the additional expenditure required by improved arrangements must tend to diminish the yearly surplus now received, and indeed the question of a present increase of revenue has been made subordinate to the question of how the forests may be best conserved.

A few words will suffice to describe the more important new work done during the year in connection with District Forest management. In the Nagpur Division the Forest arrangements of the Bhandara and Wardha districts have been minutely considered, and detailed orders issued for future management. In the Narbada Division the license system has been introduced into the Hoshangabad district with great financial success, and new arrangements have been recently set on foot in Chhindwara. In Sagar the demarcation of forest areas has been completed, and in this as well as in other districts of the Jabalpur Division a considerable number of tracts have been closed and placed under protection. Lastly, new systems have been brought into force in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, though it is hardly yet possible to judge of the results of the change, owing to the shortness of the period during which they have been at work.

142. The financial results of the year are compared below with those of 1872-73 :—

Financial results.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Reserved Forests ...	73,705	1,04,028
From Unreserved Forests ...	4,07,968	4,64,339
Total Receipts ...	4,81,673	5,68,367
Deduct Total Expenditure ..	2,47,837	2,83,557
Surplus ...	2,33,836	2,84,810

The cause of an increased expenditure has been already noticed. The enhanced receipts are due in part to a slight rise of the rates in some districts, but mostly to better management, resulting in the removal of less produce duty-free.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

143. The history of the Warora coal mines has been given in previous reports. The sinking of the shaft had progressed to 132 feet when the year opened, and the upper seam of coal was struck on the 20th July 1873 at 180 feet. Borings have proved the existence in this field of a main or middle seam of coal 15 feet thick, and another under-lying it of 11 feet in thickness; the former extending over two-thirds, while the latter has been proved over the whole area of the field of 410 acres. It is not proposed to work the coal in the top or first seam, on account of its inferior quality, and it is this coal only which has as yet been tried in the locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The quality of the two lower seams has been proved by analysis to be about the same as the average of the better Indian coals, viz:—

Volatile combustible matter	33·75
Fixed carbon	43·70
Ash	13·0
Moisture expelled at 212° F.	9·55
	100·

the proportion of ash and moisture, making it comparatively so much inferior to the best English coals. On account of this inferiority, it is estimated that a ton and a half of Warora coal is equal to a ton of English coal, but the difference in cost between the two coals will more than counterbalance this inferiority in quality. Trials are about being made with the Warora coal taken from the second seam, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is proposed also to try this coal in the manufacture of iron at Warora, for which the Mining Engineer believes it to be fit, the large proportion of small coal or "slack" in the total out-turn being made into blocks or "patent fuel" by a simple and inexpensive process. The quantity of coal available in this Warora field is calculated at about 20 million tons, which at an out-put of 500 tons a day would suffice for all possible demands for a period of 130 years. The demand for railway purposes is estimated at 50,000 tons per annum, or about one-third of the possible out-put, and the other two-thirds would be available for the manufacture of iron and other

purposes. The Warora colliery is worked by a Government establishment of trained European Engineers and workmen sent out by the Secretary of State for India. The work of the year has been almost exclusively confined to the sinking of the first shaft into the main seam of coal, and in the sinking of a second shaft in its vicinity, which had gone down 13 feet, when the year closed. Buildings for work-shops, engine-house, and residences, were also commenced and completed, and with the purchase of plant, trial borings, &c., the expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,08,675.

The distance of Warora from the iron mines of Lohara and Pipalgaon, 45 miles, has led to trial borings for coal being put down in that neighbourhood, and a coal field has been proved by borings at a place called Bandar, only 14 miles from the iron deposits, where the seam was 18 feet thick. The total quantity available in this field has not yet been proved.

Mohpani Colliery.

144. This colliery is being worked by the "Narbada Coal and Iron Company," and it has been able to maintain a pretty steady supply of 1,200 tons per month to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, not, however, quite up to the demand. The coal is conveyed by tramway from the colliery to Gadarwara, the nearest station on the railway line. Apprehensions of exhaustion of the seams now being worked by this Company at Mohpani, has led to borings in other parts of the area within the Company's grant, but not as yet with complete success; and the Geological Department, which has taken a share in these experiments, reserve any opinion in the matter, till the trial boring at Sukakheri shall have progressed further. The Company is reported to be working vigorously and systematically, both in turning to full account the available resources of the mines first opened, and in proving the existence or otherwise of a further supply within the area of their grant.

Betul coal.

145. The position of the above coal fields, one in the valley of the Wardha at Warora, and the other high up in the Narbada Valley, in the Narsinghpur district, will show with what advantage they will enter the field for the supply of the railways running in their vicinity; but the demand which is likely to arise for the Holkar and Central India Railways makes it of great importance to find coal as low down the Narbada Valley, or in the valleys of its southern affluents, as the geological indications may give any promise of. So far as the survey has gone, there seems little hope of finding coal west of the Moran river, in the Hoshangabad district, where the Deccan traps and metarmorphic rocks are approached; but fortunately not far within this demarcating line, coal has been found near Shahpur, in the valley of the Tawa, in the Betul district, 30 miles

which is considered eminently favourable. Some questions, however, as to rights in the locality are under investigation, and when disposed of, further progress in the mining operations, will be made and the resources of the bed be clearly determined.

8.—*Manufactures.*

148. The manufactures of the country are all of a primitive kind, and having been described in previous reports call for no special remarks now. Some of the cotton and silk fabrics of the Nagpur country and the brocade work of Burhanpur are very superior, and have more than a local reputation, and these may be noted as exceptions to the general mediocrity of the various industries practised in this almost purely agricultural country The raw material for most branches of manufacture are in almost prodigal abundance, in inverse ratio, it may be said, to the presence of skilled labour Attempts were made during the year to ascertain what improvements could be introduced in tasar silk production and manufacture. The tasar cocoon is gathered in all the forests of the country as a spontaneous produce, and is also largely cultivated; the reeling and weaving of these into silk pieces for wear is also carried on much in the same rude fashion as with cotton. It was understood that some improvements had been introduced in Italy in the reeling, dying, &c of this silk, and the Secretary of State for India was asked by the Government for full information on the subject. Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioners of Chanda, Betul and Upper Godaveri (forest districts) were directed to institue measures for cultivating the cocoon under careful supervison, both according to the Native method in the open field, and within doors, the opinion being, that according to the latter method the quality of the silk is much improved. The results of the season's labours in all three districts were similar as to the rapid propagation of the cocoon, to the extent of three crops within the season, and to the feasibility of a very large production. In the two first named districts the cultivation was most successful in the field, notwithstanding the accidents of climate to which it is subject. In only the Upper Godaveri district was the cultivation in-doors successful, but with what benefit to the quality of the silk, has not yet been ascertained. The assistance of the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay was then invited, and a quantity of the Chanda cocoons (where the produce was largest) was sent to a filature in Bengal and to the Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail factory, to be reeled and woven after the best local methods. Samples from Bengal only have been received; but they are so far disappointing, that neither in texture nor appearance do they appear better than the ordinary produce of this part of the country, and not quite equal to pieces that are sometimes made to order. Further action will be decided on when the samples from Dharwar are received, and when information of the improved processes in Italy have been obtained.

9.—*Trade.*

149. The actual Trade of the year may be reviewed under the following heads:—

Cotton.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes and uncertainties which attend this traffic in the hands of dealers having transactions with the European markets, cotton continues to take rank in the annual returns as one of the principal articles of export, and though not so profitable as in former years to either exporter or grower, it is no doubt still, to the latter, a remunerative branch of cultivation. The area under cotton cultivation for the Province generally was 830,315 acres, or slightly higher than it was during the past seven years. The season was on the whole a favourable one for the crop, a deficiency in the latter rains having protected it from discolouration, or what is known to the trade as "black leaf." Both in quantity and quality, therefore, the out-turn of the year has been all that agriculturist and trader could expect; but a fall in prices had checked exportation, the total quantity exported being 241,189 maunds, as against 273,580 maunds in the year previous. The trade is still principally with Bombay, as the following abstract of the exports will show:—

To Bombay from Nagpur country	...	146,985 *Maunds.*
To Bombay from the Narbada Valley	...	53,780 „
		——200,765
To Northern India	... ..	... 15,492
To Eastern Coast	... ...	... 24,932
		Total Maunds 241,189

Steam Cotton Presses have been set up at Hinganghat and Wardha, and nearly the whole quantity exported from the Nagpur country has thus been despatched in "full pressed" bales ready for shipment. Cotton Presses have as yet nowhere been set up in the Narbada Valley, and the article still leaves those districts in the shape of "dokras" (unpressed bales). The quality of the Narbada Valley cotton is comparatively inferior, while that of Hinganghat has a European reputation; the one requiring trade inspection and classification, the other not; and hence probably the hesitation to set up Cotton Presses in the Narbada Valley. The importance of a recognized quality, as connected with full pressing, was forcibly illustrated during the year in Berar, where "considerable uneasiness" among dealers prevailed on its becoming known that "a very inferior variety of Hoshangabad cotton seed, which was lately eradicated with much difficulty from Khandesh, and which is known commercially as the 'old Khandesh cotton,' had been introduced into East Berar." The seed, it is said, was brought there "by a speculative native who was charmed with the large yield from the plants, and other cultivators being equally captivated it has

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9.—*Trade.*

149. The actual Trade of the year may be reviewed under the following heads :—

Cotton.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes and uncertainties which attend this traffic in the hands of dealers having transactions with the European markets, cotton continues to take rank in the annual returns as one of the principal articles of export, and though not so profitable as in former years to either exporter or grower, it is no doubt still, to the latter, a remunerative branch of cultivation. The area under cotton cultivation for the Province generally was 830,315 acres, or slightly higher than it was during the past seven years. The season was on the whole a favourable one for the crop, a deficiency in the latter rains having protected it from discolouration, or what is known to the trade as "black leaf." Both in quantity and quality, therefore, the out-turn of the year has been all that agriculturist and trader could expect; but a fall in prices had checked exportation, the total quantity exported being 241,189 maunds, as against 273,580 maunds in the year previous. The trade is still principally with Bombay, as the following abstract of the exports will show :—

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Steam Cotton Presses have been set up at Hinganghat and Wardha, and nearly the whole quantity exported from the Nagpur country has thus been despatched in "full pressed" bales ready for shipment. Cotton Presses have as yet nowhere been set up in the Narbada Valley, and the article still leaves those districts in the shape of "dokras" (unpressed bales). The quality of the Narbada Valley cotton is comparatively inferior, while that of Hinganghat has a European reputation; the one requiring trade inspection and classification, the other not; and hence probably the hesitation to set up Cotton Presses in the Narbada Valley. The importance of a recognized quality, as connected with full pressing, was forcibly illustrated during the year in Berar, where "considerable uneasiness" among dealers prevailed on its becoming known that "a very inferior variety of Hoshangabad cotton seed, which was lately eradicated with much difficulty from Khandesh, and which is known commercially as the 'old Khandesh cotton,' had been introduced into East Berar." The seed, it is said, was brought there "by a speculative native who was charmed with the large yield from the plants, and other cultivators being equally captivated it has

spread to so very considerable an extent that no one who has lately purchased cotton in the Oomraotee market can have failed to have met with it in his selections." The Berar cotton has as high a reputation as the Hinganghat, and to preserve that reputation it was necessary to take active measures for eradicating the Hoshangabad seed, which was done under the orders of the Resident, Hyderabad.

The following abstract will show the shape in which the total exports to Bombay was made:—

		Number.
Full pressed bales	...	30,952
Half pressed do.	...	495
Dokras 26.8/3 do.	...	8,938
Total Bales		40,585

To Northern and Eastern India cotton generally goes in the "dokra" state, but this year 555 full pressed bales went from Hinganghat direct to the Cotton Mills at Cawnpore. The value of the cotton trade to the Province will be seen, when it is noted that this one article brings in from half to three quarters of a million sterling a year. This of course does not include the internal trade in the article, or what moves from one district or circle to another. For this purpose about two-thirds of the crop are kept to be worked up into wearing apparel for local use or for foreign export, and this exterior trade will now be noticed under the head "Country cloth."

Country cloth.

150. In former reports it was pointed out that this manufacture was kept alive by its supplying a material, both as to texture and to the distinctive peculiarities affected by the different castes, which the people, or the bulk of the labouring and agricultural classes, have not found among the many cheap varieties of Manchester fabrics with which the markets are stocked. A large local and, to some extent, a foreign demand is thus met by the hand looms of the country, some of the centres of the industry having a wide fame and attracting dealers from distant parts of Western and Northern India. The trade, however, very much depends on the current prices of cotton, and fluctuates exceedingly, rising to nearly a million sterling, as in 1869-70, and falling to £122,700 as in 1871-72, and again rising to £200,000 as in the year under review. The returns also show a return traffic in country cloth, due mainly to the requirements of foreigners in the native army, the Police and others engaged in commerce, and in the Civil departments of Government. Considerable fluctuation is also apparent in this import trade which is not easily explained.

English Piece-goods.

151. In some respects a cognate subject is the trade in English piece-goods. The imports of the last four years were :—

	Maunds.	Value £.
1870-71 ...	113,863	1,154,140
1871-72 ...	110,251	1,091,320
1872-73 ...	91,561	770,109
1873-74 ...	134,280	1,155,220

A large portion of these imports is again re-exported or passes through to the Native States in Central India and elsewhere—thus in the last mentioned year the re-exports were 64,281 maunds, value £594,165, or half the total imports. The taste for English piece-goods is undoubtedly spreading, and few respectable natives are now-a-days seen without some portion of their costume being made up of English cloth, while among the town populations it very largely displaces the use of the more homely country made stuffs. The time, however, seems to be far off when the use of English piece-goods will be in general use among the labouring and agricultural classes, and the weaving machinery now being set up in Bombay and other parts of India does not improve the prospect as to Manchester interests. How far weaving by English machinery in India will affect the Indian hand loom industry depends much on its adaptability to native wants and means; and it is a question full of anxiety to the weaving classes of these Provinces, of whom the Census numbered 203,689, not including women and children.

Salt.

152. Salt is mainly imported from the Western Coast by railway, while smaller quantities come from the Sambhar lakes in Central India, *vid* Sagar, and from the Eastern Coast Districts, *vid* Sambalpur. The total imports of the last five years were :—

1869-70 ...	848,714	Maunds.
1870-71 ..	1,079,241	„
1871-72 ..	1,041,686	„
1872-73 ...	1,003,232	„
1873-74 ..	1,121,573	„

Of the quantity imported in the last mentioned year, 926,275 maunds, or nearly the whole, came from Bombay by rail. Inclusive of Customs duty this one article of import costs the Provincial population above half a million sterling a year. The abolition of the Inland Customs line along the Southern frontier about the end of the year has proved a great boon to the trade, particularly in the Chhattisgarh country, where the people are poor and where the weakness of the line staff

tempted to smuggling. The duty is, however, not altogether remitted, but is taken at a considerably reduced rate at the manufacturing sources on the East and West Coast. The Customs line still stands on the Western frontier, and taxes the Central India lake salt as it crosses inwards.

153. Another large import item is sugar, of which the receipts during the last five years were :—

Sugar.

in 1869-70	... 479,559	Maunds.
„ 1870-71	... 178,970	„
„ 1871-72	.. 390,760	„
„ 1872-73	.. 269,164	„
„ 1873-74	... 352,771	„

A considerable portion of these supplies passes through to the Central India States from Mirzapur, being taxed at Rs. 1 per maund as it crosses the Customs line outward As an article of luxury, sugar may be said to be only used by the European and well-to-do Native classes : the Mirzapur sugar being most in request. The molasses (goor) of the country, produced in most districts, satisfies all the wants of the general population, and is to some extent exported to neighbouring territory.

154. The only other article calling for special notice, is the trade in grain. The following abstract will show that side by side with a large export trade there is a small import trade also ; the explanation is, that Wardha and Chanda, both cotton districts, import cheap jawari from the neighbouring Berar territory, where the crop is generally abundant ; Nimar, with its large population of labourers on the railway line, imports grain from neighbouring Malwa, and so on to meet peculiarities in other frontier districts ; but the Province on the whole, except in very bad years, is eminently an exporting country, and has, notwithstanding the almost total failure of the rice crop, exported more in 1873-74 than in the preceding four years :—

Grain.

		Imports.	Exports.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1869-70	...	1,119,868	749,815
1870-71	...	744,006	1,490,083
1871-72	...	796,614	3,310,080
1872-73	...	202,121	2,261,719
1873-74	...	175,545	3,288,843

In the first of the above five years there was extensive failure of the crops, more particularly in the Northern and Eastern districts, and the necessities of the time and the consequent high prices attracted large importations from abroad. Since then, and although the seasons have not been free of anxieties here and there, the exportation has gone on increasing till it has reached 121,809 tons, while the imports have been simultaneously decreasing, and were as low as 6,502 tons in the year under review. Of the 121,809 tons exported,—

61,310 tons were of wheat.
14,410 „ „ rice.
46,088 „ „ other grains:

the whole valued at above three-fourths of a million sterling.

The direction of the traffic was :—

WHEAT. Tons.	RICE. Tons	OTHER GRAINS. Tons.
22,389	4,624	25,490 to Northern India and Bengal.
671	455	1,054 „ Central India.
35,104	135	11,382 „ Berar and Western India from Narbada Valley.
2,297	8,402	7,539 „ Do. from Nagpur Country.
272	192	280 „ Hyderabad, Nizam's Territory.
577	602	343 „ Eastern Coast Districts.

The large despatches to the north,—larger than in previous years, were no doubt caused by the famine in Bengal, and of these a large porportion has been diverted from the Eastward and Westward lines of traffic.

Other articles.

155. Other articles need not be specifically detailed, as the Tables show what they are and what increase and decrease has occurred in each during the year. The large export of oilseeds is said to be due to the crop being a very full one, and the activity in this and other articles was no doubt caused by the loss of the rice crop having to be made good. Activity is also shown in the export of lac and other forest produce.

The aggregate trade.

156. The total exterior trade has thus been, compared with previous years,—

IMPORTS.

	Quantity Maunds.	Value Rs.
1871-72	... 3,630,062	6,55,22,985
1872-73	... 2,699,801	6,49,00,128
1873-74	... 3,214,548	7,04,91,343

EXPORTS.

	Quantity Maunds.	Value Rs.
1871-72	... 5,672,373	7,45,16,191
1872-73	... 4,048,976	6,23,77,776
1873-74	... 5,727,252	6,80,85,982

These figures include the through trade, which will now be excluded and the net exterior trade compared with those of the two previous years :—

IMPORTS.

	Tons	£.
1871-72	... 13,2163	4,124,578
1872-73	... 97,656	3,990,155
1873-74	... 117,761	4,399,134

EXPORTS.

	Tons.	£
1871-72	... 217,975	3,969,966
1872-73	.. 146,913	2,915,337
1873-74	.. 209,157	3,348,598

The smaller trade in 1872-73 was explained last year—in 1873-74 the aggregate is about the same as in 1871-72. Taking imports and exports together, the following comparison may be made with the past years for which there are compiled statistics :—

	Tons	£.
1863-64	.. 102,341	3,909,068
1864-65	.. 134,719	4,386,251
1865-66	... 136,265	5,519,766
1866-67	.. 175,561	6,517,864
1867-68	.. 196,422	6,110,897
1868-69	... 209,089	6,795,263
1869-70	... 237,044	7,144,465
1870-71	... 235,189	6,965,244
1871-72	... 350,138	8,091,546
1872-73	... 244,569	6,935,492
1873-74	... 326,918	7,747,732

The increase over 1872-73 is so far satisfactory; but the aggregate is slightly within that of the year previous. In that year there were full crops, both of Kharif and Rabi, and large exports of grain—in 1873-74 one of the principal Kharif crops, rice, failed almost everywhere. The features of the two years were so far dissimilar, and it was supposed that there was some over-trading in 1871-72 due to the reaction following the depressed times of 1869-70.

10.—*Public Works.*

157. The Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces, excluding Irrigation and Railways, consisted during 1873-74 of the following Officers:—

1 Chief Engineer.
1 Assistant to Chief Engineer.
7 Executive Engineers.
6 Assistant Engineers.

The Staff of the State Railway Branch comprised—

2 Executive Engineers.
3 Assistant Engineers.

The Irrigation Staff consisted of—

1 Executive Engineer

158. *Expenditure.*—The following is an abstract of the total grants and expenditure incurred by the the Public Works Department under all heads of service during 1873-74:—

Heads of Service			Budget grants.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Military		Original works ..	1,12,837	1,17,196
		Repairs ...	1,25,163	1,26,531
Civil buildings—	Provincial	Original works ...	2,97,681	2,97,521
		Repairs ...	87,815	87,423
	Imperial ...	Original works ...	8,000	5,722
		Repairs	2,000	1,749
Communications	Provincial .	Original works ...	2,19,730	2,05,160
		Repairs ...	1,53,589	1,53,173
	Imperial ...	Original works ..	...	8,128
		Repairs ...	15,000	
Irrigation ...		... ...	10,000	5,306
Railways ...		Wardha Valley Railway ...	4,71,000	2,92,756
		Nagpur & Chhattisgarh Railway.	40,500	36,142

Heads of Service.		Budget grants.	Expenditure.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Provincial	Original works ..	..	...
	Repairs ..	16,776	15,120
Warora Colliery Works ...		1,88,500	2,08,675
Narbada Valley Coal explorations ...		11,000	14,118
Barrack Department ..		9,000	8,529
Guaranteed Railways ...		13,000	10,755
Establishment, Public Works ordinary ..	Imperial ..	95,000	1,00,879
	Provincial ..	2,20,000	2,26,914
Tools and plant, ordinary ...	Imperial ...	2,000	1,631
	Provincial ...	40,322	43,002
Profit and loss ...	Provincial ...	...	2,592
Add net increase in stock ...	Imperial ...	...	6,545
Total outlay against all Budgets ..		21,38,913	19,75,567

ORIGINAL WORKS.—MILITARY.

159. *Three double-storied barracks, Jabalpur.*—As noted in the report for last year, these barracks were practically completed on the 31st March 1873. Since then they have been occupied by part of the 2-25th Regiment, and not as Rest barracks, and under these circumstances they have been provided during the year with such necessary fittings as accoutrement pegs, shelves, arm racks and pankas; and the expenditure incurred during the year on account of these fittings, stands at Rs. 1,345.

Out-offices to double-storied barracks and married quarters.—With the following exceptions the necessary auxiliary buildings were all completed during the past year :—

(1.)—Double wash-house.

(2.)—Privy with covered ways for women and children.

(3.)—Two privies for men (married quarters).

(4.)—Six cook-houses for married quarters.

Of these the double wash-house and the six cook-houses have been completed during the year; a commencement has also been made with the privy for women, and this building, including the two privies for men, will it is hoped be completed next year.

Re-building the verandah ends of the old and converted British Infantry barracks, Jabalpur.—At the close of 1872-73 the ends of 5 out of the 10 barracks were dismantled, and the foundations for the new verandahs were put in; since then the whole of the defective corners have been re-constructed, and the expenditure during the year amounts to Rs. 12,248.

The following Minor Works, &c., Military, have been executed at Jabalpur during 1873-74:—

	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Cost of work.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1).	Re-constructing roof of Plunge-bath for European Infantry ..	2,113	2,084
(2.)	Do. Canteen, European Infantry ...	5,150	5,107
(3.)	Do. Orderly Room ...	3,360	3,330
(4.)	Constructing butts for Native Infantry ...	1,110	1,109
(5.)	Additions to Protestant Church ...	1,500	1,500
	Other petty works ..	3,730	3,714
	Total Rs. ...	16,963	16,844

Rifle-range, Hoshangabad.—The Native troops at Hoshangabad having recently been armed with the Enfield rifle, it became necessary for Musketry instruction to provide them with a range 600 yards in length, and this work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,830.

Cook-houses to married quarters, Khandwa Rest-houses.—Two cook-houses have been constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,262, the estimated amount being Rs. 4,954.

Rest-house barracks.—Two of these buildings have been fitted with shelves and arm-racks, a want that has been long left; the out-lay on this work amounts to Rs. 2,667.

Converting a portion of the Quarter-Guard at the Khandwa rest-houses into solitary cells.—No provision having been made

originally for solitary cells, three of the store-rooms in the Quarter-Guard have been converted into cells. This arrangement answers all practical purposes.

Plat-form for removing refuse at the Asirgarh Fortress.—The original arrangement for removing the refuse having proved to be defective, a more appropriate one has been devised and carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,483.

Cook houses to married quarters, Asirgarh Fortress.—The double cook-house, which was carried up to wall-plate level at the close of 1872-73, was completed during the year.

Latrine to married quarters.—This building was commenced and completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,861, against an estimate amounting Rs. 2,023.

Gun-road into Asirgarh Fortress—Nothing has been done to this road, beyond the construction of a culvert over one of the gaps in the road ; this work has cost Rs 952.

Rifle-ranges at Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, and Sironcha.—The first three ranges were commenced and completed during the year; the range at Sironcha is in course of construction, and will soon be out of hand.

Armourer's shop, Nagpur.—This building, which is constructed of brick-masonry throughout, has been erected at a cost of Rs. 1,969.

School-house, Royal Artillery, Kamthi.—This building was commenced in April 1873, and after the foundations, concrete and sand-stone masonry, were complete, it was necessary to postpone operations for want of suitable material, this, however, has since been collected, and work was resumed last March.

Magazine for the European Infantry at Kamthi.—This magazine, which is constructed of brick throughout with a sand-stone enclosure wall, was commenced and completed during the year.

Hospital for Contagious diseases.—This very necessary building was also commenced, and handed over for occupation by the European Infantry during the year.

Armourer's shop, Kamthi.—This shop, which is constructed according to standard plan for the use of the 35th Madras Native Infantry, was carried out during 1873-74 at a cost of Rs. 1,938.

Converting an old range of family quarters into a Beer Godown.—This old building which was found to be unsuited on sanitary grounds for the purpose for which it was constructed, was converted into a Beer Godown, a want which has been long felt; the cost of the conversion amounts to Rs. 2,498.

Various other Military works have been undertaken and completed during the year, but they are not of sufficient importance to be shown in detail.

REPAIRS—MILITARY.

160. At Jabalpur nothing of special importance has been undertaken ; the following ordinary repair works have, however, been carried out at that Station :—

Names of Works	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1).—Laying asphalte on the roofs of the Royal Artillery Family Quarters ...	1,619	1,613
(2).—Re-metalling Cantonment Roads from Telegraph Office to European Infantry Barracks	1,996	1,921
(3).—Annual repairs to Military buildings ...	17,423	16,245
(4).—Renewal of buildings in Royal Artillery Lines and European Infantry Lines ...	2,353	2,272
(5).—Petty Repairs, Cantonment Roads ...	842	842
(6).—Cleaning European Infantry Hospital ...	290	289
(7).—Compensation in lieu of House Rent for Medical and other Subordinates ..	602	571
(8).—Petty Repairs under Rs 200 ...	1,797	1,768
Total Rupees ...	26,922	25,521

At Asirgarh the usual annual repairs were carried out to the Military buildings and to the Gun Road, at a cost of Rs. 3,583.

The Rest-Houses at Khandwa were cleaned up and repaired before the commencement of the Trooping season, and the back verandahs of the two blocks of Married Quarters were flagged with stone slabs, in view to getting rid of the old terrace flooring, which was a constant source of trouble.

At Hoshangabad nothing has been done beyond the usual annual repairs ; the cost of this work, including other petty repair works, amounts to Rs. 2,286.

The following are the chief repairs executed at Kamthi during the year, viz. :—

(1).—Re-roofing No. 1 Royal Artillery Barrack.
(2).— Do. Verandahs of No. 2 Barrack, Royal Artillery.
(3).—General Annual Repairs to the Military Buildings.

(4).—Re-roofing Gram Godown, Commissariat Department.
(5.)—General Repairs to Cantonment Roads and Culverts.
(6.)—Renewing the Timber Bridge at the Horse Lines.

At Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, all necessary annual repairs to the Military buildings have been carried out as usual.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.—IMPERIAL.

161. The only works which have been carried out under this head are as follows, viz. :—

(1).—Post Office, Wardha.
(2).—Converting the Dispensary building at Chhindwara into a Post Office.
(3).—Enlarging Post Office at Hoshangabad, the original building having proved too small for present requirements.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.—IMPERIAL.

162. The buildings connected with the Postal and Telegraph Departments have been repaired during the year, the expenditure being :—

on Postal buildings	...	Rs. 1,204
„ Telegraph do.	...	„ 545
	Total Rupees	1,749

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.—PROVINCIAL.

163. *Jabalpur Central Jail.*—This project may now be considered practically completed, and the operations of the year pertaining thereto may be summarized thus, *viz.* :—

(1).—Completing Printing Office.
(2).— do. two Debtors' Wards.
(3).— do. Outside Jail.
(4).—Constructing Sentry boxes.
(5).—Levelling and clearing up ground within the enclosure.
(6).—Constructing Quarters for the Assistant Jailors, Head Turnkey and Ward Master.

Deputy Commissioner's Court-House.—The old heavy terrace roof over the central part of this building has been removed and replaced by a thatched roof; the verandahs have been re-terraced: these necessary works were executed at a cost of Rs. 6,075.

Converting Thuggee Jail into a Lunatic Asylum.—This project includes the following works, *viz.* :—

2 Wards for Female Lunatics.
New Thuggee Nujeeb Lines:

the undertaking was completed in all respects during the year, at a cost of Rs. 9,618.

Police Hospital, Damoh.—This work, which was commenced in 1872-73, was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 8,394.

Combined Tahsili and Police Station-House, Mandla.—This building, which was originally intended as a Tahsili, was enlarged during the year to provide accommodation for the Police; the expenditure during the year on this work stands at Rs. 5,598; the total outlay up to end of March last being Rs. 16,667.

At Narsinghpur the following Civil Buildings have been provided:—

(1)—Police Station-House.
(2)—Police Guard Room.
(3.)—Quarters for the Inspector of Police.
(4.)—Cook-House and Privy for the Police Hospital.
(5.)—Providing Out-Offices to the Circuit House.
(6.)—Charitable Dispensary.

Of the above, all have been completed, excepting the Police Station House, which is being roofed in, and will be finished early in 1874-75.

At Gadarwara a combined Tahsili and Police Station-House, a Charitable Dispensary, and a City School have been carried out.

Alterations to Dharmsala at Asirgarh.—This Dharmsala was a mere open shed; but being used as a dispensary and hospital, was quite unfit for the purpose; it has been divided off by a partition wall, and one half has been closed in to form a Surgery and Dispensary Room; the cost of this useful little work was Rs. 704.

Darogah's House, Khandua Jail.—This building was commenced and completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,250.

New Record-Room and Treasury, Hoshangabad.—These works, which were commenced in January 1873, were completed in March 1874, at an expenditure of Rs. 15,738.

New Jail Work-shed.—These consist of one Oil-press shed and one Work-shop, which are surrounded by an enclosure wall; these works were also completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 9,048.

Deputy Commissioner's Court-House.—A commencement has been made towards increasing the accommodation in this building, by throwing out two wings: one to be occupied as the Deputy Commissioner's Court, and the other as the English Office, &c., ; and these works are in progress.

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Assistant Commissioner's Court-House, Harda.—An estimate has been sanctioned for thoroughly re-roofing and re-constructing all weak and defective portions of this building; the work was put in hand towards the close of the year, and will, it is hoped, be completed by September 1874.

Mayo Hospital.—This may be termed the most important Provincial Civil Work that has been in progress at Nagpur during the year; it was commenced in 1872-73, and in March last it was practically completed and opened by the Chief Commissioner.

Entrance to Residency.—The old gate-piers having been founded on surface soil, settled so badly, it was necessary to take them down, and new pillars, with appropriate sweep-walls, have been constructed instead.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The following works have been carried out in connection with the Central Jail, *viz.* :—

(1).—A new Oil-press shed.
(2).—Re-building portion of No. 7 Barracks, No. 1 Octagon.
(3).—Fixing iron doors to openings in rear of Solitary Cells.

District Court-House, Nagpur.—Two large rooms have been fitted with Record racks at a cost of Rs 4,235

Jail Hospital, Chanda.—This building was commenced during the year, but for want of funds it remained incomplete at the close of the year; it is, however, in an advanced state, and will be completed by the rains of 1874.

Combined Tahsili and Court House at Balaghat.—This building was commenced during the year, and by 31st March 1874 the walls were brought up to a height of 14 feet; the doors, windows and roof timber work are all ready for fixing in place.

Police Guard House, and Inspector's Bungalow, Balaghat.—These buildings, which are constructed on the standard plan, were commenced in 1873, and completed on 31st March last.

District Jail, Bilaspur.—This project was completed early in the year at a cost of Rs. 35,347.

District Court House, Bilaspur.—Owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation which existed in this Court House, it was decided to add three large rooms to it; this work was begun towards the close of the year, and it was in a forward state on 31st March last.

Remodelling School House at Drug.—Estimate Rs. 2,896, expenditure during the year Rs. 1,000; this work will be completed by July 1874.

Combined Tahsili and Police Station at Dhamtari.—The estimated cost of this project, amounts to Rs. 16,827; it was put in hand last year, and by 31st March last an expenditure of Rs. 3,429 had been incurred on the necessary construction works.

Jabalpur Church.—During 1873-74 the Jabalpur Church has been entirely re-roofed, and two small transepts have been added to the building; the expenditure on the project has been Rs. 11,594.

Narsinghpur Church.—At Narsinghpur an old building, which was constructed for the purposes of a Magazine, has been converted into a Church, at a cost of Rs 4,198, of which Rs. 2,650 were received from private subscriptions.

Various other Minor works, Civil, have been undertaken and completed during the year, but they are not of sufficient importance to be particularized.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.—PROVINCIAL.

164. Under this head the following works may be classed a being more or less of an important nature, which have been executed during the year, viz:—

	Rs.
(1)—Repairing roof of Damoh Jail ...	2,999
(2)—Repairs to Civil Buildings, Jabalpur ...	2,637
(3)—Repairs to Mandla Jail ...	2,473
(4)—Repairs to Civil Buildings, Damoh ...	1,176
(5)—Repairs, Laknadon Tahsili ..	1,347
(6)—Repairs to Circuit House, Narsinghpur ..	804
(7)—Repairs to Civil Buildings, Khandwa ...	995
(8)— „ to „ Hoshangabad ..	1,007
(9)— „ to „ Baitul and Multai ...	2,317
(10)— „ to „ Seoni, Kamthi and Chindwara ..	4,291
(11)— „ to „ at Raipur, Bilaspur Sambalpur and Bhandara ...	11,718
(12)— „ to Hoshangabad Church ...	1,489
(13)— „ to Khandwa Church ...	536

Other repair works which it is unnecessary to show in detail have also been carried out during the year, the outlay on which when added to the various sums noted against works Nos. 1 to 13 will stand at Rs. 87,423, which represents the total expenditure during 1873-74 on Repairs, Civil.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

165. *Kanhan Bridge.*—The condition of this important work at the close of 1872-73 is fully detailed in the report for the past year; since then or between 1st April and 22nd September 1873, the works required to complete the Bridge were carried out. The arching was completed on the 15th May, on which day No. 1 arch and the last was keyed in, and by end of June all the centering wood-work, the gantrys &c. were removed from the bed of the river, except the lower portions of Nos. 1 and 2 centres, which were left for removal after the rains of 1873. During the rains, the parapets and upper works were pushed on, and on the 4th September the last stone was laid, being the middle stone of the cap on the top of the pillaster on No. 3 Pier upstream side; and on the 22nd September it was opened for traffic by the Chief Commissioner, who expressed satisfaction at seeing the work completed successfully, and without loss, accident or failure of any kind.

Great Northern Road.—No new works have been carried out on this road during the year.

Sagar Northern Road.—The works on this road stand as last reported, no expenditure having been incurred during the year.

Sagar Southern Road.—The progress made on this road may be summarized thus, viz.:—

2ND SECTION.

This Section, which is 13 miles in length, is completed, with the exception of parapet walls to a few of the bridges and culverts.

3RD SECTION.

This Section is also completed, with the exception of parapets to some of the bridges and culverts, and the metalling is also finished.

4TH SECTION.

During the rains of 1873 this Section was metalled throughout, and the masonry works have made good progress during the year.

5TH SECTION.

The collection of metal is in progress, and will be consolidated, it is hoped, during the rains of 1874. The masonry works on this Section are progressing favourably.

6TH SECTION.

The 6th and last Section is 13 miles long, joining on to the Jabalpur and Hoshangabad road at Kurraillee Railway Station, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. During last rains this Section was metalled through-

out, and the whole 13 miles is now in good order for dry season traffic. The approaches and beds of nalas have also been metalled, and the usual temporary bridge over the Narbada, at the Birman Ghat, was erected last November to prevent obstruction to traffic during the dry and hot months.

The following subsidiary works in connection with the Sagar Southern Road have also been carried out during the year, viz. :—

(1.) Combined Dak and Public Works Bungalow at Kuraillee, completed and occupied.

(2.) Road Inspection Bungalow at Soorkee, completed.

(3.) Out-offices to Inspection Bungalows at Thira and Deori, nearly completed.

Eastern Road.—This road extends between Nagpur and Raipur, and, as stated in previous years' reports, the whole of this line of communication, with the exception of a length of 30 miles which constitutes Sections Nos. 9 and 10, was completed some time ago. Since then, it has been decided to complete this gap, the necessary preliminary operations were accordingly carried out during the year, on which an expenditure of Rs. 7,230 has been incurred. The earthworks are now in progress, and masonry will commence next working season.

The other original works "Communications," which have been carried out on the Eastern Road during the year, are as follows, viz. :—

		Rs.
(1.)	Building Bridge 2 spans, each 10 feet, at mile 13, Section 7½	2,952
(2.)	Completing parapets of new Bridges in Sections 6, 7, 7½ and 8	3,213

In addition, Rs. 9,903 have been expended on a number of petty works, which are not of sufficient importance to be shown separately.

Mandla Road.—A new line of road between Jabalpur and Mandla has been under examination, and the necessary surveys and plans are under preparation.

Numerous other works which come under the Budget head of Original Works—Communications, have also been commenced and completed during the year, but they are more or less of a minor character, and are not noticed in detail in consequence.

Kanhan Work-shops.—In the reports of previous years these work-shops have always formed the subject of special remark, they will be similarly dealt with this year, but instead of exhibiting separately each work that has been undertaken in these shops, the total

quantities of the different kinds of manufacture are shown in the following tabular Statement:—

For.	Teakwood		Jungle wood, C. Ft.	Iron work maunds	Brass work, lbs.	Steel, lbs.	Copper lbs.
	S. Feet	C. Feet					
Kanhan Division.	3,366	5,790	2,771	147	..	..	476
Nagpur „	2,210	3,131	220	73	...	...	..
W. V. S. Ry. „	288	1,973	...	85	...	...	..
Warora Cy. „	...	280	...	8	2,489	656	...
Narbada „	3,715	1,113	...	26	...	...	....
Total ...	9,(.0	12,288	2,991	339	2,489	656	476

REPAIRS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

166. *Great Northern Road between Nagpur and Jabalpur.*—The following miles have received a coat of broken stone, *viz*:—

Nos. 38, 40, 42, 57, 58, and 59; also part of miles 52 and 56 in the Jabalpur division; and miles 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42 and 45, in the Kanhan division Other repairs of a minor character have also been executed over the *entire* length of road, and a bridge of 30 feet span in the 7th mile has been considerably improved, by the addition of a flooring of dressed stone masonry 1½ feet thick, with curtain walls along the up and down stream faces of the bridge, and a water wing on the up stream side.

North-west Road.—The usual annual surface repairs to the unmetalled portion of the North-west Road from Sawnair to near Chhindwara were carried out directly the rains were over; all the deep nala crossings were eased, the smaller ones were filled in, and boulders and loose stones removed from the surface of the unmade line; these works were completed by the end of November, and the metalled portion of the road was surface repaired, and otherwise kept in order throughout the year.

Sagar Southern Road.—The repair works on this road were confined chiefly to the 1st Section, including the link road, and the following may be noted as the chief items of work done, *viz*:—

Metal collected	C. Ft.	... 73,749
Do. consolidated	„	.. 59,627
Muram collected and consolidated	„	... 17,322

The necessary repairs to the various Inspection and Dak Bungalows have also been carried out during the year.

Eastern Road.—The metalled portion of this road, which is 124 miles in length, has to be specially watched and kept in order every year. During 1873-74 the repair works executed to the road were more than of an ordinary character, inasmuch that 506,501 c. ft. metal were collected, of which 417,563 c. ft. were consolidated. The expenditure on the repairs amounts to Rs. 51,400, this includes the cost of the temporary bridge and road across the Wynganga river and a variety of other petty works which have been done during the year

Southern and Wardha Valley roads.—On these roads the usual surface repairs have been carried out.

Road between Asirgarh and Chandore.—This is merely a fair weather track, and owing to its extremely undulatory character becomes much cut up in the rains: it was put in a proper state of repair during the year at a cost of Rs. 727.

Godaveri Works.—The operations during the year were confined to the maintenance and repairs of existing works, these have involved an outlay of Rs. 8,879, and the principal items of work done are as follows:—

Earth-work	...	C. Ft.	53,920
Earth filling	...	„	143,387
Dry stone pitching	...	„	8,420
Silt excavated	...	„	123,917
Thatching over buildings renewed.		S. Ft	19,928

Irrigation

167. During 1873-74 nothing of special importance connected with Irrigation works was done, owing to the Executive Engineer, Mr Hooper, having been placed in chief charge of the surveys for the proposed line of Railway from Nagpur to the Chhattisgarh country; he was therefore unable to give his attention to Irrigation matters till the last month of the official year. The plans and estimates for the Ramtek reservoir project are now being got ready for submission to Government, and will be forwarded shortly.

State Railways.

168. WARDHA VALLEY COAL RAILWAY.—The operations of the previous year were confined to the first 15 miles of this line, and they were in a forward state at the close of 1872-73; three additional miles were afterwards sanctioned, and the whole 18 miles were completed and made ready for traffic by the end of November last. The works were inspected by Colonel Hancock, R. E. Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, on 10th December, who certified that the road was fit for opening " and in excellent running order." He recommended certain

additional accommodation at the temporary Station of Hinganghat,* this consisting of,—

(1.) A temporary Engine-shed and ash pit.
(2.) Watering apparatus.
(3.) Station quarters for Station staff.
(4.) Guards' and Drivers' quarters.

These works were estimated to cost Rs 27,600. They were sanctioned on 10th January last, and on the 1st February the line was opened for traffic. The estimate for the first 18 miles of the Railway, deducting Telegraph, amounts to Rs. 12,06,382; the expenditure stands at Rs. 12,07,641, being only Rs. 1,259 in excess of estimate, equal to 1-10th per cent. Practically there has been a saving on works executed, as the charges for fencing and permanent way as supplied by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway make up the excess, inasmuch that they were higher than the rates provided for in the original estimate.

The estimates and plans for the extension of the line from mile 18 to Warora mile 46, were submitted to Government on the 12 August 1873, and sanction for commencing work was received on 1st April last. Arrangements are therefore being made for pushing on operations, and it is hoped that the extension works will be in a forward state by the close of the ensuing official year.

169. NAGPUR—CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.—The orders for the preparation of detailed surveys, plans and estimates for this Railway were, as stated in last years report, received in January 1873. These were duly put in hand, and the complete project was laid before Government in May last: it embraces the construction of $123\frac{1}{5}$ miles from Nagpur to Kalianpur in the Chhattisgarh Division, and is divided into five Sections as follows, viz.—

Section	No. 1	Nagpur to Kamthi	8	miles
Do	„ 2	Kamthi to Tumsar	41	„
Do.	„ 3	Tumsar to Ghat	58	„
Do.	„ 4	Durrakassa Ghat	$3\frac{3}{5}$	„
Do.	„ 5	Ghat to Kalianpur	$12\frac{3}{5}$	„

Each Section has been estimated separately, and in the case of the 1st Section, Nagpur to Kamthi, three different estimates were prepared viz,—

(1) For a Narrow Gauge
(2) do. Broad Gauge
(3) do. Mixed Gauge

* It was first intended to use the buildings, water crane &c., at Sonagaon.

The cost of the entire project as recommended for sanction stands at Rs.67,42,949, and the following are the rates per mile of the different charges, viz.—

		Per mile.
(1).—Preliminary expenses	...	Rs. 813
(2).—Land	...	„ 159
(3).—Earthworks	...	„ 5,940
(4).—Minor Bridges	...	„ 3,767
(5).—Major Bridges	...	„ 1,42,261
(6).—Level crossings	...	„ 106
(7).—Ballast and permanent way	...	„ 20,213
(8).—Station buildings	...	„ 1,144
(9).—Staff quarters	...	„ 874
(10).—Station machinery and furniture	...	„ 739
(11).—Workshops	...	„ 2,033
(12).—Engineering plant	...	„ 1,626
(13).—Establishment for construction	...	„ 3,659

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

170. Under this head nothing has been done during the year beyond the usual maintenance operations in connection with the Nagpur-Ambajhari Water Works, on which an expenditure of Rs. 4,776 has

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Arboriculture.

171. The operations of the year of the Public Works Department under this head have been, like last year, confined to the maintenance of existing avenues along the various lines of road within the Province.

C. F. P. O—28 267 420.

V.—Revenue and Finance.

172. Appendices A.—Finance 1, 2 and 3 show the total revenues of the Provinces to have been in 1873-74 Rs. 1,53,84,778, but it must be noted that in this total is included the sum of Rs. 27,75,000, being the allotment from General revenues for Provincial purposes. Of the aggregate shown Rs. 1,05,70,212 were Imperial Receipts and Rs. 48,14,566 Provincial; while the expenditure was Rs. 90,46,703, of which Rs. 44,02,318 were Imperial and Rs. 46,44,385 Provincial. These aggregates may be reviewed under the following heads:—

(*a*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—*Land Revenue.*

173. The land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 60,45,328, being about Rs 2,000 more than in the preceding year. The collections were Rs. 60,30,559, and the unrealized balances at the end of the year Rs. 14,769. Of this balance Rs. 6,449 have been remitted, and the real balance of the year is Rs. 8,320, or ·14 per cent only on the demand. The increase in the amount of the demand as compared with the previous year, is mainly on account of lapsed Maafi estates being brought on the rent roll. There was no necessity anywhere for any remissions of revenue on account of the partial failure of the rice crop, and the sum of Rs. 6,235 out of Rs. 6,449 shown above as remitted, represents a reduction of jama allowed to the Patchra Raja in the Sagar district, under the sanction of the Government of India, for special reasons, in order to assist him in clearing off his debts, and thus rescuing an ancient estate from passing away from an old and respected family. The balances of the year Rs. 8,320, considering the character of the season, may be regarded as very small. In the chief rice growing districts, the following sums only remained unrealized out of the regular land revenue demand, viz:—

Bhandara District	...	Rs.	4,121
Balaghat „	...	„	1,138
Raipur „	...	„	1,181

In Bilaspur and Sambalpur the whole revenue demand was collected. Although suspension of the demand in all these districts, as regards villages requiring the same, would have been readily sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, from Bhandara alone was any representation made, and here, though authority was duly given, it was only partially acted up to, and most of the revenue was paid up by the landowners in usual course. The fact is, that landlords do not generally, unless much pressed, require suspension. It is useful and of great

assistance to the cultivators, but it is difficult effectually to arrange that the benefit of suspension, when conceded, shall reach them. The landholder, loath to trust, presses for payment and realizes; he is thus usually ready to pay into the treasury. And many under the circumstances dislike postponement, for money once in their hands is liable to be frittered away, so that when the postponed period comes round, they have too often to meet the suspended demand by incurring a new debt.

174. The miscellaneous land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 59,930, compared with Rs. 52,393 in the previous year. The amount to be demanded fluctuates from year to year, and the sums realized relate chiefly to clearance leases, to rents assessed on squatters in Government waste, and to arrears due on recently resumed lapsed Maafi grants before their incorporation in the fixed demand of the year.

175. In all the districts of the Province the Government revenue has been realized with commendable completeness and punctuality, and this has been effected without the necessity of having recourse to unusual coercive processes. There were 3,066 (dastaks) reminders issued to landholders, and considering the partial failure of the rice crop which affected several districts, the number of reminders to pay, which it was found necessary to issue, seems to be very moderate. There was no instance in which it was found necessary to have recourse to distraint or personal duress as regards defaulters. Sequestration of profits temporarily was necessary in ten cases, transfer to a solvent pattidar from an insolvent sharer in one case, and there were five cases of farm for an interval to a stranger. In all these instances the course adopted was probably essential owing to heavy indebtedness, and where coercion is necessary in these Provinces, this is the usual cause, as the assessments are generally moderate, and the issue of a single dastak ordinarily ensures prompt payment. There were no cases of sale for arrears, and such cases are almost unknown in the Province. At the same time estates do pass away from ancestral holders by compulsory sale, but this is under the decrees of Civil Court.

176. In paragraph 204 of the last year's report it was stated that owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons, the Tahsils of Murwara and Hatta in Jabalpur Division had presented difficulties in connection with the realization of the revenue. Regarding these tracts, the Commissioner of Jabalpur Division writes as follows :—

> " The prospect in these two tracts were for some months after the commencement of the year a source of anxiety. The kharif harvest was indifferent, and this coming after a succession of more or less indifferent harvests tended to dispirit the landholders. It was feared there would be difficulty in realizing the Government revenue in at least some of the villages, and there was some danger lest the rabi sowings should be neglected. But by judicious action on the part of the District

Officers and the Tahsildars in encouraging the Malguzars this danger was avoided. The season for sowing turned out, as has been above described, singularly favourable; and an unusually large area was prepared and sown. Then followed, fortunately, a large out-turn, combined with high prices, owing to the demand for grain in Bengal and in some adjacent Native States. The Malguzars were thus for the time set upon their legs again, and enabled to meet the Government demand, and the result has been that in the Bijeragogarh tract there is now an unrecovered balance of only Rs. 35 on account of one village. Suspension of demand was indeed sanctioned in nine villages in your No. 586-19, dated 18th February last, but previous to the receipt of that letter by the Deputy Commissioner, the whole demand had been collected, with the exception of the small balance above noted."

These tracts then having during the year been fortunate in their harvests, present a balance sheet almost free from arrear, and so far as Hatta is concerned there seems no ground for future anxiety. The case of the Bijeragogarh Pargana in the Murwara Tahsil still remains doubtful, and a further report is awaited. The Deputy Commissioner instituted elaborate inquiries during the year, and arrived at the conclusion that out of 27½ villages there were 86 estates in which, owing to apparent partial deterioration, the present assessment would require revision. The proposed reduction of jama raised the question of the cancelment of the Settlement, which had already been sanctioned by Government for 20 years, and on this point it was necessary to ascertain the wishes of the landholders before any final steps could be decided on. A further report was therefore called for, and the receipt of this is now awaited. At present the Administration is not in a position to arrive at any definite conclusions, but so far it may be stated that during the past year the landholders have succeeded in meeting the Government demand without the necessity of any assistance from the State; and that although, in some instances, a suspension of the demand was sanctioned, yet no necessity arose to act on the authority, as the landholders duly paid up. The explanation is of course to be found in the exceptionally favourable character of their harvests, placing the cultivators in a position to pay up their rents in full, so that proprietors could not urge that they had failed to realize. The difficulty in several villages hitherto has been that the proprietors were unable to realize from ryots the rents recorded at the Settlement, and where this result is finally established, the case will be a clear one for interference, involving in some instances a reduction of assessment.

2.—*Canal Revenue.*

177. There are no irrigation canals yet constructed in these Provinces.

3.—*Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.*

CUSTOMS.

178. As stated in paragraph 206 of the last year's report, the Customs Department of the Province is administered by special Officers under the direct orders of the Commissioner of Inland Customs at Agra. The sugar duties realized at the Sagar and Hoshangabad Customs houses during the year on exports crossing into the Native States of Central India amount to Rs. 1,02,196, compared with Rs. 98,194 realized during the previous year.

OPIUM.

179. The Opium revenue has risen from Rs. 1,93,672 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,73,833 in 1873-74, being an increase of 41½ per cent. This result is due in the main to the recent extension to the whole of the Chhattisgarh Division of the system of entirely prohibiting opium cultivation, and supplying contractors for its retail vend with Government opium at a fixed rate. In the rest of the Province the revenue is derived from auction sales of the monopoly of vend in each district, the cultivation of the poppy being controlled though not wholly prohibited.

180. The auction sales show an increased income for 1873-74, but it is doubtful how far the increase is due to growing consumption, and how far to greater success on the part of Government in guarding the monopolists from the losses to which they are exposed by the illicit sale of smuggled opium. Probably both influences have been at work, and there is at all events ground for apprehending that the consumption of the preparation of opium called "madak" is on the increase in some localities.

181. The results attending the further trial in Chhattisgarh of the system of allowing none but Government opium to be sold or consumed, have been in the highest degree satisfactory. In one district the revenue rose to the extent of 385 per cent, and in another to 351 per cent, and there can be no doubt that the system has the distinct advantage of bringing in an increased revenue on a smaller consumption, by enhancing the price of the drug. The exact amount of opium issued is also known, and a key thus afforded to the proper regulation of its price, so as neither to stimulate consumption nor to offer temptation for smuggling. Under the mixed system at present in force it is impossible to state with any certainty what quantity of opium is consumed every year, for the statistics of cultivation are not sufficiently trustworthy to admit of an accurate estimate of the yearly out-turn. Judging, however, from the issues from Government stores in Chhattisgarh, the probable consumption per annum is calculated to be not less than 500 or 600 maunds.

182. It has been proposed to extend the Chhattisgarh system to the whole Province, and the proposal will be carried into effect as soon as the sanction of the Government of India is received.

Salt.

183. The receipts of the Inland Customs Department on all salt imported into the Province during the year were as follows in the four Collectorates:—

	Rs.
Sagar	... 2,98,595
Hoshangabad	.. 999
Nagpur	... 8,69,376
Raipur	... 1,15,142
	Total Rs. 12,84,112

184. The duty was levied on 967,883 maunds of salt, being an increase of 109,468 maunds over the previous year. The increased imports were of Bombay salt, and East Coast salt imported into the Chhattisgarh Division; the former amounting to over 125,000 maunds, and the latter to about 8,000 maunds. The imports at Sagar, on the other hand, show a decrease of about 24,000 maunds, and this is partly attributed to the fact that many markets in the Sagar and Narbada Territories which used formerly to be supplied with Kansia salt from Hissar and Delhi, now almost exclusively obtain their supplies from Bombay; and partly to the steady advance of the trade in Baragara salt, which is brought down by rail to Jabalpur. Hoshangabad shows only a nominal revenue, the district and the country adjoining being now almost entirely supplied by railway borne salt from the Bombay Presidency, the duty on which is credited to the Nagpur Collectorate.

185. The charges of the department amount to Rs. 3,87,313, being 28 per cent on the receipts of the year from salt, sugar duties and miscellaneous.

Excise.

186. The total Excise receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1163,319, compared with Rs. 10,34,110 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 1,29,209, or 12·5 per cent. This head of revenue, it may be noted, includes duties realized on opium, drugs and toddy, as well as those imposed on spirits manufactured from Mowa.

187. The largest increase of revenue was under the head of opium, and has been explained in a previous section ; but receipts from spirits alone rose from Rs. 7,33,653 to Rs. 7,79,208, being an increase of 6 per cent. It might be supposed that this expansion of the revenue from spirits implied a greater consumption of liquor, but no large increase of consumption is believed to have occurred, and the rise in the revenue is attributed in the main to better administration. To some extent, however, the removal of the restrictions on Hindu marriages, consequent on the close of the Singhast year in September 1873, appears to have given an impetus to consumption in certain districts.

188. It was mentioned in the Administration Report of 1872-73 that by far the greater portion of the Excise revenue derived from the taxation of spirits was obtained under the system known as the Sadar Distillery system, and a similar remark applies to the year just past, the amount realized under this particular system of management being 80 per cent of the total liquor duties brought to credit. The bulk of the remaining revenue was obtained under the Contract still system.

189. The question of the form of Abkari administration best suited to these Provinces has for many years occupied much attention, and since the appointment in 1871 of a special Officer as Excise Commissioner, unremitting efforts have been made to place our Excise arrangements on a thoroughly sound and satisfactory footing. Formerly the Sadar Distillery system was the only system of management under which the Abkari revenues were administered ; but experience has proved the necessity of supplementary arrangements to aid its proper working. To the present day, however, it forms the basis and starting point of the Central Provinces' Abkari system, and is in fact the ground work, without which the whole fabric of our Excise administration would fall to pieces

190. The main features of the original system may be described in a few words. At head-quarters and other suitable centres of importance in each district enclosures are erected on the part of Government, within which distillers are permitted to manufacture liquor. On passing out of the distillery, the liquor is subjected to the payment of a fixed still-head duty, and is practically taxed further to the extent of the fees paid for their licences by the licensed vendors, into whose hands it passes on removal from the enclosure. The object of Government is to fix the still-head duty and regulate the license fees in such a way as to secure the highest possible revenue with a minimum consumption.

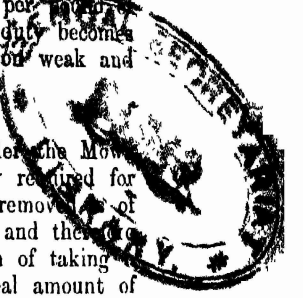
191. The great advantage of this system is, that the exact amount of liquor issued is known and recorded, and this necessarily facilitates the regulation of the excise in a manner best calculated to control consumption. At the same time it is not without it disadvantages. Thus, it can only be properly worked at central points, and is quite inade-

quate to cope with the contraband trade in spirits, which is only too common in the wilder tracts of the Province, and in those parts of the country which march with Native States. Again, its success depends greatly on the agency employed in its working, and it is somewhat difficult to procure the services of officials whose honesty or even whose intelligence can be relied on in connection with the duty of gauging the strength of the liquor, taking the proper excise upon it and checking the issues. Other difficulties too present themselves in the practical working of the system, for which remedies are not readily forthcoming, and taken by itself, therefore, as originally devised, it cannot but be regarded as defective and insufficient. Much, however, has been done of late not only to improve the original system itself, but also to supplement it by other arrangements, and it is now thoroughly well understood that the Abkari administration in each district must be adapted to its peculiar wants and circumstances, so that by suitable modifications of system where required it may be possible to secure the harmonious and efficient working of the Excise Department throughout the whole Province.

192. The improvements introduced during the year in immediate connection with the Sadar Distillery system, have been the substitution of regular Police for the Chaprasi establishment which formerly guarded our distilleries, and a revision of the salaries of Daregahs and Moharirs, who are now graded on a rising and more liberal scale of pay. Other points alluded to in last year's report have also been kept in view and as far as possible worked out. Thus, the plan of auctioning shops for the vend of liquor within fixed circles has been given a further trial, and the results obtained would seem to warrant its more general adoption, for there can be little doubt that it operates as a sensible additional tax on the profits of dealers, and by exciting competition conduces to the raising of the highest possible revenue on consumption.

193. Again, the recently devised system of taxing the Mowa brought into distilleries for purposes of manufacture, instead of the liquor itself, has been successfully introduced into a large number of the Government distilleries, and the probability is that it will ere long entirely supersede the old plan of taking a still-head duty on spirits issued. Its chief advantage lies in the fact that it is so thoroughly simple, that it can be carried out by any official in charge of a distillery; and though Government may be defrauded by false weighing, still the facilities for fraud are not so great and tempting as under the system of taxing liquor according to gauged strength. There can be no doubt too that the gauging instruments are very seldom understood, and therefore even when the agency employed is honest, there is little certainty of the spirit being correctly gauged. As a matter of fact the Mowa system is, to quote from the Review by the Chief Commissioner of the Excise Report—"the closest apparent approach which can be made with existing establishments to impose a graduated duty according to alcoholic strength on liquor removed from the distilleries. All the liquor in these Provinces is made from Mowa, and the amount of

Mowa used increases in proportion to the strength of the liquor which is distilled. The duty being realized at a fixed rate per [illegible] of Mowa brought into the distilleries, the incidence of the duty becomes a self-regulating arrangement, being proportionately low on weak and high on strong spirit."



Then, too, as there is no advantage to distillers under the Mowa system in removing spirit stronger than that actually required for consumption, the presumption is that most of the liquor removed is of the exact strength suited to the tastes of the consumers, and therefore this system is more likely (as compared with the system of taking a still head duty) to furnish a more accurate idea of the real amount of liquor consumed, as well as of its strength as drunk. This knowledge again will enable a better estimate to be formed of the real pressure of the duty realized, and so facilitate its proper regulation. At present some difficulty is felt as to the fixing of the rates of duty on Mowa in different districts so as to suit local circumstances, but experience will soon remove all doubts on the subject.

The insufficiency of the Sadar Distillery system alone and unsupported to meet the requirements of these Provinces is now beyond dispute, and the necessity of supplementing it by the Contract still system fully admitted. The policy of extending the latter system is being gradually carried out, and has been applied with success during the year to several districts. The result of the year's operations is, that the Still income has largely increased, the number of stills having risen, while the number of distilleries has been reduced. These stills are permitted to be set up in fixed localities where exceptional facilities exist for illicit distillation and smuggling, and are auctioned to the highest bidder. Some few are also let out at daily rates if only used occasionally. There can be no doubt that the increased revenue derived under this head represents to a large extent the amount of liquor which was formerly consumed duty-free. "It is generally admitted that the people have been in the habit of supplying themselves with untaxed liquor, either by illicit distillation or smuggling from Native States to a large extent. Now every Contract still may fairly be looked upon as a preventive institution for the suppression of these practices. The contractor is necessarily interested in putting a stop to illegal proceedings that would interfere materially with his profits; it is obvious therefore that he may be fairly trusted to see that such consumption of spirits as there may be, is confined to the limits of his own contract, instead of being as heretofore scattered broad-cast over the surrounding country in a mass of illicit distillation. Thus the monthly rate paid for the right to manufacture at these places, may be said to represent the tax now paid on spirit which formerly evaded payment altogether."

194. Enough has been said to show what improvements have recently been effected through the instrumentality of the Excise Department, and in what direction progress has been made. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 73,954, being 6·8 per cent on receipts, and were incurred on Excise offices and Distillery establishments and buildings.

195. Abkari prosecutions during the year were somewhat in excess the preceding year. Outstanding balances either have been remitted or are in process of realization. For the current year an ample grant has been made for repairs of distilleries, and their thorough security will render less frequent the evasions of duty which occur from time to time owing to the clandestine removal of liquor.

DRUGS.

196. Apart from opium and its preparations, "ganja" is almost the only drug consumed in these Provinces. It is prepared from the hemp plant, and, judging from the large number of shops which have been set up for its sale, has acquired a very general popularity among the lower orders.

The revenue realized from "ganja" is mostly obtained from the sale of the monopoly of vend of the drug in each district. In one or two districts this is supplemented by a system of taking a small license fee on every patch of "ganja" cultivation, the only attempt yet made in any way to restrict its production. As at present worked, however, this system is believed to have had no appreciable effect on consumption, while it necessarily causes no little inconvenience to the cultivators. The whole question of placing ganja cultivation in these Provinces under restriction, and the means by which this end may be best attained, are still under discussion, and it is hoped that the matter will shortly be settled in a satisfactory manner, after all the information available on the subject has been collected and fully considered.

197. The revenue realized during the year from monopoly sales amounted to Rs. 50,708, compared with Rs. 55,824 in 1872-73, being a decrease of 9 per cent, which is attributed to the absence of keen competition in the auction bids. These bids always fluctuate from year to year, and there is no reason to suppose that the want of briskness in them was in any way due to a decreased demand for ganja. On the contrary, an increase in the number of shops for its sale would seem to point to results in the opposite direction. As a fact, a large quantity of the ganja consumed here pays no duty at all, being grown by the people in the enclosures round their houses for private use nominally,

though doubtless in many cases for clandestine sale as well. Home-grown ganja consumed privately is thus not liable to duty, not having been cultivated with a view to sale, while clandestine sales are not readily detected, so that on the whole the amount of ganja consumed duty-free must be very considerable. When the contemplated arrangements to restrict its cultivation have been perfected, it will be possible to increase the revenue to the extent to which the drug at present goes untaxed, at the same time that a distinct check will be placed on the mischief caused from the present excessive use of the drug, owing to its great cheapness and the facility with which it is everywhere obtained.

TARI.

198. The Tari revenue amounted to Rs. 48,675, compared with Rs 42,442 in 1872-73. The bulk of it was obtained in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, where palm trees are numerous; and the monopoly of the sale of the juice brings an appreciable price owing to the existence of competition.

STAMPS.

199 The Stamp revenue of the year shows an increase of Rs. 25,241 or 2·7 per cent on the income of the preceding year, as may be gathered from the figures given below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74
	Rs	Rs.
Income under the General Stamp Act ...	3,09,572	2,98,227
Income under the Court Fees' Act ..	6,24,651	6,61,237
Total	9,34,223	9,59,464

Taking the income derived from sales only, the following results are shown :—

	1872-73	1873-74.
	Rs	Rs
General Stamps ...	3,03,657	2,89,553
Court Fee Stamps ...	6,22,342	6,57,320

In other words, there has been a fall of Rs 14,104 under the head of General Stamps, and a rise of Rs. 34,978 under the head of Court Fee Stamps; and this, it may be observed, is the very reverse of what happened in the previous year, when the revenue from General Stamps rose and that from Court Fee Stamps fell.

Under General Stamps are included India Revenue and Hunḍi Stamps, Foreign Bill, and blue and black Document Stamps. Of these, the last show a decrease of Rs. 15,175 or 5·6 per cent, while the other kinds shown a slight increase. The largest decrease in Document Stamps, viz. Rs. 4,872, occurred in the Nimar district, and is attributed to the improved action of the Civil Courts in decreeing payments by instalments in Civil suits, a practice which is said to have materially diminished the number of instruments executed, and to have been especially beneficial in placing some limit on the custom of renewing old bonds by the execution of new engagements. Decreases elsewhere are ascribed to good harvests or ordinary fluctuations of business transactions.

Court Fee Stamps are of two sorts,—Bi-color Impressed Stamps and Adhesive Stamps. The latter are gradually replacing the former and will eventually entirely supersede them. The rise and fall of sales in various districts correspond with more or less exactness to the increase and decrease of litigation, as reported in the Civil Judicial Administration Report, and call for no particular remark.

200. The charges against Stamp income may be thus classified :—

		Rs.
General, including Central Stamp Office	...	34,596
Process Serving establishments	...	61,173
Total	...	95,769

Discount charges show a considerable decrease, owing to the fact that no discount has been paid on Court Fee Stamps during the year The sale of these Stamps has been conducted by officials at headquarters of Districts and Tahsils, but the extra work thus entailed on them is in some places so heavy that the partial re-introduction of the discount system is under consideration.

201. The orders of Government on the subject of the proper cancellation of Stamps in view to protection against fraud, are reported by the Superintendent of Stamps, who has inspected a large number of offices during the year, to have been generally acted up to with care. Punching instruments have now been supplied to all Courts, and strict instructions issued as to their use.

202. The net income under the Stamp Act for the year was Rs. 8,63,695, compared with Rs. 8,28,160 in 1872-73, being an increase of Rs. 35,535.

(*b.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenues.

203. The compilation of the accounts not being quite complete, it is not possible to give a detailed review of the Provincial financial position, meantime only the most general remarks are presented.

204. In the Jail Department the receipts have increased from Rs. 3,43,452 to Rs. 4,33,766 ; but the expenditure has increased from Rs. 4,68,605 to Rs. 6,10,148. This is attributed to high price of provisions and to large expenditure upon raw material, in return for which a profit was promised, and may come into 1874-75.

205. The Police receipts, Rs. 1,08,944, are almost entirely from Municipalities There ought to be several other receipts, but the other receipts were appropriated towards expenditure without passing through the accounts, a system which has now been stopped. The Police expenditure shows a saving compared with last year of Rs. 30,000.

206. The expenditure upon Education is differently stated in the Statements for the last two years. A great part of the expenditure on primary education was then charged under "Education Fund," and now it is stated under Education The difference between the two years is therefore mostly one in the form of compilation of the statements

207. The Printing charges appear from the Statement to have diminished by Rs. 20,000. The whole of this may be put down as unreal. A great part of the charges are brought on the books by inter-departmental receipt (charge to printing, credit to jails) ; the arrangements last year were rather defective, and a great number of these were omitted ; part of the omissions have since been supplied, and a better plan has been arranged for the future in communication with the Inspector General of Jails.

208. The Pandhri realisations are very much diminished, being reduced from over two lakhs to Rs. 1,43,469, in consequence of the incidence of this tax having, with the sanction of the Government of India, been modified during the year. In these Provinces the abolition of Income tax did not exempt from assessment the well-to-do non-agricultural classes, who being no longer subject to Imperial taxation on their incomes, became liable to the Provincial Pandhri. The result then was to bring on the Pandhri lists all non-agriculturists with incomes above Rs. 1,000 per annum, who in the previous year were subject to Income tax. The Pandhri lists gained by the accession of these persons, but at the same time all the poorer classes of payers were entirely relieved from the burden of the tax, by the minimum annual income liable to

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the tax being raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. This has been felt as a great relief, and whereas the number of payers of the tax stood in 1872-73 at 143,892, the persons liable in the past year only amounted to 21,239.

There is no expenditure against Pandhri except refunds and cost of collection, the whole of the amount being appropriable for Provincial purposes generally.

209. Public Works funds under the management of Local Committees, show receipts as follows : —

	Rs.
Road Cess ..	1,31,381
Ferry and Pound...	1,21,784
Nazul ...	40,650
Miscellaneous ...	4,593
Total ...	2,98,408

The expenditure was—

Roads ...	1,39,466
Buildings ...	4,017
Miscellaneous Improvements	49,670
Tools and Plant ...	1,996
Establishment ...	24,802
Staging Bungalows ...	14,396
Miscellaneous ...	31,945
Total ..	2,66,292

210. The Municipal Funds show receipt Rs. 5,68,234, and expenditure Rs. 5,05,313.

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

211. No Census was taken during the year. Details of the last Census taken, viz. that of 1872, will be found recorded in Part II. of the Administration Report for last year under the heading "Political."

2.—*Births and Deaths*

212. The machinery for the collection and registration of vital statistics remains as before; the principal agents entrusted with the work are the Police and the village Kotwars or watchmen, the duty of the latter being to report, and of the former to register the facts reported.

213. The registered results of the year compared with those of the preceding year, stand as follows —

	1872-73	1873-74.
Population under registration ..	7,236,373	7,426,604
Births	204,809	224,210
Deaths	181,357	139,617

In other words, the number of births increased by nearly 20,000, while the number of deaths fell by nearly 42,000

The Provincial birth-rate of the year is shown to be 30·19 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate 18·80, or an excess of births over deaths of 11·39 per 1,000. This represents an annual increase of 84,593 persons to the population according to the figures of the last Census. The excess of the birth over the death-rate in 1872-73 was only 3·22 per 1,000.

The proportion of the sexes in the population is 103·49 males to 100 females; and the returns show that 115 males were born during the year to every 100 females, while the proportion of deaths among males to death among females was as 122·6 to 100.

As in the previous year, the death-rate of the urban population is shown to be considerably in excess of that of the rural population.

It would appear from the Census that the birth-rate of this country is very much higher than it has been hitherto supposed to be; Adverting to this, and to the large proportion of deaths in India at the period of life from 6 to 20, the Sanitary Commissioner writes as follows :—

"Our vital statistics are, I am fully aware, very imperfect; but it is as well to see what they indicate, and we find they point to a birth-rate at least 50 per cent higher than the highest birth-rate of European countries, and at the same time to an excessive mortality among the young, in fact among the class most liable to suffer from the ravages of zymotic and preventible diseases. I believe more accurate statistics, if we could get them, would prove these deductions to be in the main true."

241. The causes of the decreased mortality in 1873, compared with 1872, may be best considered with reference to the more prevalent diseases of the two years The percentages per 1,000 of population are thus given :—

	1872.	1873.
Cholera ...	0·21	0·04
Small-pox ...	0 57	1 33
Fever ..	17·71	12 63
Bowel complaints ...	2 58	1·68
Other diseases ...	3 41	2 67
Accidents, &c. —	0·42	0 42
	24 96	18 78

These figures show that the year 1873 was generally more healthy than the previous year, for though small-pox was more prevalent, cholera, fever, bowel complaints and other diseases abated. The good fortune of the people in enjoying comparative freedom from disease is ascribed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the favourable conditions of both the dry and the wet seasons of 1873. After stating that it is upon the character of the monsoon that the fate of the year both as regards food supplies and disease mainly depends, he writes :—

"It may be said generally regarding these Provinces, that if the rains are abundant, and more especially if they are prolonged much beyond the end of September, the annual prevalence of the autumnal fever will be increased; if on the other hand the rains are scanty and cease early, the development of malaria will be comparatively slight; but this comparative immunity from the ague fever of the autumn will be almost counterbalanced by the evil effects of dearer food and a scanty water-supply, and the mortality in the following hot weather will be increased; the fevers of the hot weather will be more prevalent, cholera, if it finds a footing, will spread more rapidly, and small-pox will prove more fatal."

He then goes on to apply these remarks to the seasons of 1872 and 1873, and illustrates the influence of climatic causes on the mortality of the two years in the following words :—

"The rain-fall of the monsoon of 1871 was unequally distributed; over some districts it was abundant; in others, more especially in Nimar, the deficiency almost amounted to drought. In the early part of 1872, cholera invaded from the Bombay Presidency, and during the hot weather spread with great violence in Nimar, and the western part of the Narbada valley. Small-pox was also very fatal in the same localities, and the mortality from fever and from bowel complaints was also generally greater than usual throughout the hot weather of 1872; the rain-fall of the following monsoon was everywhere abundant and prolonged into the second week of October. Consequent on this more abundant rain-fall, malarious fever was generally very prevalent, and its effects on the health of the people were apparent in the returns of mortality till the following January. The crops of the season were, however, good, and the wells and tanks were everywhere fully replenished. Early in 1873 cholera was imported into Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh, but the conditions were not favourable for its spread, the period of its epidemic prevalence was short, and the area covered by it of limited extent. Small-pox was indeed more widely prevalent, but the type of the disease was comparatively mild; the mortality from the fevers of the hot weather was also lower than in the same season of 1872. The monsoon of 1873 was attended with only a scanty rain-flal, and the prevalence of the autumnal fever was unusually slight."

215. It remains to give a brief account of the more important outbreaks of disease during the year.

CHOLERA.—The Mahanadi Division was the only portion of the Province which was visited by this disease in an epidemic form, and of a total of 344 registered deaths, as many as 309 occurred in the Sambalpur district. A curious series of cases took place in the station of Jabalpur, resulting in the death of several Europeans, while the Native population was untouched The Nimar district, which had suffered severely from cholera in 1872, was almost free of the disease in 1873. As regards Sambalpur, the evidence is conclusive that the infection of cholera was conveyed into the district by the right Wing of the 31st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which marched in February last from Berhampur to Raipur,—the line of march for the whole of the journey being along a pilgrim route. The infection was then communicated to pilgrims following the same route from Puri, and by them conveyed to villages on or near the pilgrim routes to Northern and Western India. Fortunately, however, the disease did not spread. In the majority of villages in which it appeared, the insanitary conditions which render individuals susceptible to the infection did not

exist, the general health of the population was at the time good, and every effort was made to prevent unnecessary connection with infected places, the result being that the disease soon died out, and deaths were comparatively few.

SMALL-POX.—The number of deaths registered from small-pox was 9,936, but its prevalence in different districts was very unequal. The largest number of deaths occurred in Raipur, Bhandara and Chanda, the figures for the three districts severally being 4,142, 1,298 and 959. In Jabalpur, Sagar, Damoh and Sambalpur, on the other hand, the number of deaths was quite insignificant. Epidemics of small-pox in these Provinces generally appear to spread from West to East. Thus in the districts south of the Satpuras, the epidemic commencing in the Bombay Presidency in 1871 advanced rapidly through Berar into the Wardha and Nagpur districts, and thence into other parts of the Nagpur Division. In the Satpura districts, and also in the Narbada Valley, the epidemic wave similarly appears to be gradually progressing in an Easterly direction. In the Chhattisgarh Division, small-pox had an independent origin, and spread North and East. In Jabalpur, on the other hand, where during the current year several Circles have been attacked, it appears to be not improbable that the disease is an extension southward of the epidemic which has visited the southern portion of the North-Western Provinces.

FEVERS.—Deaths from fever numbered 93,813, a considerably smaller number than in the previous year. The death-rate from this source fell in all districts except Mandla and the Upper Godaveri. The decrease was particularly large in the Narbada Valley, and least marked in the Mahanadi Division. The districts in which it caused comparatively great loss of life were Bilaspur, Nimar, Raipur and Damoh; but the death-rate in Burhanpur was higher than any where else. It may be noted that the general decrease was in hot weather as well as in autumnal fevers.

The mortality from bowel complaints fell in all districts. Of other diseases, dengue is the only one calling for special notice. In 1873 it assumed an epidemic form in the Nagpur Division, visiting the Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, and Bhandara districts. It also spread north into Chhindwara through the country below the ghats. It did not, however, extend north of the Satpuras.

3.—*Emigration.*

216. Nothing has been done under this head during the year.

4.—*Medical relief.*

217. The institutions at which relief is administered to the sick number 80, of which 2 are Lunatic Asylums, and the remainder Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

218. The comparative immunity from disease which characterized the year 1873 has already been noticed in a previous section. The seasons were propitious, and the public health was generally good. Under these circumstances, then, it might have been expected that the applications for Dispensary relief would have decreased; but the statistics of the year show that the reverse of this has happened, as may be gathered from the following particulars.

Excluding the Asirgarh and Kamthi dispensaries, the attendance at which is put down at upwards of 11,000 persons, the figures for the years 1872 and 1873 may be thus compared:—

	1872.	1873.
Males	224,112	230,645
Females	78,719	79,866
Total	302,831	310,511

There has been an increase of male as well as of female patients; the increase of the former being equivalent to 2·91 per cent, and of the latter 1·45. The majority of persons treated at our dispensaries are out-door patients; but in the main and in some of the branch institutions, accommodation is provided for in-door patients. Out-patients numbered 301,001, and in-patients 9,510 during the year under report; while the daily average attendance of the former was 3235·34, and of the latter 386·83. Amongst the classes who obtained relief were 22 Europeans and 67 Eurasians treated in-door, and 1,040 Europeans and 2,391 Eurasians treated out-door. The rest of the patients treated belonged to the Native population.

219. Fevers and diseases of the cutaneous system form by far the larger proportion of the cases dealt with. Next come diseases of the eye, rheumatism, diarrhœa and dysentery, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Only 84 cases of small-pox were treated, although the disease occurred in every district. Surgical aid was afforded in a large number of cases of minor injuries, and though the remedies required in the majority of them were doubtless simple, still there can be no hesitation in saying that they served to alleviate a vast quantity of human suffering. Some 200 major operations were also performed; the Raipur district being conspicuous for success in 50 out of 53 cases of lithotomy.

220. Dispensary receipts and expenditure during the year were as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Received from Government on account of salaries..	42,909	7	10
2. Received from Local Funds ...	31,088	11	4
3. Interest on invested capital ...	419	13	0
4. Miscellaneous .	7,432	0	7
5. Estimated cost of European Medicines received from Government	17,706	7	7
6. Subscriptions, Europeans 5,757 8 7 Native, 18,128 2 10	23,885	11	5
Total Rs.	1,23,420	3	9

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. To Salaries (a) paid from Government	42,598	11	7
To salaries (b) paid from Local Funds	24,016	3	4
	66,614	14	11
2. To Bazar and European medicines ..	6,774	3	3
3. Dieting of sick, &c.	10,915	7	1
4. Buildings and repairs ..	8,886	9	4
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,859	13	0
6. Cost of Government European medicines expended ..	12,732	12	0
Total Rs	1,13,783	11	7

There was thus a considerable surplus income during the year. Subscriptions were good, and this, coupled with the fact that the attendance at dispensaries increased in a year when food was cheap over the greater part of the Province, and the prevalence of disease comparatively slight, affords some proof of a growing appreciation of these institutions on the part of the Native population. It is encouraging too to find it reported in some districts that women freely resort to our dispensaries.

221. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The two Lunatic Asylums are situated at Nagpur and Jabalpur and are under the charge of the Civil Surgeons of those places. The daily average number of lunatics in the Nagpur Asylum was 109·52, and in the Jabalpur Asylum, 112·23 ; the total number of persons who passed through the two institutions severally being 129 and 176. The health of the lunatics at Nagpur was good, the daily average sick being only 2·96, and the deaths in the year 9 ; while at Jabalpur 17 deaths were recorded, and the daily sick list was 14·67. These results are probably due to the difference in regard to situation of the two asylums, the Nagpur Asylum being on a high, airy site, and open on all sides ; whereas the Jabalpur Asylum is confined, and badly ventilated.

At Nagpur the daily average of criminal lunatics was 11·5, and at Jabalpur 5·58.

From both institutions together 45 persons were discharged cured, Cures are found to be most numerous in cases of acute mania and dimentia ; next come cases of melancholia ; while recoveries from chronic mania and chronic dimentia are few, and from paralysis and idiotcy quite exceptional.

The cause of insanity is attributed in a large number of cases to ganja, though the Civil Surgeon of Jabalpur holds that the use of this drug is no more than "an accidental or excital cause in persons already predisposed to insanity." Other causes are grief, anger, religious excitement &c,; but in many cases it is impossible to say how lunacy was induced as the information regarding the antecedents of lunatics is often very imperfect and untrustworthy.

At Nagpur the inmates of the Asylum were principally employed in farming and gardening, and at Jabalpur in improving the Asylum and on petty manufactures. At both places the lunatics cook their own food, and a certain amount of beneficial occupation is thus afforded to them every day.

The cost of maintaining the two Asylums was somewhat more than Rs. 20,000, while the proceeds of lunatic labour amounted to Rs. 6,688. In both institutions the net cost to Government per lunatic was smaller than in the preceding year

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5.—Sanitation.

222. The supervision of all matters relating to sanitation rests with the Sanitary Commissioner, who is constantly on tours of inspection through various parts of the Province, and whose duty it is to bring sanitary defects to notice, and to give advice on subjects falling within his peculiar province. In each district too, the Civil Surgeon performs, as far as possible, the duties of a Health Officer, offering his advice on sanitary questions to the Deputy Commissioner, and generally working with him to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the district. The main difficulty encountered, is the insufficiency of the funds available for improvements. Some of the larger Municipalities enjoy incomes which enable them to carry out really valuable schemes; but in the smaller towns and villages progress must necessarily be very slow. Recent orders have, however, been issued, under which it is hoped that the best use will be made of such funds as are available, and systematic improvement effected.

No works of great importance have been undertaken during the year; but it may be mentioned that the conservancy arrangements of the City of Nagpur have been thoroughly revised and placed on a better footing than before. Minor improvements on points of conservancy have also been carried out elsewhere, but scarcely deserve to be recorded here. As regards water-supply much remains to be done; but here too some progress has been made, especially at Burhanpur and Khandwa, in the Nimar district; and the inestimable boon of an abundant supply of pure water recently given to Nagpur, by the completion of the Ambajhari Reservoir, has been most thoroughly appreciated during the past hot weather, when a considerable number of wells in the City ran dry.

On the whole, there appears to be no reason to be dissatisfied with what has been done during the past. Municipal towns generally are, in the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion, in a better condition than they were five years ago, and the following passage taken from his yearly report is certainly very encouraging to those who have had to contend with the prejudices of the Native mind in their efforts to introduce sanitary reforms :—

"The vital statistics of the towns unfortunately are not yet sufficiently accurate, nor have they been collected sufficiently long to enable us to judge whether the improvements effected have had any effect in reducing the mortality from endemic diseases ; but during the past five years, the Province has experienced most remarkable immunity from cholera compared with former years, and although other causes have no doubt contributed to produce this comparative immunity, some part in the good result may I think be placed to the account of the better sanitary conditions of the chief centres of population."

6.—Vaccination.

223. Vaccine operations in these Provinces are partly conducted by a special agency maintained by a yearly grant from Provincial Funds, and partly by Vaccinators paid by the Local and Municipal Committees of the various districts. Every Civil Surgeon superintends the work in the district to which he is attached, while the operations of the whole Province are under the supervision and control of the Sanitary Commissioner.

224. The special Government agency, consisting of 3 Native Superintendents and 30 Vaccinators, has now been at work for four years in the Satpura districts of Betul, Seoni and Chhindwara ; and considerable progress has been made in the vaccination of the infant population in them. It is calculated too that 41 in every 1,000 persons in these districts have now come to be annually vaccinated,—a result in every way satisfactory.

In districts other than the three above mentioned, establishments consisted for the most part of from only 2 to 6 Vaccinators, and except in Sambalpur the progress made is not to be compared with what has been achieved by the special agency, owing to the weakness of the staff employed. In Sambalpur vaccine operations have been vigorously carried on with a small District establishment for a number of years, and the success obtained there has been equal to that which has resulted in Betul, Seoni and Chhindwara.

225. The total number of operations performed during the year was 130,999, compared with 124,249 in the previous year. Local establishments take credit for 89,734 operations, of which 74,406 were successful, and the operations of the special agency numbered 41,265, with a successful percentage of 93·5. Altogether as regards general means and cost, the work done in these Provinces is shown to compare not unfavourably with work done in other parts of India.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*General system of Public Instruction.*

226. The general system of Public Instruction was described in last year's report, and remains unchanged.

2.—*Education.*

227 Grouping schools according to the class of instruction imparted, the statistics of the year in regard to schools and scholars are as follows :—

General statistics.

		Schools	Scholars.
High	Government	1	75
	Aided ...	3	100
Middle...	Government	47	204
	Aided ...	18	1,543
	Unaided ...	3	180
Primary..	Government	847	45,571
	Aided ...	611	27,301
	Unaided ...	171	2,888
Normal...	Government	5	183

		1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.
Total compared with 1872-73.	High	4	4	161	175
	Middle . .	65	68	3,455	3,731
	Primary ...	1,702	1,629	79,109	75,760
	Normal ...	7	5	205	183
	Total ...	1,778	1,706	82,930	79,849

228. The number of High schools remains the same, but the pupils in them have increased by 14. Middle schools and their scholars show a rise. The number of Primary and Normal schools has fallen, and there has also been a fall in the number of scholars attending them. On the whole, schools of all kinds have decreased by 72, and scholars by 3,081. Average attendance too has decreased by 2,906, but the fall in numbers generally occurred for the most part in the early portion of the year, and considerable improvement is observed to have taken place during the latter half of it.

229. If the totals of schools and scholars be grouped according as they belong to Government or otherwise, the following results are shown:—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Government	898	900	47,757	47,840
Aided	578	632	30,180	28,941
Unaided	302	174	4,993	3,068
Total ..	1,778	1,706	82,930	79,849

Government schools have increased by 2, and the scholars in them by 83; and although the average attendance has absolutely fallen by 604, still, as the average number enrolled was smaller, the relative attendance remains as before, being in both years 60 per cent of the number enrolled. Private schools, aided and unaided, number 806, compared with 880 in 1872-73; the scholars in them have decreased by 3,161, and the average attendance by 2,302. The main decrease occurred in Primary unaided schools for boys, and that for the most part in the Eastern Circle and in the Bhandara District. It was in the Eastern Circle too that the decreased attendance in Government schools occurred.

High Schools.

230. The different classes of High schools may now be taken up in greater detail, the statistics above given being merely of a general character. And first as regards High schools, these are 4 in number, viz., the Government School at Jabalpur, the Nagpur Free Church Mission School, the Nagpur City School, and the Jabalpur English Church Mission School, all of the three last being aided. Of 56 candidates who appeared from these schools at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, 28 were successful, as compared with 29 out of 65 in the previous year: 16 of the successful competitors came from the Nagpur Mission School, and 9 from the Government High School at Jabalpur. The latter institution also sent up 9 candidates for the First Arts Examination, of whom 6 passed. The success of the Nagpur Free Church Mission School is due to the high quality of the teaching imparted; it is described as being "one of the best aided schools in India." The Government High School now at Jabalpur was transferred there from Sagar in May 1873. Its removal had been under consideration since 1871, but the Chief Commissioner hesitated to order the transfer until he had thoroughly satisfied himself of its advisability. The transfer was at last decided on, mainly for the reasons that it was held important to have the only High school in the Province, on the line of Railway, and that the need of a school of the kind at Jabalpur, a place of rapidly growing importance, was much felt. The number of scholars is now rising, and the school has a fair prospect before it.

Middle Class Schools.

231. The majority of Middle Class schools, 47 out of 68, belong solely to Government, and are of two kinds, viz., Zila schools and Anglo-Vernacular Town schools, there being 14 of the former and 33 of the latter. The results of the year in regard to them are generally favourable; pupils have increased in number, fees too have increased, while the percentage of attendance to enrolled has risen from 71 to 75. It is satisfactory also to note that a considerable portion of the expenditure on them is borne by the people themselves. Almost all of the Zila schools show improvement of some kind, some being conspicuous for good attendance, and others for progress in scholarship. Generally, however, scholarships may be said to have remained stationary in Government schools of the Middle Class.

Of Aided Private schools of the Middle Class, the most important are the Bishop's School at Nagpur, the Catholic Schools at Nagpur and Kamthi, the Hitcarini Sabha School at Jabalpur, and the Sitabaldi School, which is supported by a Native gentleman. Of the last it is reported that "there seemed to be a good spirit, both amongst masters and scholars:" and of the Catholic Schools it is said, that they have "sufficient funds and ample accommodation to admit any number of pupils, to whom they give a fair but plain Middle Class education." A new aided Middle school for girls has been opened at Jabalpur during the year by the Order of St. Francis, and has made a good beginning. The Convent School at Kamtai, and the Free Church Mission Orphanage, Sitabaldi, maintain their old repute for excellent management and good work.

Unaided Private schools of the Middle Class call for no particular notice.

Lower Class Schools.

232. The state of the Lower Class schools next claims attention. They number 1,629, of which 847 are Government schools, and 782 are private, aided or unaided. The Government schools are of five kinds, viz, lower sections of Zila schools, lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular Town schools, Vernacular Town schools, Village schools for boys, and girls schools; and the numbers of the different kinds severally are 37, 36, 57, 629 and 88. In Vernacular Town schools the roll of scholars and their average attendance show a decrease, but the percentage of attendance to enrolled has slightly increased. They may be described as being Primary schools in towns, in the same way that Village schools are Primary schools in villages, their scholarship not being of a kind to be termed "middle class." Village schools for boys are important, as it is mainly through them that the object of educating the masses is to be attained. The pupils in them number 32,189, or 571 more than in 1872-73; the schools themselves too have increased by 8; the average at-

tendance, however, has fallen off slightly. Scholarship does not appear to have improved, and this is probably due to the poorness of the teaching imparted. The majority of village teachers are wanting in ability and zeal, and a large number of them are still uncertificated. Primary schools for girls are not favourably reported on, and though some of them are doing good, they are stated, generally speaking, to be "very much in advance of the wishes of the people," and a source of continual anxiety.

Aided Primary schools (private) may be thus grouped. Lower sections of aided Middle Class schools, schools aided under the capitation system, and schools receiving small fixed grants. As regards the two former, satisfactory improvement is shown. The capitation system has been more widely worked, the number of schools examined under it having increased from 211 to 237, the number of passed scholars, from 2,710 to 3,014, and the amount awarded, from Rs. 4,485 to Rs. 4,950. On the other hand, a considerable decline occurred in connection with schools receiving fixed grants-in-aid. By far the larger number of these, 243 out of 265, are in the Sambalpur district; and owing to a partial failure of the rice crops, an outbreak of cholera, and other causes, occurring simultaneously in that district, the roll of scholars and the attendance dwindled down very low.

Primary aided schools for girls number 25, or one more than in 1872-73; but the attendance is very irregular, and it is a question whether the money spent, in some of them at least, could not be devoted with greater advantage to the increased instruction of boys. They are situated for the most part in the Chanda and Sambalpur districts.

Primary unaided private schools have decreased from 301 to 171. The decline occurred in the main amongst indigenous schools, which are for the most part of a very precarious character, the best of them being soon admitted to grants and becoming aided schools, and the worst of them generally closing for want of support within a short period after they have been established. The decline is in fact a continuation of a movement observed in former years, and may be regarded as the natural result of a sort of spurious zeal on the part of private individuals in setting up schools in excessive numbers in time gone by. In schools of this class too, as in Village schools, the teaching agency is inferior, and success is not easily attained.

Police Schools.

233. It is satisfactory to find it reported that the Police schools are "admirably organized, and are generally capitally managed." The discipline in them is described "as excellent."

Normal Schools

234. Two Normal schools for mistresses were closed during the year, thus the number was reduced from 7 to 5, and a decrease in the roll of scholars and average attendance was the consequence. However, the number of pupils who obtained certificates to teach, rose from 55 to 89. Writing of these institutions the Inspector General of Education says :—

"The great defect in all our Normal schools has hitherto been, that the men admitted have been instructed in general knowledge, rather than taught to teach. Such indeed, years ago, was the demand for teachers, that it was impossible to retain men for a sufficient length of time, even to insure their acquisition of the modicum of knowledge in which instruction was given; but this demand has gradually diminished, practising schools have been again opened, and an advance is possible. Arrangements have been made for the annual examination of the Normal schools by Officers not necessarily connected with their management, and a manual for the guidance of Normal School Masters has been prepared." Thus there is every hope that these schools will successfully fulfil the purpose for which they are designed The schools for masters, it may mentioned, are situated at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, and the school for mistresses at Jabalpur.

Languages taught

235. The extent to which the various languages are taught in all schools may be gathered from the following figures :—

English	...	3,915	Hindi	...	42,437
French	...	3	Marathi	...	18,250
Latin	...	34	Uriya	...	13,736
Sanskrit	...	802	Urdu	...	2,584
Arabic	...	164	Guzarati	...	542
Persian	...	102	Tamil	...	264
			Telegu	...	520

The study of English has gradually increased year by year, since 1865, when the number of English scholars was barely more than 1,200.

Financial.

236. The expenditure on Education during the year amounted to Rs 5,48,492, of which Rs 2,98,808 were derived from Provincial Funds, and Rs. 2,49,684 from the Educational Cess, and grants and subscriptions from Municipalities and private individuals. Its distribution was as follows :—

On direction and inspection	...	18·07 per cent.
Normal Schools	...	3·05
High class instruction, English	...	4 19
Middle class " "	...	19·76
Lower class, Vernacular	...	46 0
Girls' Schools	...	5·38
Scholarships	...	4·48

237. A large proportion of the expenditure is incurred on Primary and Middle class education, and it is believed that by entrusting lower class education to the Executive, the object of reaching the masses and penetrating the lowest strata of society is greatly advanced. Every effort is made to enlist the people in the cause of education, by forming School Committees and inducing them to take an interest in the schools, but still a real desire to have their children educated cannot be yet said to exist among parents in general, and their apathy is a serious bar to progress. Hence it is that there are continual complaints of absenteeism. Of one district it is said that the generality of pupils are "next to habitual absentees," and absenteeism has been shown to have increased in the last five years by 7 per cent. It is hoped, however, that by gradually introducing a better class of teachers, and exciting their zeal by extending the principles of regulating pay according to the results of work done—by improved inspection—and also by continual perseverance on the part of Government Officers in impressing on the people that their interest in the cause of education is increasing, much may be done to counteract the prejudices and listlessness engendered by natural ignorance.

General.

The changes which have occurred in the Controlling staff during the year have been unfortunate, but in some respects visible progress has been made. For instance, practising schools have been revived, and arrangements made for the periodical examination of all uncertificated teachers; and the revision of the curricula now in force has been under consideration, and may be said to have been almost completed. On the whole, although the total number of schools has decreased, the year has not been without fruit, for some classes of schools have done very well, and it has already been noticed that considerable general improvement in attendance, &c. was observable in the latter half of the year.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

238. The transactions of the Book Depôt have increased considerably, the value of books bought having risen from Rs. 13,079 to Rs. 17,936, and of books sold from Rs. 16,207 to Rs. 17,535. The value of books in store at the end of the year was Rs. 22,432. A large number of books have issued from the Press, which has also been most usefully employed for general printing purposes for the department.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

239. No new Literary Societies have sprung into existence during the year.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

240. The Museum at Nagpur was visited by 74,062 persons, and is described as being a thoroughly popular institution.

VIII.—Archæology.

241. No report of General Cunningham's tour through these Provinces during the year having been received, nothing new under this head calls for record. The Gazetteer of the Central Provinces (Ed. 1870) contains a description of all the archæological remains examined in past years.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1.—*Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.*

(*Vide* paras. 266-7 of the Administration Report for 1872-73.)

2.—*Ecclesiastical.*

242. There is nothing particular calling for remark under this head. The usual Ecclesiastical statistics are shown in Statement IV A of the Appendix, but the value of these figures has been questioned during the year, and there is much uncertainty in them, due to the difficulty in their collection. The Jabalpur Church has been re-roofed and added to during the year, at a cost of Rs 11,591. At Narsinghpur a building had been fitted up for a church, at a cost of Rs. 4,193. The Hoshangabad Church was repaired.

3.—*Stationery.*

243. As remarked last year, the Stationery requirements of the Province are met from the Government Stores of Calcutta and Bombay. Indents on these Stores are carefully checked before they are sent on to be supplied, and all practicable economy in expenditure is repeatedly enjoined. Still it is believed that the expenditure goes on increasing from year to year, due mainly to the multiplication of forms in the Judicial and Financial departments. Where formerly, in the former department, the proceedings and processes of the Courts were throughout recorded on coarse bazar paper, they are now written on English paper with appropriate printed headings, conforming to the procedure laid down in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. So too in the latter department, the introduction of order and method according to an ever changing standard involves the reproduction of many thousand printed forms, both of an ephemeral nature and of permanent record. There is probably some waste now and then, where immediate requirements are not accurately gauged; but on the whole the growing expenditure of stationery is an absolute administrative necessity and is altogether unavoidable.

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W. C. J.—26—219—420

A 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS													
Trans-Narbada districts.	Sagar	1,226	1,550	1,229	4,005	438,944	...	438,944	.	5	63	21	..
	Pamoh	668	825	1,306	2,799	548,855		548,855	...	...	180	160	..
Narbada valley districts.	Jabalpur	1,341	1,289	1,288	3,918	208,964		208,964	....	..	303	..	90
	Narsinghpur	957	249	710	1,916	126,435	.	126,435	224 (*a*)	..		3	70
	Hoshangabad	1,416	851	2,109	4,376	970,323	..	970,323	. 150 (*b*)	..		408	163
	Nimar	594	995	1,751	3,340	304,458		304,458	..	40	71	.	111
Satpura hill districts.	Mandla	571	2,515	1,633	4,719	1,441,526	..	1,441,526	...	...	.	...	...
	Balaghat	505	666	1,967	3,141	98,732	. .	98,732	99 (*c*)	...	..	19	...
	Seoni	884	687	1,482	3,053	434,247	.	434,247	..	...	90	...	...
	Chhindwara	1,063	618	2,232	3,853	469,915	.	469,915	120 (*d*)	.	46	114	..
	Betul	1,026	1,254	1,624	3,904	547,390	.	547,390	...	.	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts, in valleys of Wardha and Waingunga.	Nagpur	1,791	646	1,349	3,786	249,597	..	249,597	..	...	174	33	21
	Bhandara	1,021	1,392	1,509	3,922	350,774		350,774	245 (*e*)	...	58	..	...
	Chanda	988	5,203	3,509	9,700	710,966	431	710,535	194 (*f*)	..	47	..	...
	Wardha	1,351	505	523	2,379	127,599	...	127,599	..	...	74	..	65
Chattisgarh districts.	Raipur	3,454	4,411	4,017	11,885	876,160		876,160	132 (*g*)	.	52		..
	Bilaspur	1,980	2,018	3,800	7,798	467,660	..	467,660	25 (*g*)	.	.	..	..

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi	2,089	746	1,572	4,407	..	..	..	90 (g)	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari district ...	82	1,385	503	1,970	779,640	...	779,640	395 (h)	...	...	...	...
Total British...	22,951	27,807	34,113	84,871	9,082,126	43	9,081,695	1,674	45	1,273	986	520
									2,304			
NATIVE STATES.												
Bastar ...	1,000	8,600	4,000	13,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Karond ..	580	1,265	1,000	3,[illegible]5	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Raigarh Bargarh ...	300	400	780	1,18[illegible]	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
Sarangarh ..	320	80	1[illegible]0	5[illegible]	..	...	...		...	...	..	..
Patna ..	550	9[illegible]0	894	2,399	..	...	..	50 (g)	...	...	..	..
Sonpur ...	554	90	260	906	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Rairakhol ..	150	275	408	833	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Bamra ..	600	580	808	1,988	.	..	.	..	...	...	..	..
Sakti ..	41	47	27	115	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Kawarda ..	176	172	539	887	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Kondka or Chhuikhadan ..	104	60	10	174	..	..	..	...		...	..	...
Kanker ..	154	446	400	1,000	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
Khairagarh ..	544	243	153	940	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Nandgaon ...	426	303	155	884	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
Makrai ..	104	53	58	215	...	..	..	...	...	..	11	...
Total Native States...	5,605	12,964	10,543	29,112	...	..	..	50	...	...	11	..
Grand Total...	28,556	40,771	44,656	113,983	9,082,126	431	9,081,695	1,724	45	1,273	986	520
									2,304			

(a) During rains by Narbada, Dudhi, Shakar, and Sher ; (b) by Narbada, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (c) by Banganga, Bagh, Deo and Son : (d) by Pench and Kanhan rivers ; (e) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban ; (f) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons ; (g) by Mahanadi ; (h) by Godavari and Pranhita.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report for 1872-73, or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces' Gazetteer," Edition of 1870.

A. 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rain fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May 1873.	June to September 1873.	October to December 1873.	Total.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May 1873.	June to September 1873.	October to December 1873.
TRANS-NARBADA DISTRICTS.																
Sagar.—Civil Station .	1·5	40·1	·1	41·7	95 5	103 9		77·7	83 7	..	68·5	77·	...	W&NW	W&NW	N&NE
Kurai ...	1·2	47.7	·4	49.3	..	...		..	..		..	...	..	...	...	...
Rehli ...	·9	37·5	...	38 4	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Banda ...	·7	46·	...	46 7	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	...
Damoh.—Civil Station ...	1·2	58·6	·1	59 9	85·3	109·5	103·9	77 5	92·4	86·6	52·	75·6	71·9	NW,NE&N	NW,SW &W	N&NW
Hatta . .	1·4	48·7	·1	50·2	..	...		..	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	...
Tejgarh ...	...	51·7	. .	51·7	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	..
Patharia ...	1·	47·6	. .	48·6	..		. .	...	. .	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Bhatiagarh. .	·3	38·4	...	38·7	..	.	...	. .	..	.	..	..	...	..	. .	..
NARBADA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																
Jabalpur.—Civil Station.	1·49	44·41	·21	46·11	77·3	103·7	94·2	75·2	80·8	77·4	45·3	75·5	71·8	NE, E&W	W,SW&N,	N,NE&S
Sihora ...	·53	45·	...	45 53	..	...	..	.	..	..	. .	.	..	.	..	...
Murwara ...	·8	43·26	·02	44·08	..	. .	..	...	...	. .	..	..	...	..	...	...
Narsinghpur.—Civil Stn.	·1	45·9	...	46·	82·1	103·8	95·7	77·4	83·6	79·1	51·2	76·3	67·8	N,W&W	NW&SW	NW,W &NE
Gadarwara ..	...	50·5	·4	50·9	..	...	. .	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
Chanwarpatha.	...	65·	·4	65·4	..	...	..	...	. .	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
Chhindwara..	...	50·1	·5	50·6	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	--	..	..	..	...
Hoshangabad.—Civil Sta	·1	41·4	...	41·5	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	SW,	SW	NE

A. 3.—Climate.—(*Contd.*)

Place at which observations taken.	Rain fall, inches.				Averege temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May			July.			December.					
	January to May 1873.	June to September 1873.	October to December 1873	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May 1873.	June to September 1873.	October to December 1873.
NARBADA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—(*Contd.*)																
Nimar.—Civil Station	3·34	27 6	·12	31 06	.		..		.	..	.			NE&NW	NW	NE
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																
Mandla.—Civil Station.	2·05	46 62	·15	48 82	68	111	...	72·	110		39	64	.	NW,	SW&NE	NW,
Ba'aghat.—Ditto ..	2 5	36	·6	39 1		.	..	..		..		..	..	N,W&S	S&W	N,E&W
Lanji	·5	63 5	·55	64 55	...		..	..	..	..		..	..	..		
Behir .	1 4	41·	6	43			..	...		..	.	..		...	...	NW
Seoni.—Civil Station .	3·85	37 88	1 04	42 77	..	..	..	.		.		.	..	NE,	SE	NW
Chhindwara.—Ditto .	2·36	29 25	·71	32 32			.	..	..	..	..	..		NW	SW	NW
Betul— Ditto .	·83	28·06	.	28·89	77·	101	79	72·	77	76	53·	85	57·	NW&NE	NW	NW
Multai ..	·06	16·41	·12	16·59	..		..	.		..	.	..	.	.	..	..
Atner	·6	51·33	..	51 93	.	.	.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur .	1·5	33 59	...	35 09	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..		...	...	...
Chicholi ..	1·75	16·81	·75	19·31	.			.	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	...
Bordai ...	1·95	40·66	..	42·61	..	...		..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																
Nagpur.—Civil Station...	2·35	27·99	·02	30·36	..	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	E & W	NW & W	E
Bhandara.— Ditto ...	·5	41·	...	41·5	76·60	97 60	·2	74·	84 50	..	55·50	75·50	..	N, NE&NW	W,NW&SW	NE
Sakoli ...	·1	34·2		34·12	..	.	...	..	..	.	..	..	..			
Tirora ..	·15	24·52	.	24·67	.		.	..	..	..	..	.	..			
Chanda.—Civil Station..	1·87	36·84		38·71	..		.	...		..		..	..	S & W	W	E & N
Brahmapuri..	1·73	43·68		45 41	..	..		..	.	..	.	..	..			
Mul ...	1·5	29·56		31 6	..	..		..	...			..	..			
Warora ...	2.13	30·87	.	33·	...	...			.	..	...	..	..			
Wardha—Civil Station..	1·6	28·25		29·85	82·	100·	90·	75·	81·	80·	65	75·	70·	N & W	N,S&W	N & E
Hinganghat..	·5	28·89		29 39	81	105·	99	74·	86	73·	56	85·	70	W,E & N	W & E	W & E
Arvi ..	·92	23·95	...	24 87	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	.	..			
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTRICTS																
Raipur.—Civil Station...	96	32·90	37	34·23	82·5	97·9	94·6	70·6	80 9	75·1	67·1	79·7	75·1	N, NW&SW	W & NW	N,NE,NW & S W
Bilaspur— Ditto	4·4	30·41	·31	35 12	81·	102·	89·	75·	87·	79·	59	76·	73·	N & W	W	E & W
Mungeli ...	2·98	18·44	·1	21·52	..			...		..	..	..	...			
Seorinarain. .	1·96	29·84	·1	31 9		..	..	.	..	..	.	..				
Saragaon ..	·9	48·78	·55	50·23	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..			
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ...	1·75	48·9	·37	51 02	83 5	96·5	85 2	74·	80·5	76 5	65·	75 2	66·7	N & SW	SW	NE & E
UPPER GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
Sironcha ...	1·54	29·85	1·97	33·36	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	SE & S	NW	N

B. 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State	In subsidiary alliance, or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force	Transit duties or not	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs		Rs			
1. Bastar . .	Feudatory	3,056	78,856	40,000	9 Elephants. 16 Horses. 50 Sepoys	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, ral, dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres Some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax and honey.
2. Karond ..	Do.	3 550	133,483	20 000	None	Do	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton, wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines
3. Raigarh-Bargarh.	Do.	400	63,304	7.500	Do	Do	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4 Sarangarh . .	Do	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do	Do	Do. Do.
*5. Patna	Do.	600	98,636	25.000	Do	Do	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ..	Do.	5,000	130,713	18.000	Do	Do	Do. do
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	580	12,660	6.000	Do	Do.	Do do Also some valuable Sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

B. 1.—*(Contd.)*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
8. Bamra ...	Feudatory	350	53,613	6,000	None.	None.	Rices, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton, also some valuable sal forests; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	350	8,394	8,131	Do.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton, also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mhowa fruit.
10. Kawarda ...	Do.	16,000	75,462	53,560	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	11,000	29,590	22,032	3 elephants, 28 horses, 80 bullocks, 326 foot-men	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 foot-men	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	47,000	122,264	1,27,766	5 elephants, 50 horses, 1 camel, 15 sowars, 100 foot-men	Do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	148,454	85,956	3 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 foot-men	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo, coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.

* Under British management.

W.—30—255—240

B. 2.—Native Chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairaw Deo of Bastar ...	Feudatory.	Rajput	31	Indifferently.
2 Raja Udet Pratap Deo of Karond	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Uria and Urdu well
3 Raja Ghanasham Sing of Raigarh ..	Do.	Gond	50	Knows Hindi.
4 Raja Bohani Pertab Singh of Sarangarh ...	Do.	Do.	9	A minor.
*5 Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo of Patua ..	Do.	Chauhan Rajput	31	Fair knowledge of Uria and Urdu.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur	Do.	Do.	35	Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Uria.
7 Raja Bishen Chandar Janamuni.	Do.	Janamuni Rajput	55	Fair knowledge of Uria
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	Do	Gangabansi Rajput	26	Do.
9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti	Do	Raj Gond	41	Knows Uria and Urdu
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda	Do	Do	24	Under Tutor, appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Lachhman Das Mahant of Kondka ..	Do	Bairagi	63	Knows Hindi.
12 Narhar Deo of Kanker ..	Do.	Rajput	25	Do.
*13 Lal Fateh Singh of Khairagarh.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.
14 Ghasidas of Nandgaon ...	Do.	Bairagi	54	Do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ...	Do	Gond	25	Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

* Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad	Follews Primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has adopted his nephew Nina Deo.
Do.	Do.	Do	Has sons and 1 brother
The territory is administered by the mother of the Raja during his minority.	Do.	Do.	
Resides at Ssmbalpur.	Do.	Do.	Has 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his territory.	Do.	Do	Has male heir
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Do.	Has 2 sons.
Under guardianship of Deputy Commissioner.	Do.	Do	No sons
In administering his territory.	Do.	Do.	Has 1 son and 2 grandsons.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has no sons but has 3 brothers.
Resides at Raipur.	Do.	Do.	Has 8 sons.
In administering his territory.	Do	Does not follow primogeniture	Has 1 son and 2 chelas or disciples.
Do.	Do	Follows primogeniture.	No male heir.

management.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Education, and Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration, who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
PUR.	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	631,109	Nagpur	84,441	2,170	14	25	38	21	976	Rs. 1,88,597	Rs. 8,18,560	Rs. 12,82,270
					Kamthi	48,831									
					Umrer	11,394									
					Khapa	8,007									
					Ramtek	7,045									
					Narkher	7,159									
					Mohpa	5,572									
					Kalmeswar	4,738									
					Bela	5,012									

NAG	Bhandara	...	3	3,922	564,813	Bhandara	11,433	1,772	6	9	45	13	388	1,08,649	3,99,912	5,21,742
						Mohari	6,183									
						Tumsar	7,367									
						Pauni	8,973									
	Chanda	..	4	9,700	534,431	Chanda	16,233	2,599	6	9	130	20	534	1,30,310	2,44,023	3,89,225
						Armori	5,271									
	Wardha	...	3	2,379	354,720	Hinganghat	9,415	1,372	8	11	26	19	426	1,34,809	5,13,967	16,06,747
						Arvi	7,632									
						Deoli	5,558									
						Sindi	4,867									
						Ashti	4,262									
	Balaghat	...	2	3,141	302,482	Hatta	2,684	1,028	5	5	65	30	204	27,311	1,66,935	2,44,936
						Lanji	2,075									
JABALPUR.	Jabalpur	..	4	3,918	528,859	Jabalpur	55,188	2,527	11	20	40	18	558	1,79,016	5,68,973	7,46,233
						Garha	2,588									
						Seora	3,988									
						Panagar	3,872									
						Murwara	2,885									
						Katangi	2,898									
						Bilihri	2,028									
						Bijeragogarh	2,008									
						Patan	2,662									
	Sagar	...	5	4,005	527,725	Sagar	45,655	2,107	8	17	28	26	595	65,346	4,41,325	9,00,084
						Garhakota	9,085									
						Rehli	4,496									
						Kurai	4,965									
						Deori	3,994									
	Damoh	...	2	2,799	269,642	Damoh	8,189	1,337	4	7	60	31	380	1,12,278	2,66,468	3,63,423
						Hatta	6,251									
						Hindoria	3,285									
						Raneh	2,611									
	Seoni	...	2	3,053	299,856	Seoni	9,557	1,457	4	5	45	24	298	68,298	1,41,756	2,24,828
	Mandla	...	2	4,719	213,018	Mandla	4,936	1,619	4	7	61	25	283	96,756	76,297	1,13,740
						Bahmani	1,983									

C.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NARBADA.	Hoshangabad ..	5	4,376	463,625	Hoshangabad	11,613	1,393	10	23	55	14	515	1,27,262	4,24,663	7,39,284
					Harda	9,170									
					Seoni	7,579									
					Sohagpur	7,552									
					Babai	4,041									
	Narsinghpur ...	3	1,916	339,395	Narsinghpur	12,111	1,084	7	10	32	10	348	1,21,371	4,18,395	6,22,497
					Gadarwara	6,068									
					Singhpur	3,167									
					Kauria	3,167									
					Tendukhera	3,034									
	Betul ..	2	3,904	274,264	Betul	4,593	1,232	4	6	52	22	327	1,01,089	1,90,681	3,51,921
					Badnur	2,645									
					Multai	3,371									
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,853	316,095	Chhindwara	8,626	1,810	5	6	64	29	350	1,05,139	2,16,871	3,15,132
					Lodhikhera	5,219									
					Pandhurna	5,218									
	Nimar ...	3	3,340	211,176	Burhanpur	29,303	687	17	13	40	6	442	1,43,777	1,60,697	3,06,898
					Khandwa	14,119									
					Asir	2,632									
					Pandhana	2,248									
					Borgaon	1,719									
GARH.	Raipur ...	4	11,855	1,093,405	Raipur	19,116	4,652	9	16	69	14	468	1,37,937	6,49,014	9,11,186
					Dhamtari	6,023									
					Rajim	2,808									

CHHATTIS	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	715,398	Ratanpur 5,111 Bilaspur 4,898 Mungeli 4,392	3,487	6	9	15	10	300	1,02,272	2,30,429	3,57,162
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,407	523,034	Sambalpur 11,020	1,710	6	4	60	25	334	92,533	88,513	1,40,818
	Upper Godaveri,.	2	1,970	52,120	Dumagudem 2,008 Sironcha 1,145 Bhadrachellam 1,521	427	3	4	90	34	135	48,175	38,683	93,266
	Total...	59	84,871	8,201,519	.....	34,420	137	206	130	21	7,870	20,90,925	61,06,162	1,02,31,391
													Total revenue of Reserved forests...	1,04,027
													Grand Total...	1,03,35,418

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.						
	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.
					Male.	Female.			
Nagpur ...	9,530	111,589	209,392	205,491	112,048	104,178	631,109	169	2,221
Bhandara ..	2,352	103,769	163,969	176,416	115,315	109,113	564,813	144	17
Chanda	4,424	103,834	160,724	167,951	106,877	98,879	534,431	65	25
Wardha ...	1,916	73,229	117,366	112,787	63,533	61,034	354,720	149	22.
Balaghat ...	108	37,084	54,837	58,611	41,799	39,761	195,008	75	...
Jabalpur ..	1,749	113,113	176,691	173,996	93,546	84,626	528,859	135	744
Sagar ..	1,633	97,144	183,694	165,080	94,657	84,294	527,725	132	848
Damoh	5,901	51,787	91,942	86,245	48,020	43,435	269,642	96	5
Seoni ...	1,176	77,867	120,239	121,724	85,257	80,110	407,330	113	15
Mandla	416	44,497	64,269	62,522	46,204	40,023	213,018	45	21
Betul ...	536	52,688	84,442	81,607	60,164	57,842	284,055	69	8
Chhindwara ..	3,328	58,491	93,287	93,853	65,829	63,121	316,090	81	26
Hoshangabad	1,525	88,642	153,502	139,715	81,808	75,809	453,831	102	86
1 Feudatory State ...	...	2,704	4,541	4,303	2,574	2,230	13,648	63	. .
Narsinghpur . .	1,877	63,011	113,472	106,208	63,080	56,635	339,395	177	30
Nimar ...	475	41,689	75,158	65,392	37,282	33,344	211,176	63	222
Raipur ...	713	308,738	398,212	429,361	320,378	289,304	1,437,255	99	39
4 Feudatory States...	71	67,457	95,018	99,390	78,212	71,230	343,850	129	...
Bilaspur ..	63	192,520	222,049	233,117	181,061	163,027	799,254	91	8
2 Feudatory States...	28	22,318	24,298	25,171	18,379	16,008	83,856	84	...
Sambalpur ...	5,103	219,054	366,803	352,871	170,576	162,284	1,052,534	65	9
7 Feudatory States...	2,084	123,907	196,108	186,540	76,424	70,428	529,500	45	...
Upper Godaveri ...	283	52,597	51,956	47,927	16,062	15,031	130,976	9	19
1 Feudatory State ...	...	41,600	34,483	31,794	6,262	6,317	78,856	6	...
Total { British Territory...	40,924	1,633,367	2,547,556	2,533,681	1,624,645	1,495,637	8,201,519	96	4,365
Total { 15 Feudatory States	2,183	257,986	354,448	347,198	181,851	166,213	1,049,710	36	...
Grand Total...	43,107	1,891,353	2,902,004	2,880,879	1,806,496	1,661,850	9,251,229	81	4,365

lation.

Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
Christains.												
Americans.	Armenians.	East Indians	Natives.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginies.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists	
...	...	834	2,402	548,212	34,917	12	3,034	39,378	99	134,431	496,678	*
..	..	16	34	472,151	10,696	..	520	81,349	30	155,377	409,436	m u g
..	..	15	49	397,540	8,176	..	648	126,939	1,039	126,300	408,131	m
..	....	32	42	303,905	12,428	..	2,381	35,910	..	99,673	255,047	m g t h
...	...	7	4	131,176	2,934	..	39	59,217	1,631	86,942	108,066	m g u
3	5	187	728	396,558	25,968	16	3,477	100,239	934	190,472	338,387	m h g
..	..	95	373	467,488	23,541	.	15,927	24,453	.	186,747	340,978	h
...	.	18	6	225,691	7,672	.	5,155	30,949	146	109,149	160,493	h m
...	...	1	33	241,013	14,566	15	1,020	150,050	617	158,588	248,742	h u
...	....	3	5	76,996	2,716	1	146	126,735	6,395	111,231	101,787	h u m
...	..	...	11	168,788	4,555	8	937	109,718	...	118,428	165,627	u h g
...	..	17	62	191,669	9,747	..	574	114,000	...	123,314	192,751	u h m g
2	..	10	216	346,978	20,708	11	1,077	84,702	44	133,995	319,859	h g m
..	..	...	...	9,731	681	..		3,236	..	5,606	8,042	g u m
1	1	9	33	283,102	11,958	.	860	43,332	69	116,913	229,482	h m g
...	...	68	130	154,889	21,449	6	515	33,843	24	47,867	163,309	m h u
..	....	42	304	872,480	14,191	5	237	327,333	222,624	666,514	770,741	c h u
...	...	..	1	197,515	2,629	..	14	99,818	43,842	184,741	159,109	
...	..	12	17	481,430	8,576		6	112,600	196,605	486,353	312,901	h u
..	....	...	...	46,051	1,552		...	21,206	15,017	47,173	36,383	
..	..	16	4	700,964	3,279	..	.	348,262	.	533,675	518,859	U h
..	..	4	.	355,830	1,152	..	..	172,514	..	303,215	226,255	
...	....	44	226	62,107	2,888	..	..	65,692		75,134	55,842	u t k
...	....	..	..	29,060	1,704	..	.	48,092		62,086	16,770	
6	6	1,422	4,678	5,879,950	233,247	74	36,569	1,669,835	371,367	3058,022	5,143,497	
...	...	4	1	638,187	7,718	..	14	344,896	58,899	603,151	446,559	
6	6	1,426	4,679	6,518,137	240,965	74	36,583	2,014,731	430,257	3661,173	5,590,056	

* m Marathi, u Urdu, h Hindi, g Gondi, t Telugu, c Chhattisgarhi, n Nimari, U Uriya, k Koya.

E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue	Trigonometrically.	Topographically	Revenue
		By villages.	By fields.						
						Rs.a p			
..	25,767	53,780	..	..	..	45 4 2	..	2,257	1.426 square miles, at Rs 36-3-0 per mile.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement	Remarks
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	....	...	...	
,, for 30 years or upwards ..	28,531	45,39,062	30th June 1897	
,, for 10 years and under 30 ..	27,479	11,86,868	30th June 1888	
,, Under 10 years ...	1,423	9,734	30th June 1874.	Zamindari wastes.
,, in progress .	.....	.....	..	
Total ..	57,443	57,35,724	...	Exclusive of Feudatories
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights ...	.....	.....	...	
Do. without such record.	.....	.....	...	
Settlement during the year { Detailed	.....	.....	..	
Summary	4,407	88,130	..	Extension of the present Summary Settlement of the Sambalpur district which is now being settled.

E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.								
	Irrigated.																
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on cultulabe lands.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
									Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur	...	10,105	974,123	984,228	97,535	355,329	336,430	1,773,522	7,69,586	0	12	6	0	9	2	0	6	11
Bhandara	...	307,919	345,380	653,299	30,845	717,629	636,352	2,038,125	4,10,112	0	10	0	0	4	9	0	3	2
Chanda	...	128,499	419,388	547,887	312,483	2,545,464	1,090,917	4,497,251	2,26,618	0	6	7	0	1	5	0	0	10
Wardha	...	2,702	798,311	801,013	20,814	258,406	204,390	1,284,623	4,84,643	0	9	10	0	7	3	0	6	0
Balaghat	...	80,563	244,817	325,380	...	426,233	1,258,693	2,010,306	1,64,021	0	7	11	0	3	5	0	1	3
Jabalpur	...	2,775	747,452	750,227	5,117	645,921	495,117	1,896,382	5,51,473	0	12	0	0	6	4	0	4	9
Sagar	...	6,478	778,223	784,701	249,568	374,590	344,001	1,745,858	4,47,957	0	9	2	0	5	1	0	4	1
Damoh	...	1,783	413,906	415,692	177,171	245,715	379,506	1,209,084	2,64,408	0	10	2	0	6	1	0	3	6
Seoni	...	25,697	468,224	493,921	...	310,927	343,915	1,148,763	1,36,510	0	4	5	0	2	6	0	1	10
Mandla	...	1,537	349,429	350,966	...	857,886	386,556	1,595,408	66,273	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	8
Betul	...	14,749	618,086	632,835	177,827	523,483	266,066	1,600,211	1,89,699	0	4	9	0	2	7	0	1	10
Hoshangabad ...	...	2,371	849, 51	851,422	14,160	268,543	290 815	1,424,940	4,19.123	0	7	1	0	5	11	0	4	4
Narsinghpur ...	...	8,807	603,673	612,480	...	159,360	454,400	1,226,240	4,12,912	0	10	9	0	8	6	0	5	5
Chhindwara ...	...	7,682	540,520	548,214	286,053	180,707	257,895	1,272,859	1,97,858	0	5	9	0	3	1	0	2	6
Nimar	191	7,598	341,541	339,330	..	258,095	153,208	750,633	1,57,963	0	6	10	0	4	9	0	3	8
Raipur	...	9,238	2,140,521	2,149,759	..	2,809,266	1,692.477	6,651,502	5,41,001	0	3	5	0	1	9	0	1	4
Bilaspur.	...	196,161	869,448	1,065,609	...	1,180.091	2,243,948	4,489,648	2,62,947	0	4	0	0	1	9	0	0	11
Sambalpur	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			...			...		
Upper Godavari ...	19	9,333	36,168	45,520	...	103,200	59,520	208,240	32,620	0	11	6	0	3	6	0	2	7
Total ...	210	824,000	11,528,263	12,352,473	1,365,071	12,220,845	10,885,206	36,823,525	57,35,724	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	2	6

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure	Number of estates.	Number of villages	Number of holders and shareholders	Gross area in acres	Average area of each estate	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profits per acre.
							Rs.	Rs.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. { Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. { Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. { Under law of primogeniture	2	604	2	862,830	431,415	13,000	0 0 6	0 1 0
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. { Under ordinary law	37	1,656	68	1,526,187	41,248	11,501	0 4 5	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	14,278	20,976	34,627	27,928,459	1,956	338	0 2 9	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	27	27	569	22,853	846	217	0 4 1	0 3 4
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100. ...	87,336	5,752	45,461	6,483,266	173	13	0 1 4	0 1 0

Holders of revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	2.619	955	3,150	734,364	280	...	..	0 5 6
	For life	5,412	709	5,289	363,852	66	..	..	0 5 6
,, of quit-rent tenures	In prepetuity	741	871	929	800,699	1,080	..	..	0 3 6
	For life	845	694	1,141	536,011	634	...	..	0 3 6
Under Kham management		22	22	..	15,567	703	70	0 1 2	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue		..	.	...	...	..	..	...	..
Purchasers of waste lands		172	...	172	212,528	1,236	...	..	..
	Total	61,692	32,266	91,408	39,486,616	640	...	..	..

E.—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.			Average rent of each holding.			Average rent rate per acre.		
		A	R.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots — On permanent tenure	1,346	411	3	14	158	1	5	0	6	2
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots — On farming leases	3,179	338	3	12	101	2	3	0	4	9
Ryots holding at fixed rates	151,782	19	0	28	16	5	8	0	13	8
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates	107,015	17	3	38	13	0	3	0	11	7
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	471,504	14	1	8	9	3	3	0	10	
Holders of service grants ...	51,485	3	1	33	2	14	0	0	12	9

E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris complete	...	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zamindaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zamindaris	512	207	1,173	648	576	872	
Shares in ditto	153	39	223	232	302	267	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ..	342	68	1,053	21	29	18	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ..	427	44	2,687	23	31	29	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ..	292	66	2,623	19	26	15	
Revenue free tenures	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Quit-rent tenures	..	..	..	..	..	..	

E.—Fiscal 6

Land Revenue

Description of Revenue	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding Balances	Number of Sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised						
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	60,43,406	60,36,817	60,43,290	60,27,211						
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	747	747	3,349	3,349						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	882		1,311							
Collection from Government estates	52,394	50,465	57,930	56,746	6,56,654	54,49,508	23,306*			* Rs. 8,485 of these have been remitted, the actual balance is therefore Rs. 14,821
Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	...	..	.						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	2,818	2,488	26,219	18,856						
Total ...	60,98,502	60,90,517	61,29,468	61,06,162	6,56,654	54,49,508	23,306			

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

F Z 21 [illegible]

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Convicted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases Decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Magistrates of the first class (not Magistrates of Districts), invested with Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid	16	5,388	5,23,360	35	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	In addition to the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure each of these Judges can hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 1,000 or 5,000 in value according to his powers under Act XIV of 1865, and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Collector under the Rent Law.	6	7	6	17	6,095	4,676	...	...	These officers are Assistant Commissioners, and aid Deputy Commissioners in the general administration of the Districts to which they are posted.	...	...	5,961	18,457	567	...
Magistrates of the District exercising also Revenue and Civil Powers.	Paid	19	4,458	4,25,669	19	Ditto.	In addition to powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as above, these Officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of second and third classes. 18 of them were invested with special powers under Sec. 36 Code of Criminal Procedure to try all offences not punishable with death. On the Civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Civil Courts of their Districts of the four lowest grades specified in Act XIV of 1865. On the Revenue side they have the powers of a Collector under the Rent Law.	4	13	2	...	15,740	...	...	...	These officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	..	..	2,380	399	8	3,130

Courts of Session exercising also Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	4	21,178	20,21,927	4	A single judge presides over each tribunal. He is assisted by two Assessors when trying defended Sessions cases (Criminal.)	These officers preside on the Criminal side over Courts of Sessions and try heinous offenders committed by Magistrates to their Courts for trial and likewise hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 1st Class On the Civil side Commissioners have no ordinary original jurisdiction but under Act XIV. of 1865, hear appeals in all Suits in which the value is Rs 5,000 or more and they also hear appeals from the Judgments of Collectors and Deputy Collectors in certain Suits under Act X of 1859, (the Rent Act). They have also special original jurisdiction under Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, and Act X of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act. In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under the Rent law.	3	1	.	...	31,7[illegible]	...	6,[illegible],569	6,20,[illegible]	Commissioners have administrative charge of Divisions consisting of several Districts.	250 days excluding Sundays and general holidays.	46 Pleaders practice in the Courts of the Central Provinces.	105	...	...	1,883
Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	Paid ...	1	84,711	80,87,707	1		A single Judge presides over this Court unassisted by either Jury or Assessors The Judicial Commissioner's Court is the chief appellate Court in Criminal and Civil cases, hearing on the Criminal side appeals from the orders of the Courts of Session, and on the Civil side special appeals from decisions passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners.—In Criminal Cases the Judicial Commissioner has also the powers of a Court of reference and revision given by the Code of Criminal Procedure to the High Court.		1	.	.	38,0[illegible]						..	...	...	212

ABSTRACT.

Number of Criminal Courts		*Number of Civil Courts.*	
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class	123	Small Cause Courts	6
Magistrates of the 1st Class	46	Courts of the Naib Tahsildar	10
Benches of Magistrates	3	Courts of the Tahsildar	50
Magistrates of Districts	19	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner ..	29
Courts of Session..	4	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner	19
ourt of Judicial Commissioner	1	Courts of the Commissioner	4
		Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
Total ..	196	Total ..	119

Under Administrative arrangements Officers exercising both Magisterial and Civil powers are sometimes employed only as Criminal, and sometimes only as Civil Judges, and sometimes as both. This abstract shows the actual number of Judges employed as Criminal and as Civil Judges at the close of the year

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Criminal.*)

***STATEMENT** of Offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Central Provinces in the year* 1873.

Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1. Waging, or conspiring to wage war against the Queen ...	121, 121A	..	..	..	..	...	
2. Collecting arms, or concealing design to wage war	122, 123		...	.		..	
3. Assaulting Governor General, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power	124	...	...	..		...	
4. Exciting disaffection or circulating false rumours ..	124A and 505	2	3	..	3	...	
5. War or depredation on allied powers	125 to 127	.	.	..	.	.	
6. Abetment of mutiny ..	131,132	.	.	..	.	...	
7. Offences relating to the Army and Navy	133 to 138	.	..	...	...		
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.							
8. Counterfeiting coin .	231 to 238	7	10	4	6		
9. Diminishing or altering coin .	246 to 249	1 5	17	4	13	.	
10. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	7 4	74	29	45		
11. Counterfeiting Government Stamp, or possessing or making instrument for the purpose ...	255 to 257	1	4	3	1	..	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable	Number of offences reported during the year	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial	Remarks.
12	Selling or possessing counterfeit Government Stamps ..	258, 259	1	1	..	1		
13	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	260 to 263	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures ..	264 to 267	121	169	62	105		2 escaped
	Against Public Justice							
15	Personating public servant or soldier	140, 170, 171	35	39	6	33	..	
16.	Concealing design to commit offence	118, 120	1	5	5	...		
17	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	176 177, 181, 182, 202, 203	183	244	63	180		1 died.
18.	False information punishable under special revenue laws ..	Act X of 1871, Secs 70, 76, Act XXXVI of 1855. Sec 7.	1	1		1		
19	Causing disappearance of evidence ..	201, 204	10	19	9	10	..	
20.	Resisting, obstructing, threatening or omitting to assist public servant	183 to 187, 189, 190	109	201	68	130	1	2 escaped.
21.	Disobedience of lawful order causing injury	188	31	67	13	53	1	
22	Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceedings	228 and C. Cr P. 435	46	51	2	49	..	
23	Harbouring an offender	212, 216	8	15	7	8	..	
24.	Taking or offering gift to screen offender	213 to 215	27	32	6	26	..	
25.	Resistance to, or rescue from lawful apprehension	224, 225	39	71	21	49	..	1 transfered.
26.	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ..	224, 225A, 226	79	79	5	74	..	
27	Aiding escape of State prisoner	130	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons, notice, or order to attend or produce ..	172 to 175, and C.Cr.P. 435	95	186	29	157	..	

29.	Refusing to take oath, or answer, or sign	..	178 to 180	2	3	.	3		
30.	Violation of condition of remission of punishment	..	227	..	..		...		
31.	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	..	C. Cr. P. 414	..	...	.	.	..	
	By Public Servants.								
32.	Abetment or concealment of offence by public servant	..	116, 119	1	1	..	1	..	
33	Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant		161 to 165 (read with Act XXXI. of 1867, 2.)	48	67	36	30	1	
34.	Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person		166, 167	12	16	6	9		1 escaped
35	,, unlawfully trading	..	168, 169	1	1	...	1		
36	,, fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture.		217, 218	8	11	3	8	..	
37.	,, wilfully making order or decision contrary to law		219, 220	1	1	1	..	.	
38.	,, intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape	..	128, 221, 222	1	2	...	2	..	
39.	,, negligently suffering escape	..	129, 223	12	24	3	21	.	
40	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers		Act V. of 1861 19, 29	34	40	8	32	..	
41	,, Excise or Opium Act by Excise or Police Officers		Act X. of 1871, Secs 69. 71 to 73, 76, and Act XIII. of 1857, 23. 28.	3	1	...	1	..	
42	,, Salt Customs' Act by Customs, Police, or Land Revenue Officers		Act XIV of 1843 11, and Act XXXVI of 1855, 6, 7.			..	..	..	
43	Fraudulent breach of the Indian Post Office Act by Post Office Officials		Act XIV of 1866, 48 to 52 and 59.	2	4	2	2	..	
	False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.								
44.	Giving false evidence	..	193 to 196	46	78	26	50	1	1 escaped.
45	Fabricating false evidence		193 to 196	1	3	1	..	2	
46.	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	.	197 to 200	5	10	6	4	..	
47.	False personation in judicial proceedings		205, 229	4	5	..	5	..	
48	Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree		206 to 208, 421 to 424	10	18	11	7	.	
49.	False claim in Court of Justice	..	209, 210	16	19	8	11		
50.	,, charge of offence	..	211	20	24	10	14		
51.	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	..	465 to 469, and 471 to 477	28	53	32	20	.	1 escaped
52.	Making or using false trade or property marks	..	282 to 489, and Act VII of 1865, 6, Sub-rule 21.			..	..		

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	Public Nuisances.							
53	Public nuisances under the Penal Code ..	269 to 294A.	373	538	68	467	3	
54.	Nuisances under Police, or Municipal, or Cantonment Acts ..	Act V. of 1861, Secs. 32, 34, Act XVIII. of 1864, 15, Act XXII. of 1864, 19, (except Cl. 7), 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, Act XV. of 1867, 18.	2,815	3,092	208	2,878	1	5 escaped.
	Relating to the Public Peace.							
55.	Rioting or unlawful assembly .	143 to 153, 157, 158	49	525	161	364	..	
56	Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot ..	154 to 156	1	2	..	2	.	
57.	Affray	160	197	885	119	766	...	
58	Offences relating to religion ...	295 to 298	7	13	3	10	.	
59.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class I.) not separately provided for	. . .	14	28	8	20		
	Total Offences under Class I ..		4,626	6,752	1,053	5,675	10	14
	Class II.							
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
	Serious.							
60.	Murder, by Thugs	302, 303	..	...	.	..		
61.	,, ,, Dacoits .	302, 303, 396	...	...	..	...	..	
62.	,, ,, Robbers ..	302, 303	25	37	19	13	2	3 transferred.

63. } 64. }	„ „ poison ..	for sake of robbery .. } from other motives .. }	302, 303	4	5	5	...		
65. } 66. }	„ „ other ..	from motives connected with women... } from other motives }	302, 303	13 59	18 76	5 31	10 18	3 25	2 transferred.
67.	Attempt to murder ..		307	21	23	10	12	1	
68.	Culpable homicide		304, 308	26	44	7	21	15	1 transferred.
69.	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash or negligent act		304A, 338	12	13	4	9	..	
70.	Abetment of suicide		305, 306	3	5	3	2	.	
71.	Attempt to commit suicide		309	192	185	62	120	.	3 died.
72.	Causing miscarriage ..		312 to 316	6	8	6	1		1 escaped
73.	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth		317, 318	40	46	13	33	..	
74.	Grievous hurt		325, 326	137	191	47	141	.	
75.	„ „ on grave and sudden provocation		335	16	18	2	16	..	
76.	Hurt by dangerous weapons		324	78	104	26	76	1	1 died.
77.	Administering stupefying drugs ..		328	13	16	3	9	4	
78.	Causing hurt to extort property or confession		327, 329 to 331	8	21	17	4		
79.	„ „ public servant		332, 333	4	4		4	..	
80	Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret		345, 346	..	..		.	..	
81.	„ „ to extort property or confession ..		347, 348	24	51	29	22	..	
82.	Assault of public servant, or to outrage modesty or to dishonor a person, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement ..		353 to 357	186	301	97	201	1	2 escaped
83.	Criminal intimidation punishable with more than two years' imprisonment		506	6	13	7	6	.	
84.	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave		370, 371	1	3	3	..		
85.	Kidnapping or abduction ..		363 to 365, 367 to 369	11	20	7	12	1	
86.	Abduction of a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement		366	7	18	9	9	..	
87	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution		372,373	2	3	3	...	..	
88.	Enticing a woman with criminal intent ..		498	263	279	207	67	..	5 escaped
89.	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ..		493 to 496	4	12	9	3	..	
90.	Adultery ..		497	88	101	76	21	3	1 escaped
91.	Rape ...		376	32	43	31	12	..	
92.	Unnatural offences		377	17	18	9	9	..	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	Minor Offences against the Person.							
93.	Hurt ..	323, 334	762	1,595	716	856	19	3 escaped, 1 died.
94.	Rash or negligent act, and hurt caused thereby	336, 337	23	27	9	18		
95.	Wrongful restraint. ..	341	110	183	77	100	6	
96.	,, confinement ...	342 to 344	113	202	79	118	4	1 died
97.	Assault or use of criminal force	352, 358	7409	15,118	9,381	5,647	73	17 escaped.
98.	Criminal intimidation or insult	504, 506 to 509	932	1,711	921	775	12	3 escaped.
99.	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	510	8	9	..	9	.	
100.	Unlawful compulsion of labour	374	20	20	7	13		
101.	Defamation	500 to 502	243	415	297	116	2	
102.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class II), not separately provided for	.. .	36	80	29	45	6	
	Total Offences under Class II. ..	...	10,677	21,036	12,263	8,551	178	44
	Class III.							
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.							
	With Violence.							
103.	Dacoity ...	395, 397, 398	12	129	50	76	2	1 transferred.
104.	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	399, 402	...	..	...	...	..	
105. 106.	Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapon .. { By poison or stupefying drugs / By other means } ..	394, 397, 398	4	4	4		..	
107. 108. 109.	Robbery .. .. { In a dwelling house / On the highway / Elsewhere } ..	392, 393	16 19 31	10 31 54	5 15 25	5 15 29	. 1 ..	

110.	**Extortion** ..	384, 389	73	125	77	48	..	
111.	**House breaking or house trespass, in order to commit theft** ...	451, 454, 457	7,882	2,406	443	1,936	14	**1 escaped, 12 transferred**
112.	**House breaking or house trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft** ..	449 to 451, 454, 457	129	66	13	53	..	
113.	**Theft, or mischief, or house breaking, or house trespass with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt** .	382, 440, 452, 455, 458 to 460.	25	49	22	26	..	**1 escaped.**
114.	**House breaking or lurking house trespass** ...	453, 456	229	197	34	162	1	
	Without Violence.							
115. 116.	**Theft** ... { Of cattle .. Ordinary ..	379 to 381	1,409 13,671	1,585 7,492	258 1,347	1,240 6,034	23 24	**4 escaped, 51 transferred** 1 died, 26 transferred.
117.	**Dishonestly receiving stolen property** .	411 to 414	487	822	244	572	2	1 died, 3 transferred.
118.	**Dishonest misappropriation of property** ..	403, 404	259	357	92	261	2	2 escaped.
119.	**Criminal breach of trust** .	406 to 409	416	399	122	266	7	1 escaped, 1 died, **2 transfd.**
120.	**Cheating** .	417 to 420	258	387	226	155	3	3 escaped
	Malicious Offences.							
121.	**Mischief, ordinary** ..	426, 427, 430 to 433	246	479	233	241	5	
122.	,, by poisoning or killing animals	428, 429	31	47	32	15	..	
123.	,, by destroying land marks	434	32	42	29	12	1	
124.	,, serious by fire ..	435, 436, 438	146	44	30	13	1	
125.	,, to vessels ..	437, 439	..	..	..	..	..	
126.	**Criminal trespass, or house trespass** ..	447, 448	975	1,729	614	1,108	6	1 escaped
127.	**Breaking open closed receptacle** ..	461, 462	10	13	6	7	..	
128.	**Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class III.),**	...	44	108	22	85	..	1 transferred.
	Total Offences under Class III.	... ...	26,407	16,575	3,913	12,428	92	112
	Class IV.							
	OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.							
	Other Offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes.							
129. 130. 131.	**Belonging to a gang of—** { Thugs ... Dacoits .. Thieves ..	311 400 401	 2	19	.. ..	7	12	
132.	**Criminal breaches of contracts of service**	490 to 492	7	11	5	6		

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

Description of Offences	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
133. Apprehended breaches of the peace separately inquired into	C. Crl. P., 491 to 493	13	115	59	56	..	
134. Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ..	C. Crl. P., 504	240	253	80	163	12	
135. Bad habit and repute ..	C. Crl. P., 505, 506	355	374	87	263	24	
136. Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class IV.) ..	....	2	8	1	7	....	
Total Offences under Class IV.	.... ..	619	781	241	502	38	
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST SPECIAL LAWS.							
Breaches of Laws relating to—							
137. Salt and saltpetre ..	Act XIV. of 1843, XXXVI of 1855, and XIX. of 1863, as extended by Act VII. of 1864; Act XXXI of 1881, (amended by Act XXXIII. of 1867), and Act XXV. of 1869.						
138. Apprentices		429	872	19	853	2	1 escaped
139. Railways ..	Act X X. of 1850, 13, 15 ...Act XVIII. of 1854, amended by Act LII. of 1863, XIII. of 1870, and XXV. of 1871.	..	..	...	...	.	
140. Opium ..	Act XIII. of 1857 and Act X. of 1871.	141	163	18	145	..	
141. Wilful neglect of Magistrate's order to maintain lunatic	Act XXXVI. of 1858, 5	199	255	48	206	..	1 escaped.
		..	..	..	..	..	

142.	Breaches of contracts by artificers, [workmen and laborers in certain cases	...	Act XIII. of 1859, 2, 3	..	..	..	..	..	
143.	Electric Telegraph	..	Act VIII. of 1860	...	..	..	..	...	
144.	Certain disputes between workmen on Railways and other Public Works, and their employers	..	Act IX. of 1860, 8	22	22	..	22	...	
145.	Arms and ammunition	..	Act XXXI. of 1860, and VI. of 1866	13	15	..	15	..	
146.	Stage carriages	..	Act XVI. of 1861	...	..	..	..	...	
147.	Municipalities and Cantonments	...	Act XVIII. of 1864, (amended by Act XXII. of 1865), Act XV. of 1867; and Act XXII. of 1864.	71	85	11	74	...	
148.	Contagious diseases	..	Act XXII. of 1864, 19, Cl 7, and Act XIV. of 1868.	64	67	21	46	..	
149.	Forests	..	Act VII. of 1865	265	630	149	473	6	2 escaped.
150.	Indian Companies	...	Act X. of 1866	..	..	..	...	...	
151.	Post Office	..	Act XIV. of 1866	4	6	1	5	..	
152.	Gambling	.	Act III. of 1867	87	585	56	529	..	
153.	Pandhari	..	Act XIV. of 1867, 3, Cl. 3.	...	..	...	..	..	
154.	The Press	..	Act XXV. of 1867, 12 to 16.	..	...	...	..	..	
155.	Stamps	..	Act XVIII. of 1869	183	376	90	284	2	
156.	Volunteers	..	Act XX. of 1869, 21	.	..	..	...	...	
157.	European Vagrants	..	Act XXI. of 1869, 14, 15, 19 to 23, 25, (amended by Act XXVIII. of 1871)	..	..	...	..	..	
158.	Acquisition of land	...	Act X. of 1870, 52	..	..	...	...	..	
159.	Prisons and prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates)	..	Act XXVI. of 1870, 45, 49, 51, and Act V. of 1871, 29	13	18	6	12	..	
160.	Cattle trespass	.	Act I. of 1871	229	485	219	265	1	
161.	Paper Currency	..	Act III. of 1871		...	..	..	..	
162.	Emigration	.	Act VII. of 1871, 72 to 76.	..	..	...	...	...	
163.	Registration	..	Act VIII. of 1871, 79, 80	2	3	..	3	..	
164.	Spirits and drugs	...	Act X. of 1871	540	768	135	633	..	
165.	Indian weights and measures of capacity	..	Act XXXI. of 1871, 16	..	...	...	.	...	

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Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
166. Indian Christian marriages	Act XV. of 1872, 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	...	..	...	.	...	
167. Purchase of soldiers necessaries	Mutiny Act, and Act VII of 1867.	...	..	...	...	...	
168. Income Tax	Act.	...	...	...	...	...	
169. Being bound to attend to the wants of helpless persons and omitting to do so	491, I P. C.	1	2	.	2	..	
170. Imprisonment in default of security	510, C. Crl P.	1	1	..	1	..	
171. Ferries	Act VIII. of 1851	2	3	..	3	..	
Total Offences against Special Laws ..		2,266	4,359	773	3,571	11	4
Total Offences under...	Class I. ...	4,626	6,752	1,053	5,675	10	14
	,, II. ..	10,877	21,036	12,263	8,551	178	44
	,, III. ..	26,407	16,575	3,943	12,428	92	112
	,, IV. ..	619	781	241	502	38	...
	,, V ...	2,266	4,359	773	3,571	11	4
Grand Total ...		44,795	49,503	18,273	30,727	329	174

Judicial Statement B 3—(*Continued*)

***STATEMENT** showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer	Total	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.										
Village Officers ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates .	26	4,747	1,754	11,894	287	4	18,712	4,808	3,439	10,365	..	25	75	6·3	34,061
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	98	8,142	977	6,120	101	4	15,442	3,116	2,112	10,086	1	26	101	6·0	31,636
Full power paid Magistrate—exercising Jurisdiction throughout the District .	130	7,742	1,085	2,553	40	7	11,557	2,250	1,257	7,716	234	38	62	5·7	31,223
Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	59	2,429	377	844	69	9	3,787	833	384	2,439	22	85	24	6·4	9,144
Total Magistracy ... 1873 . .	313	23,060	4,193	21,411	497	24	49,498	11,007	7,192	30,606	257	174	262	6·0	1,06,064
Total Magistracy ... 1872	212	23,174	3,717	19,666	448	249	47,466	19,968	6,595	28,849	524	206	324	5·5	92,111
Commissioners of Divisions 1873 ..	11	252	..	..	..	.	263	..	74	122	...		67	79·6	1,064
Commissioners of Divisions 1872 ...	20	146	..	..	..	..	166	..	58	81	15	1	11	53·7	917
High Court ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total. 1873...	324	23,312	4,193	21,411	497	24	49,761	11,007	7,266	30,728	257	174	329	6·3	1,071,28
Grand Total. 1872...	245	23,703	3,717	19,666	448	249	48,028	10,968	6,741	29,232	539	207	341	5·7	94,455

Judicial Statement B 4.—(*Continued.*)

***STATEMENT** showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.			Remarks.
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.				
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.										
Village officers	..	..	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	...	
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	51	1,698	94	1	281	8,311	81	235	..	..	26	
Sub and local paid Magistrates	..	..	...	..	...	154	2,903	103	8	816	6,034	126	1,041	..	..	...
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	...	...	..	..	...	349	2,261	119	7	543	4,294	198	702	58	27	304
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	...	...	1	..	210	989	30	...	138	940	100	332	40	13	118
Sessions Courts	...	24	15	..	..	12	80	...	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	...
High Court	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total ... 1873		24	15	1	...	776	7,931	346	16	1,793	19,582	505	2,310	98	40	448
Total ... 1872		18	21	1	...	337	6,772	369	32	1,532	18,577	500	3,199	54	27	239

Judicial Statement B 5. —(*Criminal.*)

Statement showing the results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1873

Tribunals		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404 Code of Criminal Procedure	Number of persons: Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed	Further enquiry or evidence ordered	Pending.	Remarks
Magistrates of Districts	From unpaid Magistrates	489	15	232	68	170		1	6	
	From paid Magistrates	756	29	426	139	151	.	25	11	
Courts of Session ..	From unpaid Magistrates	24	10	3	3	[illegible]				
	From paid Magistrates	676	102	345	73	104		31	32	
Sadar Court, i e, Court of Judicial Commissioner.	Appeals from Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts in the exercise of powers under Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure	141	19	91	18	9	.	2	9	
	As a Court of Reference	28		25	.	3	.		.	
	As a Court of Revision ...	127		40	15	67	4			
Total ...	1873	2,221	183	1,163	314	522	1	49	58	
	1872	*2,109	111	1,124	234	563	6	53	33	* 8 referred to High Court for revision.

Judicial Statement B 6.—(*Civil.*)

***STATEMENT** showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue suits instituted in the Courts of original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces during the year 1873.*

Class of Tribunals	Money due.						Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof	Damages				Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
	On written promise for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated	For money paid or received	For goods sold and delivered	For breaches of contract not included in the above.			For injuries to person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages.	For injuries to property	For defamation	For other injuries not included in the above.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Small Cause Courts	5,588	1,709	298	178	2,764	338	221	199		182				..	—	...	..	..		...	.				
Sub-Divisional Courts	19,452	8,174	736	700	5,016	1,155	368	4,547		1,131			1,473	35	136	20	10	..	18	7	78	6			
District Courts	11,988	2,526	397	205	1,775	370	144	1,773		460			897	21	209	63	39	2	65	13	112	4	..	1	...
Superior Courts	. .	. .				...								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.				
Total ... (1873	37,028	12,409	1,431	1,083	9,553	1,863	733	6,519		1,773			2,370	56	345	83	49	2	83	20	190	10			175,603
... (1872	35,780	11,534	1,783	1,267	9,702	9,762	980	3,906		1,388			1,747	78	211	225	185	4	40	50	127	36		6	71,811

Judicial Statement B 6.—(*Civil.*)

	Description of claim.		Number of cases in different Courts				
			Small Cause Courts	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Court.	Total
	Revenue Court Cases						
1	Suits to recover arrears of rent	..	..	5,662	708	....	6,370
2	Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent		..	61	19	..	80
3	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress distraint, or demand		..	60	5	..	65
4	Suits relating to ejectment		..	635	180	..	815
5	Suits relating to occupancy			336	241	.	577
6	Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV of 1863	..		1,664	161	..	1,825
7	Partitions	..	..	.	133		133
8	Suits regarding account by or against agents, &c	..	..	7	2	..	9
9	Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	..	..	1	1	..	2
10	Suits for Kubuliyats	..	.	9	1	..	10
11	Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	.	..	1	252	..	253
12	Other suits not included in the above	..	.	548	30		578
	Total	(1873		8,964	1,733	..	10,717
		(1872		7,354	992	..	8,346

Judicial Statement B 7.—(*Civil.*)

STATEMENT showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1873.

VALUE OF SUITS	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts						
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts		District Courts.		Total number of Suits.	Total value of Suits.
		Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars	Commissioners Assistant	Deputy Commissioners		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CIVIL COURTS							
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5	2,646	1,554	6,432	1,218	53	11,903	38,373
Ditto ,, ... 20	4,685	4,137	12,950	5,131	86	26,939	3,39,105
Ditto ,, ... 100	3,441	2,882	13,107	3,332	34	28,769	12,05,556
Ditto ,, ... 500	690		2,045	4,162	43	6,940	12,93,321
Ditto ,, ... 1,000	45			475	7	527	3,80,925
Ditto ,, ... 5,000				347	129	476	9,54,072
Ditto ,, ... 10,000	...				32	32	2,31,514
Ditto ,, ... 50,000		...			16	16	3,29,298
Exceeding ,, ... 50,000	...				1	1	1,33,842
Total ... { 1873..	11,477	8,576	34,486	20,665	399	75,603	49,06,006
1872 .	11,317	8,660	22,268	27,914	275	70,434	41,12,050

In Revenue Courts									
Not exceeding Rupees		5	...	1 545	185	182	1,912	6,935
Ditto	,,	20	.	3,803	452	36	4,291	53,406
Ditto	,,	100	.	2,806	446	64	3.316	1,39,251
Ditto	,,	500	.	768	134	209	1,111	1,87,642
Ditto	,,	1 000	..	167	19	...	177	1,12,199
Ditto	,,	5,000	.	6	1		7	10,740
Ditto	,,	10 000	.	.			..	...
Ditto	,,	50,000	.	.	.	..	..	...
Exceeding	,,	100 000	.			.	...	...
	Total	1873		9,095	1,229	491	10,818	5,10,173
		1872	.	7,278	645	181	8,104	2,40,266

Judicial Statement B 8.—(*Civil.*)

***STATEMENT** showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1873.*

Class of Courts	Suits remaining from last year	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part	Contested: Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Average duration of suits: Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Civil Courts																					
Small Cause Courts	316	11,407		11,723	13	50	1,570	113	2,089	3,145	1,119	20	2,577	781	11,477	246	1		11·2	10·4	78
Sub-Divisional tribunals	1,597	43,040	..	44,637	1	211	10,005	450	7,109	10,879	4,290	295	7,262	2,610	43,052	1,575	22	2	30·5	20·8	243
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,686	19,751		21,437	1	104	3,059	292	2,028	5,153	3,457	85	4,909	1,577	20,655	772	25		33·5	23·1	175
Chief Courts of Districts	25	396		421		7	33	5	34	93	40	3	123	61	399	22	8	4	42·3	25·4	.
Total ... 1873	3,624	74,594		78,218	15	372	4,667	860	11,260	19,220	8,906	403	14,871	5,029	75,603	2,615	56	6	27·6	19·4	496
Total ... 1872	2,197	73,955	15	76,167	38	380	3,287	943	11,652	18,365	10,668	242	12,378	4,579	72,542	3,625	78	9	28·1	17·5	533
Revenue Courts.																					
Courts of Tahsildars, Sub-divisional Tribunals	279	8,984	17	9,280	..	86	1,406	67	1,048	1,843	930	153	2,357	1,199	9,005	185	5	.	18·7	15·7	6
Courts of Collectors	34	1,733	14	1,781	2	53	322	143	85	172	127		644	168	1,719	62	3		22·2	18·4	.
Total ... 1873	313	10,717	31	11,061	2	139	1,728	210	1,136	2,015	1,057	159	3,001	1,367	10,814	247	8		19	16·1	6
Total ... 1872	187	8,346		8,533		289	1,073	198	1,030	1,828	863	27	2,092	820	8,220	313	7	22	22·5	13·1	9

Judicial Statement B. 9.—(*Civil.*)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil Appellate and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1873.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from previous year	Instituted during the year	Received by transfer	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex-parte			Contested.				Total disposed of	Pending	Over two months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Civil Courts																		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	79	2,449	.	2 519	...	186	64	13	29	1,223	167	399	240	2,321	198		7	5
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	257	723	...	980	1	110	85	10	20	389	75	28	157	885	95	12	8	2
Chief Court of Province ...	7	91	...	98	..			1	2	17	2	24	34	80	18	13	.	
Total { 1873	334	3,263		3,597	1	256	149	24	51	1,579	244	511	431	3,286	311	25	15	7
Total { 1872	319	2,418	2	2,739	2	229	145	18	68	1,073	164	404	301	2,404	335	114	11	5
Revenue Courts																		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10	304	..	314	...	28	7		3	171	17	59	24	309	5		..	
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province ...	14	181		195		3	14	5	7	82	22	12	16	172	23		.	.
Chief Court of Province Special Appeals .	.	...	.	..			...		.									
Total { 1873	24	485		509	.	31	21	5	10	263	40	71	40	481	28			
Total { 1872	34	410	..	444		28	19	2	9	185	51	65	61	420	24	2		

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(*Civil.*)

***STATEMENT** showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1873.*

Class of Courts	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed	Partially executed	Pending at the end of year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks
	Pending from previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property		Under Section 248, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached	Sold.	Attached	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CIVIL COURTS														
Small Cause Courts	278	6,537		6,815	1,647	1,669	439	237	1,222	538				
Local and Sub-Divisional Courts	1,442	17,282	314	18,978	5,723	4,557	1,878	274	5,462	2,360	3,303	1,518	20	
District Courts	2,629	14,048	336	17, 13	4,875	3,885	1,850	423	3,884	1,863	3,246	1,359	195	
Superior Courts	..									..		..		* 16 312 cases were struck off without execution effected.
Total .. { 1873	4,349	37,807	656	42,806	12,245	10,111	*4,138	854	10,568	4,821	6,549	2,877	†221	
Total .. { 1872	3,393	3,698	441	40,822	12,493	9,319	4,513	915	10,639	4,974	6,172	2,832	185	† Besides these there were 36 temporary alienations under Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.
REVENUE COURTS.														
Local Sub-divisional Courts ...	168	2,461	1	2,630	1,054	593	241	30	692	353	322	192	4	
District Courts ..	64	313	.	377	142	50	71	13	69	39	19	9	2	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	.	.	. .	..	..		...	...	...		. .	
Total ... { 1873	232	2,774	1	3,007	1,196	642	312	43	761	392	341	201	6	
Total ... { 1872	141	2,368	..	2,509	1,021	559	232	26	400	270	219	117	9	

Judicial Statement B 11.—(*Criminal.*)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1873.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessor trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CRIMINAL COURTS.									
Sessions Courts of Commissioner	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character and age.	..	99	...	...	...	75	24	Criminal trials by Courts of Session.
Total ... 1873	...	...	99	...	...	..	75	24	
Total ... 1872	...	...	268	...	...	...	247	21	

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Number of registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Compulsory.											
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1.)		Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, Clause 2.)		Acknowledgments of consideration on account of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, Clause 3)		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4)		All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.		Total of Compulsory registration.	
1	2			3		4		5		6		7	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74
Inspr. Genl's. Office	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...		
Nagpur	6	6	12	19	1577	1313	1	..	11	20	42	42		
Bhandara	4	4	1	...	208	173	..	...	3	11	21	23		
Wardha	4	4	5	13	483	583	2	...	11	13	70	84		
Chanda	5	5	5	2	42	83	..	..	...	1	18	17		
Balaghat	3	3	2	1	30	42	..	...	5	..	8	17		
Jabalpur	4	4	10	10	496	514	2	...	..	2	69	215		
Sagar	5	5	2	2	487	431	..	..	11	1	80	94		
Narsinghpur	4	4	8	9	818	718	2	1	3	3	156	167		
Hoshangabad	5	5	13	13	1341	1128	...	..	6	5	51	94		
Seoni	4	3	8	2	99	75	..	2	...	2	43	26		
Betul	3	3	5	3	235	272	...	...	1	..	...	2		
Damoh	3	3	2	6	189	167	...	...	1	1	36	95		
Mandla	3	3	...	...	33	34	...	..	...	..	14	14		
Chhindwara	3	3	4	3	422	378	2	..	7	5	3	10		
Nimar	4	4	10	3	790	598	...	..	4	2	51	89		
Raipur	5	5	1	4	222	194	...	..	..	5	23	30		
Bilaspur	4	4	2	1	84	47	2	...	3	...	50	33		
Sambalpur	3	3	2	4	53	64	..	..	..	..	2			
Upper Godavari	2	2	1	1	9	6	...	...	1	..	1			
Total	74	73	93	96	7648	6820	11	3	67	71	738			

immoveable property, Book I.

Total compulsory registrations.		Total of compulsory registrations						Optional											
								Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1)		Acknowledgments of sale, mortgage, &c. (Section 18, Clause 2)		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17		Awards (Section 18, Clause 4)		Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7 other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	
8		9						10		11		12		13		14	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73			1873-74			1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P										
											..	..	..			..	..
1,643	1,391	3,827	4	0	3,319	4	0	1 818	1,517		1	5	6			82	38
233	206	524	4	0	416	4	0	2,091	212	1	.	..		...	.	13	8
571	693	1,274	4	0	1 549	4	0	2.084	292	..		2	1		..	5	4
65	103	129	12	0	202	0	0	42	53	.	...	..	..			3	6
45	60	91	0	0	130	12	0	57	71	..	..	1	..		. .	4	1
577	741	1,426	12	0	1,505	12	0	278	243	.		..	.			8	8
580	528	1,382	4	0	1,186	0	0	232	227	.		2	..		..	23	12
1,017	898	2,234	8	0	1,880	15	0	1,182	939	18	6	7	9	..	.	10	17
1,411	1,240	3,734	0	0	3,143	0	0	403	356	..		3	6			50	53
150	107	360	8	0	256	12	0	41	52			..	.		..	7	5
241	277	586	4	0	619	12	0	190	182	..			..			13	44
228	269	533	4	0	506	4	0	62	84	. .			..	..		1	2
47	48	85	0	0	96	8	0	19	11	..		2	..	..		5	2
438	396	1,016	12	0	887	8	0	198	163			. .	1	..	...	1	3
855	692	1,892	4	0	1,472	4	0	302	240	..		8	7	. .		8	12
246	233	626	0	0	579	4	0	59	63	..		. .	1	1	..	5	4
141	81	236	8	0	129	8	0	27	14	..		..			.	1	1
57	71	150	12	0	196	0	0	41	34	...		...	..	2		1	2
12	7	28	0	0	18	0	0	2	. .	..	.	...	.	..	..	. .	. .
8,557	8,044	20,120	4	0	18,154	15	0	5,531	4,780	19	7	30	31	3	.	190	222

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

DISTRICTS.	Registration affecting immoveable property, Book I.—(*Contd*)																	
	Optional (*Contd.*)																	
	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.		Ordinary fees paid for the same						Total value of immoveable property transferred.							
	15		16		17						18							
	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73			1873-74			1872-73			1873-74				
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Regr. Genl's. Office.	..	..	..		..			..										
Nagpur	..	5	1,855	1,567	1,096	4	0	1,001	4	0	8,38,491	2	11	9,61,659	15	11		
Bhandara	1		366	250	171	8	0	143	0	0	99,825	13	1	1,07,395	11	3		
Wardha	..	..	291	297	167	4	0	191	0	0	2,15,226	6	6	2,63,018	3	0		
Chanda	..	..	45	57	29	0	0	45	8	0	20,402	3	1	28,268	11	2		
Balaghat	..		62	72	41	12	0	35	8	0	23,379	8	6	53,838	7	4		
Jabalpur	..	..	286	251	118	0	0	131	8	0	7,19,260	2	3	4,84,793	5	2		
Sagar	.		257	239	221	12	0	159	12	0	4,87,328	1	5	3,17,959	8	4		
Narsinghpur	.		1,217	970	636	0	0	523	8	0	8,86,568	11	0	6,68,535	7	5		
Hoshangabad	.		456	415	295	0	0	305	4	0	12,15,885	0	2	12,95,246	9	11		
Seoni			48	57	51	8	0	70	0	0	2,89,802	7	6	72,258	11	10		
Betul	..	..	203	226	136	8	0	197	0	0	96,258	2	2	1,29,169	15	.		
Damoh		..	63	86	36	0	0	47	8	0	1,52,720	0	8	80,059	0	0		
Mandla	.	.	26	13	24	8	0	6	8	0	33,266	2	3	25,902	8	10		
Chhindwara	.		199	167	105	0	0	94	4	0	1,71,655	8	9	1,54,648	5	9		
Nimar	..	..	318	259	213	8	0	194	8	0	2,86,091	10	3	2,72,999	6	6		
Raipur	.	.	65	68	59	0	0	57	0	0	1,64,707	13	0	1,64,104	5	6		
Bilaspur	..	..	28	15	14	0	0	14	0	0	1,67,378	6	0	36,183	6	6		
Sambalpur	..	..	47	36	30	8	0	26	8	0	24,697	14	0	34,821	11	2		
Upper Godavari	..	.	2	..	1	0	0	..			3,963	0	0	2,851	9	8		
Total	1	5	5,774	5,045	3,481	0	0	3,248	8	0	58,96,779	2	6	50,95,845	0	0		

tration—*(Contd.)*

of the Central Provinces, for the year 1873-74.—*(Contd).*

Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.

Conveyances, &c., of moveable property and receipts for same.		Obligations for payment of money.		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.		Total of registrations in Book IV		Ordinary fees paid for same.					
19		20		21		22		23					
1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72			1872-73		
						..	.				..	..	
690	695	156	33	372	373	1,218	1,039	1 188	8	0	1,152	0	0
325	283	11	15	73	115	409	413	391	4	0	805	12	0
295	345	130	75	114	130	545	570	531	4	0	586	0	0
222	174	3	2	48	83	273	259	211	0	0	287	4	0
5	5	70	76	66	65	141	146	172	4	0	180	0	0
39	47	66	41	81	138	186	226	276	0	0	379	0	0
18	4	64	92	203	132	302	228	510	8	0	375	4	0
192	186	1,010	698	139	113	1,341	997	1 030	12	0	797	8	0
278	270	89	55	310	307	677	638	981	1	0	921	4	0
10	6	117	61	87	74	211	141	263	12	0	201	4	0
17	29	66	60	60	60	143	149	163	8	0	174	4	0
5	14	16	8	38	33	59	55	100	0	0	99	4	0
4	1	10	27	25	13	89	41	32	4	0	41	12	0
72	34	61	77	53	47	186	158	182	8	0	170	0	0
134	128	15	11	162	131	311	270	446	12	0	380	8	0
3	4	28	34	57	82	88	120	142	0	0	200	12	0
3	.	15	3	74	55	92	58	145	0	0	113	4	0
..	4	7	1	10	15	17	20	24	12	0	26	4	0
1	..	3	3	10	5	14	8	19	0	0	17	0	0
2,303	2,233	1,953	1,372	2,002	1,971	6,258	5,576	6,845	12	0	6,451	4	0

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.		Number of Wills registered, Book III.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.		Number of registration under Section 24.		Number of registrations under Section 34.		Number of refusals to register.		Number of Powers of Attorney attested		Number of searches or applications for copies.	
	24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31	
	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Insptr. Genl's Office.			..		..		.		..	..		..	..		..	..
Nagpur ..	1	1	17	15	12	...	3	1	1	1	28	21	21	203	113	145
Bhandara .			1	2		..	.			1	6	12	..	59	24	30
Wardha			2	..	..	..	2	..	..			10	..	39	47	63
Chanda ...				1	..	..	.	..			1	4	5	32	8	8
Balaghat ..	..		..	..		..	..	..				...	1	65	2	10
Jabalpur ...	...	1	1	1	..	..					7	10	3	70	38	48
Sagar ...	1		12	8	1	..	1	3	..	1	11	11	2	44	74	87
Narsinghpur ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	13		74	37	51
Hoshangabad ..	..		13	4	..	..	1	3	..		7	13	1	51	76	121
Seoni ..		..	1	4	..			1	..		3	5	3	23	23	19
Betul ...		..	..	.	2				..		2	2	..	59	47	33
Damoh ..		..	..	1	..		..		..		2	2	9	6	11	16
Mandla		..	1	..	.	..		.	..		.	..	5	8	3	7
Chhindwara .		.	..	1	..		..	2	..		11	1	.	24	23	5
Nimar .		.	14	7	..	2	2	1	..	5	6	5	4	24	58	60
Raipur .		..	1	1	..			..	.		1	1	..	9	4	7
Bilaspur ...		..	..	1	...		...	...	.		..	..	2	..	8	7
Sambalpur ..		...	..	...	..	..	.	1	..		3	2	2	5	5	13
Upper Godavari ..		..	..	1	...	1	1		..		4		..	..	...	..
Total ..	2	2	63	47	5	3	10	12	2	8	104	102	68	792	600	738

tration

of the Central Provinces, for the year 1873-74.—(*Continued*)

Receipts.																		
Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 9, 17, and 23, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 25 and 26.						Total of extraordinary fees and fines.						Total expenditure.						Remarks.
32						33						34						
1872-73			1873-74			1872-73			1873-74			1872-73			1873-74			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
..	..		..		..	...		..	..	..		10,556	10	9	9,932	4	2	
6,112	0	0	5,472	8	0	3,117	13	6	3,470	10	0	3,317	13	5	3,285	2	2	
1,063	0	0	985	0	0	878	8	0	851	8	9	1,143	0	2	1,101	3	0	
1,972	12	0	2,279	4	0	906	14	0	1,165	2	0	1,230	8	11	1,103	11	6	
390	12	0	533	12	0	210	1	11	351	9	6	482	15	1	521	5	10	
305	0	0	346	4	0	119	8	0	294	12	0	280	5	8	274	13	2	
1,850	12	0	2,016	4	0	659	2	0	1,181	13	0	1,014	13	1	951	10	0	
2,147	8	0	1,721	0	0	1,546	7	0	1,173	9	6	1,141	15	0	1,100	0	4	
3,891	4	0	3,201	15	0	1,470	9	0	1,476	3	0	1,523	9	7	1,453	14	2	
5,010	4	0	4,372	8	0	1,401	1	2	1,547	14	11	1,722	13	3	1,608	4	2	
675	12	0	528	0	0	487	10	0	356	10	6	590	8	5	480	15	0	
886	4	0	1,021	0	0	408	4	6	375	1	4	757	7	0	741	10	0	
669	4	0	655	0	0	276	15	0	315	7	3	736	15	9	655	7	2	
141	12	0	147	12	0	86	15	6	60	13	2	49	9	10	46	14	0	
1,304	4	0	1,151	12	0	741	13	0	416	15	0	895	2	4	748	2	10	
2,502	8	0	2,047	4	0	913	15	2	811	12	4	1,240	13	5	1,052	15	8	
827	0	0	837	0	0	591	8	0	657	5	7	757	1	9	744	7	0	
396	0	0	256	12	0	288	7	0	156	2	0	507	9	3	457	2	11	
206	0	0	248	12	0	188	7	3	232	14	8	435	15	1	346	3	2	
48	0	0	35	0	0	121	0	0	40	0	0	262	11	11	131	0	0	
30,450	0	0	27,857	11	0	14,724	0	0	14,936	5	0	28,675	11	8	26,740	2	4	

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

No	Districts.		3 Remained on the 1st January. M.	3 F	4 Imprisoned during the year. M	4 F.	5 Total M	5 F.	6 Received from other jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	A. F.	B. In transit for transportation, *en route* to other jails, &c. M.	B. F.
1	Nagpur	1872	706	44	632	50	1,338	94	178	25	5	..
		1873	616	52	697	84	1,337	116	358	39	2	..
2	Bhandara	1872	76	14	390	48	466	61	..	..	..	..
		1873	63	6	367	37	430	43	1	..	..	..
3	Chanda	1872	88	..	326	56	414	63	..	..	..	..
		1873	87	8	238	51	325	59	..	..	..	..
4	Wardha	1872	34	2	239	39	273	41	1	..	..	..
		1873	64	3	254	79	317	82	1	..	..	..
5	Jabalpur	1872	477	45	679	79	1,156	124	414	18	26	5
		1873	732	42	817	107	1,549	149	306	18	11	3
6	Sagar	1872	105	6	664	81	769	87	..	..	..	..
		1873	146	13	850	100	996	113	..	..	..	..
7	Damoh	1872	41	2	235	64	276	66	..	..	..	..
		1873	20	8	307	52	327	60	..	..	..	..
8	Seoni	1872	107	6	247	29	354	35	..	..	..	..
		1873	96	7	409	30	505	37	..	..	..	..
9	Mandla	1872	28	1	207	4	235	5	2	..	..	..
		1873	67	1	180	7	247	8	3	..	..	..
10	Hoshangabad	1872	108	6	455	39	563	45	..	..	..	..
		1873	115	6	502	26	617	32	1	..	..	..
11	Betul	1872	54	2	222	23	276	25	..	..	..	..
		1873	68	3	298	15	366	18	..	..	..	..
12	Narsinghpur	1872	87	9	574	63	661	72	..	..	..	..
		1873	92	9	587	77	679	86	..	..	..	..
13	Chhindwara	1872	39	4	231	20	270	24	..	..	..	..
		1873	81	2	326	30	407	32	4	..	..	..
14	Nimar	1872	44	4	305	86	349	90	..	..	..	..
		1873	58	1	338	24	396	25	1	..	..	..
15	Raipur *	1872	221	21	339	61	560	82	100	2	2	..
		1873	217	31	750	108	967	139	89	2	1	..
16	Sambalpur	1872	82	4	302	15	384	19	..	..	..	..
		1873	94	3	198	36	292	39	..	..	..	..
17	Bilaspur	1872	26	2	330	32	356	34	..	..	..	..
		1873	29	5	334	41	363	46	..	..	..	..
18	Sironcha	1872	7	1	66	6	73	7	..	..	..	..
		1873	16		49	13	65	13	1	..	..	..
	Total	1872	2,330	179	6,433	795	8,763	974	694	45	33	5
		1873	2,684	180	7,527	947	10,211	1127	785	59	14	3

NOTE. 1.—In this and the other Statements numbered I. to XX. only convicted Criminal
2.—Debtors and others detained for default of Government Revenue appear in No.
3.—Persons under trial are given in No. XXII., persons committed for trial being
4.—The "Total," Column 5, has been obtained by adding together the totals of duals who have been in prison during the year.
5.—The "Total population," Column 7, is the sum of Column 5, plus 6, and
6.—The "Daily Average number," Column 8, has been obtained by adding together
7.—Prisoners transferred from one jail to another on their way to undergo the jail which receives them in Column 6B.
8.—No gang of prisoners is employed extra murally in these Provinces, so as to be

1.—(Judicial.)

of the Central Provinces during the year 1873.

7			8			9			
						Transferred to other jails.			
						A.		B.	
Total population.			Daily average number.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total.	M	F.	M.	F.
1,511	119	1,630	658·16	31 51	692 67	2	...	20	4
1,697	155	1,852	699·14	44 60	743 74	4	.	8	..
466	61	527	58 83	5 10	63 93	89	1	..	.
461	43	504	49 13	3 21	52 34	107	3	1	..
414	63	477	91 90	9·01	103 91	19	.	1	...
325	59	384	67 60	8 50	76 10	19	1	1	..
274	41	315	37·56	3 76	41 32	41	3	...	..
318	82	400	52 02	7 73	59 75	20	23	...	..
1,596	147	1,743	609·50	49 58	659 08	3	.		..
1,866	170	2,036	793 22	47 16	840 22	7	..	..	..
769	87	856	124 12	8·59	132 71	17	1	..	..
992	143	1,135	190·06	19 20	209 26	29	2	..	..
276	66	342	35 48	6 68	42 16	72	5	1	..
327	60	387	51 96	5 90	57 86	54	3	1	1
354	35	389	106·15	4·53	110 68	6	..	...	..
505	37	542	113 44	5 73	119 17	38	...	1	..
236	5	241	35 58	0 02	39 0	31	..	1	..
250	8	258	57·80	1 20	59 00	55	.		.
563	45	608	106·58	6 59	113 17	95	7	..	1
618	32	650	141 14	5 66	146·80	27		1	2
276	25	301	60 53	5 19	65 72			...	...
366	18	384	83 05	4 37	87 42	28	3	1	..
661	72	733	110 40	8 37	118 77	172	2	1	..
679	86	765	100·39	10 04	110 13	136	13	..	..
270	24	294	47·78	1·95	49 73	1	.	...	...
411	32	443	86·95	6 58	93 53	61	..	..	...
349	80	429	54 35	7 : 3	61 68	60	24	.	..
397	25	422	67·66	3 33	70 99	87	4	...	...
662	84	746	205·80	18·50	224·30	...	...	4	..
1,057	141	1,198	323 80	27 90	351·70	3	5	..	..
384	19	403	92 50	3 80	96 30	20	1	1	..
292	39	331	79·77	5·39	85·16	31	1	..	...
356	34	390	41 08	3·70	44 78	80	1	1	..
363	46	409	48·03	3 97	52 0	59	1	...	..
73	7	80	12 45	0 38	12·83	...	...	..	..
66	13	79	16 20	0 70	16 90	.	...	...	..
9,490	1,024	10,514	2495·05	178·22	2673·27	697	45	29	5
10,990	1,189	12,179	3021·36	211·11	3232·47	765	59	14	3

prisoners are included.

XXI.

included in the same heading.

Columns 3 and 4, and represents with sufficient accuracy the number of different indivi-

necessarily includes many who are counted more than once

the number present on each day of the year and dividing the whole by 365.

transportation beyond seas have been entered by transferring jail in Column 9B., and by

considered as forming a separate jail.

No.	Districts		10									
			Released during the year.									
			A.		B.		C.		D By order of Government.			
									E.		F.	
			On appeal		On expiry of sentence		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	1872	52	2	631	58	80	2	..	..	63	..
		1873	35	2	800	97	69	2	..	..	48	..
2	Bhandara	1872	3		310	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1873	3		271	33	10	2	..	..	...	..
3	Chanda	1872	18		2,6	52	5	1	..	.	...	...
		1873	12	.	232	50	3	..	.	..	4	..
4	Wardha	1872	7		159	35	4		..	...	...	...
		1873	14		221	8	13	..	.	..	..	..
5	Jabalpur	1872	31		699	93	4	4		...	9	...
		1873	30	3	815	108	129	6	.	.	11	...
6	Sagar	1872	29	4	458	66	114	3	.	..	1	...
		1873	20	2	544	101	114	14		...	...	..
7	Damoh	1872	11	7	151	45	19	1			..	..
		1873	7		150	39	25	6	..	.	...	..
8	Seoni	1872	5	..	223	28	13	..		.	..	...
		1873	17	.	315	30	7	..		...	..	...
9	Mandla	1872	3	..	121	4	11		..	...	..	..
		1873		1	155	6	2	...	..	...	..	..
10	Hoshangabad	1872	13	1	265	27	60	1	..	..	7	...
		1873	12	2	337	18	63	2	...	...	1	..
11	Betul	1872	32	3	170	19	3	...	.	...	..	..
		1873	5	..	227	11	5	..	..	...	..	..
12	Narsinghpur	1872	27	2	277	48	83	9	1	...	4	...
		1873	21	1	314	52	51	8	1	..	...	...
13	Chhindwara	1872	15	..	153	21	11	1	..	...	...	...
		1873	32	1	233	24	15	3	..	..	..	..
14	Nimar	1872	13	11	223	54	1	...	..	...	...	..
		1873	2		217	19	12	..	..	..	..	...
15	Raipur	1872	9	..	309	45	77	7	...	..	41	...
		1873	27		508	103	89	1	...	...	33	...
16	Sambalpur	1872	..	..	264	15	...	.		...	1	..
		1873	1	.	164	33	..	..	..	...	...	..
17	Bilaspur	1872	7	3	211	24	26	...	..	.	...	..
		1873	11	2	209	36	15	..	...	..	...	..
18	Sironcha	1872	10	...	46	7		..		..	..	...
		1873	8	..	44	13	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Total	1872	288	54	4,949	695	553	30	1	...	126	...
		1873	260	14	5,762	823	652	44	1	..	97	...

1.—(Judicial.)—*(Continued.)*

11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1873.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	...	..	1	..	3	.	19	...	640	32	672
...	...	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	714	54	768
..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	63	6	69
...	..	..	.	2	..	..	.	..	..	64	3	67
..	.	...	..	2	..	...	..	6	2	87	8	95
..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...		1	51	7	61
..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..		..	63	3	66
...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	1	..	46	11	57
31	5	..	.	4	..	..	.	38	3	782	42	774
15	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	4	817	48	865
...	...	...	.	.	...	2	..	2	..	146	13	159
...	...	...	..	1	..	4	..	5	1	245	23	268
..	.	...	...	1	...	.	.	1	..	20	8	28
...	...	..	..	.	..	2	..	3	.	85	11	96
.	...	..	.	..	..	.	.	11	..	96	7	103
..	.	...	.	...	..	3	..	5	..	119	7	126
...	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	67	1	68
..	..	..	...	1	..	..	.	2	..	35	1	86
..	.	..	.	3	..	1	.	4	1	115	6	121
..	...	..	..	6	..	4	1	2	...	165	7	172
...	.	.	...	1	...	...	..	2	..	68	3	71
..	...	...	.	3	..	.	..	.	...	98	4	102
..	..	...	..	2	..	1	.	1	2	92	9	101
..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	150	10	160
..	...	.	...	2	..	..	..	7	.	81	2	83
..	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	.	70	4	74
..	..	...	..	.	..	1	.	3	.	58	1	59
..	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	79	2	81
..	...	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	...	217	31	248
..	...	..	...	..	...	2	..	16	1	379	31	410
..	..	...	.	..	...	1	.	3	...	94	3	97
2	1	.	.	..	.	.	..	3	.	91	4	95
...	...	...	..	1	..	1	1	...	.	29	5	34
..	...	..	..	1	...	4	...	2	..	62	7	69
...	...	...	..	1	.	...	.	.	..	16		16
....	..	....	..	...	..	....	..	..	..	14		14
31	5	..	...	19	..	11	2	101	8	2,681	180	2,864
17	2	1	...	15	..	22	2	97	8	3,287	234	3,521

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3												4							
		Religion.												Age.							
		A. Christian.						B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D	
No.	Districts.	A. Europeans		B. Eurasians.		C. Natives.		Mohommadans		Hindus		All other Classes.		Under 12.		12 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ..	...		1	..	6	2	261	19	933	91	136	4	24	1	1,109	104	100	10	14	1
2	Bhandara ..	...		..		..	..	41	6	314	27	102	10	1	1	390	37	56	4	13	1
3	Chanda ..	..		..		..	..	25	3	257	50	33	6	..	..	249	50	76	9	...	..
4	Wardha ..	..		..		..		11	...	214	20	89	62	3	1	255	72	59	9	...	...
5	Jabalpur ..	..	..	1	..	..		254	36	808	67	486	46	3	..	785	81	553	68	8	..
6	Sagar ..	..	..	1	..	1		56	15	465	55	469	69	46	10	877	115	61	17	8	1
7	Damoh ..	..		..		..		13	..	262	56	46	4	3	..	300	56	22	3	2	1
8	Seoni ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2	195	10	210	25	...	...	361	31	191	3	13	...
9	Mandla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	46	1	194	7	..	..	224	7	23	1	...	..
10	Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	8	411	17	159	7	..	..	562	32	52	...	3	
11	Betul ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	170	9	171	8	1	...	322	14	39	4	4	..
12	Narsinghpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	529	72	116	15	9	6	599	70	65	9	6	1
13	Chhindwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	6	259	24	91	2	2	2	344	26	54	3	7	1
14	Nimar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	5	241	18	61	5	3	..	367	23	25	2	1	...
15	Raipur ..	...	..	..	..	1	1	74	6	380	54	512	78	17	2	629	85	314	47	7	5
16	Sambalpur ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	173	20	102	19	10	1	190	30	70	6	22	2
17	Bilaspur ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	313	37	34	5	2	2	296	38	55	6	10	...
18	Sironcha ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	54	11	7	1	..	..	60	11	4	2	1	...
	Total ..	...	...	3	..	15	3	1,1	7	117	6,038	636	3,628	371	124	26	8,140	885	1,819	203	119	13

Note—Columns 3, 4 and 5 each

2.—(Judicial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1873.

5												6			Remarks.
Previous occupation.															
Males.									Females.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Total.			
Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic servants.	Professional.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M	F	Total.	
7	226	509	128	78	158	29	91	111	105	4	7	1,337	116	1,453	
2	142	240	1	..	22	..	6	41	42	1	...	460	43	503	
..	43	136	20	50	54	...	11	11	59		..	325	59	384	
.	..	251	16	.	29	.	7	14	79	3	..	317	82	399	
..	348	765	19	...	11	1	21	381	128	9	12	1,549	149	1,698	
..	340	481	55	29	63	..	15	9	128	2	13	952	143	1,135	
..	116	140	1	2	10	26	5	27	57	3	..	327	60	387	
...	117	261	25	.	35	..	37	30	28	9	...	505	37	542	
..	175	49	2	1	14	..	6	..	8	..	..	247	8	255	
...	119	387	14	17	33	...	28	19	30	..	2	617	32	649	
2	88	128	21	73	42	...	12	...	13	2	3	366	18	384	
..	227	270	34	77	21	...	17	33	78	7	1	679	86	765	
..	141	84	53	58	39	1	10	21	29	2	1	407	32	439	
...	65	182	50	15	61	.	18	5	22	3	...	396	25	421	
...	306	344	50	37	93	..	57	80	135	2	2	967	139	1,106	
5	105	127	8	10	10	9	16	2	21	10	8	29	39	331	
...	233	74	15	...	32	..	1	8	40	4	2	363	46	409	
..	21	16	3	1	12	..	10	2	7	2	4	63	13	78	
16	2,812	4,444	518	448	739	66	368	800	1,069	63	55	211	1,127	11,338	

Equals Column 5 of Statement 1.

Showing the class of Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces

1	2										
			Classes according to								
			A.			B.			C.		
			Class 1			Class 2			Class 3		
No.	Districts		Not exceeding one month.			Above one, and not exceeding three months.			Above three, and not exceeding six months.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.
1	Nagpur	1872	207	33	240	168	12	180	192	5	197
		1873	231	56	290	183	12	195	230	17	247
2	Bhandara	1872	167	21	191	106	19	125	86	17	103
		1873	177	29	205	91	5	96	94	6	160
3	Chanda	1872	25	15	40	115	30	145	129	10	139
		1873	61	18	82	103	29	132	42	3	45
4	Wardha	1872	108	23	131	56	5	61	49	9	58
		1873	98	31	129	96	21	117	56	27	83
5	Jabalpur	1872	161	31	198	195	24	219	206	25	231
		1873	328	65	393	156	29	185	390	31	421
6	Sagar	1872	277	34	311	174	18	192	178	27	205
		1873	444	79	523	139	36	175	211	13	224
7	Damoh	1872	76	35	111	51	15	66	84	9	93
		1873	103	30	133	53	15	68	79	8	87
8	Seoni	1872	52	14	66	67	13	80	105	5	110
		1873	112	15	127	113	9	122	113	8	121
9	Mandla	1872	80	2	82	32	1	33	51	2	53
		1873	18	...	18	46	5	51	50	2	52
10	Hoshangabad	1872	83	5	88	172	9	181	214	25	239
		1873	140	8	148	170	10	180	151	5	156
11	Betul	1872	38	3	41	82	15	97	47	2	49
		1873	59	4	63	76	6	82	76	1	77
12	Narsinghpur	1872	188	28	216	104	21	125	101	12	113
		1873	191	37	231	124	20	144	168	11	179
13	Chhindwara	1872	136	16	152	40	3	43	40	..	40
		1873	117	16	133	77	11	88	72	1	73
14	Nimar	1872	130	45	175	75	7	82	68	6	74
		1873	103	11	114	90	6	96	99	6	105
15	Raipur	1872	155	27	182	120	23	143	93	11	104
		1873	169	38	207	221	48	269	201	20	221
16	Sambalpur	1872	56	8	64	167	4	171	112	5	117
		1873	48	15	63	47	5	52	93	12	105
17	Bilaspur	1872	143	23	166	79	6	76	82	3	85
		1873	95	24	119	109	17	126	79	4	83
18	Sironcha	1872	29	6	35	16	1	17	14	...	14
		1873	21	12	38	12	1	13	17	..	17
	Total	1872	2,114	375	2,489	1,810	226	2,076	1,851	173	2,024
		1873	2,524	488	3,012	1,906	285	2,191	2,221	175	2,396

NOTE. 1.—Column 3 corresponds with Column 5 of Statement 1.
2.—Column 4 do do. 5 of do. 1, minus Column 3,

3.—(Judicial).

according to Sentence for the year 1873.

3—*(Contd.)*

length of sentence.

D.			E.			F.			G.		H.		I.				J.	
Class 4			Class 5			Class 6			Class 7		Class 8		Class 9				Class 10	
Above six months, and not exceeding one year.			Above one year, and not exceeding three years.			Above three, and not exceeding five years.			Above five, and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years.		Transported beyond seas.				Executed.	
													For life.		For shorter period.			
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
132	10	142	231	13	244	120	7	127	205	4	50	6	20	4	..	..	3	..
190	5	195	207	12	219	87	5	92	163	3	43	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
55	1	56	38	..	38	7	.	7	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
51	1	52	43	1	44	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
109	6	115	21	2	23	8	.	8	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
84	6	90	24	3	27	3	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	..	.
32	3	35	28	.	28	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	2	41	17	1	18	6	.	6	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
313	28	341	214	3	217	27	6	33	12	1	25	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
343	12	355	225	2	227	54	5	59	23	2	14	2	15	1	..	.	1	.
98	5	103	38	3	41	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
114	9	123	66	5	71	11	.	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
38	4	42	22	2	24	3	..	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	..
55	3	58	26	3	29	5	.	5	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
60	2	62	49	1	50	7	.	7	9	.	5	..	.	.	.	.	.	.
84	4	88	52	.	52	11	1	12	11	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
52	.	52	18	.	18	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	1	84	47	.	47	1	.	1	2	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
77	5	82	13	.	13	1	.	1	..	1	.	.	2	.	..	.	1	.
70	3	73	61	3	64	5	.	5	13	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	1
56	3	59	44	1	45	5	.	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
82	2	84	59	2	61	9	1	10	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
131	10	141	113	1	114	8	..	8	14	.	.	.	1	.	..	.	1	.
84	13	97	88	3	91	9	..	9	9	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
23	4	27	26	1	27	1	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
58	2	60	58	2	60	8	.	8	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	30	75	22	1	23	2	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
48	1	49	33	1	34	20	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
86	9	95	42	5	47	37	3	40	21	2	3	1	2	.	..	.	1	1
152	12	164	136	13	149	46	5	51	37	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
33	1	34	11	.	11	3	..	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
66	5	71	21	.	21	2	.	2	9	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
30	1	31	26	.	26	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
37	...	37	29	1	30	5	.	5	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
11	.	11	3	...	3	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	..	10	5	.	5	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,381	121	1,503	959	33	992	234	18	252	283	9	88	11	31	5	..	.	12	2
1,650	81	1,731	1,197	52	1,249	283	17	300	301	11	87	13	17	2	..	.	24	2

sub-Column 1, Class 10 of this Statement.

C.—Prisons 3.—(Judicial).—(*Continued.*)

No.	Districts		4								5		
			Nature of imprisonment.										
			A.		B.								
			Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.						Total.		
					A.		B.		C.				
					Hard labour.		Medium.		Light.				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Nagpur	1872	52	16	853	57	186	12	234	9	1,328	91	1,422
		1873	51	17	851	65	195	10	241	24	1,337	116	1,453
2	Bhandara	1872	24	5	191	33	156	18	92	5	465	61	527
		1873	22	7	355	32	50	1	33	3	460	43	503
3	Chanda	1872	11	7	349	11	34	9	17	6	411	63	177
		1873	10	6	275	24	26	16	14	3	325	59	384
4	Wardha	1872	35	10	238	31	..				273	41	314
		1873	15	7	302	75	..				317	82	399
5	Jabalpur	1872	65	19	848	19	207	37	36	19	1,156	124	1,280
		1873	113	2	1,211	118	118	19	73	10	1,549	149	1,698
6	Saga.	1872	84	13	627		40	70	15	4	769	87	856
		1873	86	11	785	125	107	7	8		992	143	1,135
7	Damoh	1872	32	9	201	39	22	7	21	11	276	66	342
		1873	16	10	288	39	11	7	10	4	327	60	387
8	Seoni	1872	23	7	331	28					354	35	389
		1873	15	4	487	33					505	37	542
9	Mandla	1872	26	2	209	3					235	5	240
		1873	11	..	231	7			2	1	247	8	255
10	Hoshangabad	1872	65	2	497	43					563	45	608
		1873	42	2	569	29	2				617	32	649
11	Betul	1872	20	1	256	24					276	25	301
		1873	17	1	349	17	..				366	18	384
12	Narsinghpur	1872	18	9	605	57	2	5	12	1	661	72	733
		1873	23	15	651	70	..	..			679	86	765
13	Chhindwara	1872	4	5	182	...	48	..	36	19	270	24	294
		1873	7	7	336	..	51	..	13	25	407	32	439
14	Nimar	1872	26	13	322	77	..	...	..	..	319	90	439
		1873	15	2	381	23	...				396	25	421
15	Raipur	1872	17	6	335	..	129		78	75	560	82	642
		1873	17	8	846	5	38	....	61	126	967	139	1,106
16	Sambalpur	1872	13	4	370	14	...		....	..	384	19	403
		1873	4	2	288	37			..	..	292	39	331
17	Bilaspur	1872	64	3	291	30	..	...	...	..	358	34	390
		1873	29	4	330	42	..	...	...	...	363	46	409
18	Sirgocha	1872	9	3	64	4	...	...	..	...	73	7	80
		1873	2	5	63	8	..	..			65	13	78
	Total	1872	391	135	6,772	537	847	158	542	149	9,763	974	9,737
		1873	498	110	8,640	759	598	60	451	196	10,211	1,127	11,338

C.—Prisons 4.—(Judicial)

Showing the number of Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1873 who had been previously in jail.

1	2	3		4				5				6				7		8	
				Number of those in prison once before				Number of those twice before in prison				Number of those more than twice before in prison.							
				A		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.					
No.	Districts	Total number of prisoners during the year.		For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		For crime belonging to same class		For different crimes		For crime belonging to same class		For different crimes.		Total number out of column 3 who had been previously in prison.		Ratio of total of column 7, per cent of total in column 3.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ..	1,337	116	51	2	75	..	12	1	45	..	4	1	61	..	251	4	18 78	3·45
2	Bhandara .	469	43	27	..	2	..	19	..	7	..	11	..	3	..	69	..	15 00	..
3	Chanda .	325	59	24	5	6	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	6	2	50	7	15 38	11·86
4	Wardha	317	82	21	2	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	35	2	11 04	2·44
5	Jabalpur ..	1,519	119	..	..	..	..	21	..	19	..	4	..	4	1	48	1	3 09	0·67
6	Sagar ..	992	143	6	1	3	..	6	3	3	3	10	3	..	..	28	10	2 82	6 99
7	Damoh ..	327	60	10	2	15	2	4	..	1	..	8	2	3	1	14	7	13 45	11·67
8	Seoni ..	505	37	29	2	8	1	3	..	6	..	4	..	5	..	55	3	10 89	8 10
9	Mandla	24	8	45	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	20 34	..
10	Hoshangabad .	617	32	24	2	2	..	11	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	45	3	7 29	9 38
11	Betul ...	366	18	8	..	11	1	11	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	38	1	10 38	5 55
12	Narsinghpur ...	679	86	15	1	68	5	3	..	21	1	2	..	9	..	118	8	17 37	9 30
13	Chhindwara	407	32	22	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	32	1	7 86	3·12
14	Nimar	396	25	48	1	6	..	7	2	5	..	3	1	3	..	72	4	18 18	16 00
15	Raipur .	967	139	68	8	36	6	22	4	17	1	8	2	6	..	157	21	16 24	15·11
16	Sambalpur ..	292	39	30	3	5	..	11	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	46	7	15 75	17·97
17	Bilaspur .	363	46	20	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	37	..	10·19	..
18	Sironcha ..	65	13	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12 31	...
	Total	10,211	1,127	455	29	241	15	168	14	137	5	79	11	104	5	1,184	79	11 59	7·01

NOTE.—Column 3 corresponds with that of column 5, Statement I,

Showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of

1	2		3	4			5
				Escaped during the year.			
				A.	B.	C.	
No.	DISTRICTS		Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1872.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Grand Total
1	Nagpur ...	1872	8	1		1	9
		1873	6*	2		2	
2	Bhandara	1872	2		..		2
		1873		1	1	2	2
3	Chanda .	1872		2	..	2	2
		1873	...	..	..	...	..
4	Wardha	1872	1			...	1
		1873	1				1
5	Jabalpur . .	1872	5	2	2	4	9
		1873	8			...	8
6	Sagar	1872	4			...	4
		1873	4		1	1	5
7	Damoh .	1872	..		1	1	1
		1873	1	..		..	1
8	Seoni	1872	4	...		.	4
		1873	3	..	...	.	3
9	Mandla .. .	1872	..		..		..
		1873	..	.	1	1	1
10	Hoshangabad	1872	10	3	.	3	13
		1873	9	1	5	6	15
11	Betul .. .	1872	1	.	1	1	2
		1873	4	2	.	2	6
12	Narsinghpur . .	1872	2	1	1	2	4
		1873	2	.	.	..	2
13	Chhindwara	1872	2	1	1	2	4
		1873	2	..	..	..	2
14	Nimar	1872	...	..	.	.	..
		1873	...	..	..	..	..
15	Raipur	1872	2	.	1	1	3
		1873	3		...	...	3
16	Sambalpur	1872	2	...		..	2
		1873	2	...	..	..	2
17	Bilaspur	1872	3	..	1	1	4
		1873	3	1	...	1	4
18	Sironcha	1872	...	..	1	1	1
		1873	..	..	..	...	..
	Total ..	1872	46	10	9	19	65
		1873	43	7	8	15	63

NOTE.—In Column 3 and also in Column 7A only those have

5.—(Judicial.)

the Central Provinces during the year 1873.

6			7			8				9
Re-captured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the past year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	REMARKS.
5	12	17	41	7	48	16	...	1	2	
7	9	16	41	6	47	13	1	...	1	

* Should be 8 according to last year's Return, but 2 were struck off as having escaped more than 7 years previously

been included who have escaped during the previous 7 years.

Showing the offences committed by and the punishments inflicted on the

1	2	3		4			5																											
							Offences against prison																												
							A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.											
No.	Districts.	Average number of prisoners.		Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in jail.			Wilful disobedience.		Assault or Criminal force.		Insulting or threatening language.		Indecent or disorderly behaviour.		Wilfully disabling himself for labour.		Contumaciously refusing to work.		Filing or cutting irons or bars.		Idleness or negligence at work.		Wilful mismanagement of work.											
		M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
1	Nagpur ...	699·14	144·60	...	..	..	18	..	8	..	2	..	8	..	11	..	4	1	..	...	21	...	...	.										
2	Bhandara .	49·13	3·21	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	12	...	..	.										
3	Chanda ...	67·60	8·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	..	..										
4	Wardha ..	52·02	7·73	.	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	63	...	..										
5	Jabalpur .	793·22	47·10	...	..	..	25	..	7	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	14	...	..	..										
6	Sagar ..	190·06	19·20	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	17	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	12	...	4	..										
7	Damoh ...	51·96	5·90	...	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..										
8	Seoni ...	113·44	5·74	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..										
9	Mandla ...	57·80	1·20	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	...	..	..										
10	Hoshangabad	141·11	5·66	5	.	5	6	3	1	..	2	..	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	..	..										
11	Betul ...	83·05	4·37	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	14	1										
12	Narsinghpur	100·39	10·04	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	49	...	1	..										
13	Chhindwara...	86·95	6·58	1	.	1	2	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	...	5	..										
14	Nimar ..	67·66	3·33	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	.	6	.	43	1	..	..	49	...	3	.										
15	Raipur ...	323·60	27·20	...	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	86	65	..	..										
16	Sambalpur ...	79·77	5·39	.	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	25	...	5	..										
17	Bilaspur .	48·03	3·97	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	...	..	..										
18	Sironcha ..	16·20	0·70	...	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	..										
	Total ...	3021·36	211·11	9	.	9	96	7	24	3	26	..	89	5	41	1	55	3	4	...	525	137	32	1										

* 27 Smoking

NOTE.—Includes 29 offences as follows
Viz. 19 for having tobacco
1.—For false reporting.
2.—Petty theft.
3.—Having Cash in
4.—Includes 27 found
5 —These 2 men under
6.—One conspiring to

6.—(Judicial.)

Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1873.

discipline.						6																7	
						Punishment inflicted.																	
J.		K.		L.		A		B	C		D				E		F		G				
Wilful damage to prison property.		Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.		Total offences against prison discipline.		Solitary confinement.		Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.				Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.		Additional imprisonment.		Total punishment.		Ratio of punishments per cent on average total strength, (Column 3)	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	Under 10 stripes	10 and under 20	20 to 30	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	..	4		*123	1	4	..	..	2	1	22	65	28	115	2	..	..	..	123	1	17·59	2·23
1	..	1	..	15	..			..	..	..	13	2		15		..	..	..	15	..	30·55	
3	2	1		8	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	..	8				..	8	2	11.83	23·53
..	..	..	..	*171	63	..	..		118	63	52	1		53	..	..	..		171	63	328 72	815·01
7		..	..	60	3	..	..	2	30	..	15	10	1	26	2	3		..	60	3	7·56	6·38
..	..	7	..	45	3	..		..	10	3	6	12	17	35	..			..	45	3	23·67	15 62
	..	1	..	23	7	1	..	1	4	7	16	1	..	17					23	7	44·26	118·64
1	..	3	..	34	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	3	34		..	..	..	34	1	29·97	17 42
2	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	42	..	1	5	..	6	..	..	..		48	..	83 04	
	..	1		22	9	..		3	6	9	8	3	1	12	1		5	..	27	9	14·87	159 01
1	..	..		51	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	30	21	51		..	2	..	53	2	66 22	45·76
1	..	..	..	55	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	21	29	50	..	..	1	..	56	2	55·78	19 92
..	..	2	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	12	1	56		..	1		57		65·55	..
..	..	..	..	110	1	..	..	..	11	1	80	18	1	99	..	..	..	..	110	1	162 57	30·03
..	..	1	..	97	65	..	..	..	65	65	2	28	2	32					97	65	29 91	238 97
..	..	4	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9	14	57	..	..	..		57	..	71·45	
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	17	..	..			17	..	35·[illegible]	..
1	..	1	..	14	..	1	..	4	2	..	6	1		7	..	..	..		14	..	86·42	..
32	2	26	..	1,006	159	7	6	10	295	149	301	271	118	690	5	3	9	..	1,015	159	33·59	75 31

tobacco.
not provided for in the Statement :—
and opium on their person.

possession.
smoking tobacco.
went one week solitary cells in addition to corporal punishment.
escape.

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding the convicts who were of the Central Provinces

No.	Districts.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Total number employed during the year.										Average number employed during the year.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent of average number of prisoners in jail, column 3.
				A		B		C Intermediate.				D		E		
				Warders		Work Overseers.		Intra-mural Guards.		Extra-mural Guards.		Total.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Nagpur ..	699·14	44·60	12	..	31		3	1	6	..	52	1	27·11	0·86	3·76
2	Bhandara ...	49·13	3·21	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...
3	Chanda .	67·60	8·50	1	..	4		.	...	...	..	5	..	2 28	..	2 99
4	Wardha . .	52·02	7·73	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..		..	..	..
5	Jabalpur ..	793·22	47·10	1	..	3	.	..	..	..	..	4	..	9·50	..	0 06
6	Sagar .	190·06	19 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	...		..	.	..	..	..
7	Damoh ...	51·96	5·90	..	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	..	..
8	Seoni ..	113·44	5·74	..	..	..	..	...	..	2	..	2	..	2·00	..	1·67
9	Mandla ..	57·80	1·20	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	-	..	...	..	...
10	Hoshangabad	141·14	5·66	..	..	3	..	.	...	..	..	3	..	2·87	..	1·95
11	Betul . ..	83·05	4·37	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
12	Narsinghpur .	100·39	10·04		..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	Chhindwara ..	86·95	6·58	..	..	1	...	1	..	...	..	2	..	1·29	..	1·38
14	Nimar . .	67·66	3·33	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Raipur ..	323·80	27·90	3	..	6	..	1	.	1	..	11	...	8·90	..	2·75
16	Sambalpur ..	79·77	5·39	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
17	Bilaspur ..	48 03	3·97	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
18	Sironcha ...	16·20	0·70	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Total ..	3021·36	211·11	17	..	48	...	5	1	9	...	79	1	44·95	0·86	1·41

7.—(Judicial)

employed as Guards, Overseers, and Warders in the Jails during the year 1873.

7								8								9		10	
Period of imprisonment accomplished by those so employed on date of first appointment.								Portion of sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.											
A		B		C		D		A		B		C		D					
One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two		Above two and under five.		Above five.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	..	1		28		22	1	6	..	9		29		8	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..									..			..	..	..
2	..	2		1				2		2		1	..	..				1	
..				..				..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	1		..		2		2		..	..	..		1		1	
..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..						..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..			1	..	1		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1		1		..	..							..	..	..	
..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
..	..			2	..	1		..	..	2	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	
..	..							..	..									..	
..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..					..				..	..
..	..					2		..	..					2	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..			
..	..	..	..	10	..	1		1		1		8		1					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	46	..	27	1	11	..	16	..	40		12	1	2		1	..

C.—Prisons

Showing the state of education of the Convicts in the

1	2	3	4	5					
No.	Districts.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners under instruction.	Of those received during the year, there were					
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
				A		B		C	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	743·24	371·09	638	83	35	..	24	.
2	Bhandara	52·34	46·56	352	37	38	..	7	.
3	Chanda	76·10	66·36	228	51	5	.	5	...
4	Wardha	59·75	49·21	245	79	1	...	8	.
5	Jabalpur	810·32	721·09	797	107	19	..	1	..
6	Sagar	209·26	159·63	829	130	8	.	8	
7	Damoh	57·86	53·59	302	52	2	.	3	.
8	Seoni	119·15	106·15	377	30	21		11	.
9	Mandla	59·00	51·66	180	7	.	.	...	..
10	Hoshangabad	146·83	138·72	477	26	22	.	3	.
11	Betul	87·42	81·11	290	15	2	..	6	.
12	Narsinghpur	110·13	31·21	572	77	5	...	10	...
13	Chhindwara	93·53	86·95	307	30	15	.	4	...
14	Nimar	70·29	67·66	271	21	44	..	23	.
15	Raipur	350·80	309·00	721	108	22	...	7	..
16	Sambalpur	85·16	79·77	101	36	60	..	37	...
17	Bilaspur	525·00	506·63	330	40	2	1	2	...
18	Sironcha	16·90	8·27	34	13	9	...	6	..
	Total	3,232·17	2477·01	7,051	945	310	1	165	1

Note.—1. Column 3 corresponds with column 5
2. do. 5 do.
3. do. 6 do.

8.—(Judicial.)

Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1873.

6						7
Of the total of the year, there have learned while in jail						
Neither to read nor write.		To read or write a little.		To read and write well.		Remarks
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
488	35	759	78	90	3	
456	43	4	.	..	..	
268	56	41	3	16	.	
299	82	17	..	1	.	
1,446	140	95	9	8		
934	141	50	2	8	..	
206	60	92		29	..	
338	38	156	1	11		
246	8	1		..	.	
582	32	32		3		
11	16	325	2	30	..	
624	86	41	...	11		
332	32	71		4	.	
396	25	...		..	...	
866	139	83		18	..	
140	39	152		.	..	
359	45	2	1	2	..	
28	13	31	.	6	..	
8,019	1,025	1,955	99	237	3	

with Column 8 of Statement I.
do. 4 of do. I.
do. 5 of do. I.

Showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance
1872, compared with the previous year, excluding the cost of

1	2		3					
			Rations.					
			A			B		
No.	Districts.		Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.		
			Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	1872	17,888	9	1	25	13	1
		1873	16,725	13	9	22	8	0
2	Bhandara	1872	892	7	11	13	15	3
		1873	868	2	5	16	9	4
3	Chanda	1872	3,197	8	1	30	12	2
		1873	1,815	8	9	23	13	6
4	Wardha	1872	914	15	6	22	2	3
		1873	1,170	6	1	19	9	4
5	Jabalpur	1872	13,545	12	0	20	8	11
		1873	17,062	13	4	20	4	11
6	Saugar	1872	2,947	3	2	15	6	9
		1873	3,976	2	5	19	0	0
7	Damoh	1872	742	3	11	17	9	5
		1873	1,150	14	5	19	14	3
8	Seoni	1872	1,727	11	1	15	9	1
		1873	1,931	2	11	16	3	4
9	Mandla	1872	815	3	1	26	12	9
		1873	1,102	4	8	18	9	7
10	Hoshangabad	1872	2,489	1	11	21	15	10
		1873	2,660	2	4	17	11	4
11	Betul	1872	1,862	10	9	28	5	6
		1873	1,641	7	1	18	12	2
12	Narsinghpur	1872	2,359	8	3	19	13	11
		1873	2,263	12	4	20	8	0
13	Chhindwara	1872	923	11	9	18	9	4
		1873	1,604	15	11	17	2	7
14	Nimar	1872	1,635	5	0	26	8	0
		1873	1,560	6	3	21	2	2
15	Raipur	1872	2,687	12	8	11	15	5
		1873	3,757	1	8	10	10	10
16	Sambalpur	1872	1,388	13	11	14	6	9
		1873	1,057	6	1	12	6	8
17	Bilaspur	1872	495	1	3	11	0	10
		1873	520	10	5	10	0	2
18	Sironcha	1872	249	2	8	19	6	4
		1873	371	2	3	21	15	3
	Total	1872	55,862	15	0	20	14	2
		1873	61,120	5	1	18	14	6

Note.—Column 3 includes cost of rations, deducting that of hospital rations.

Note 2.—In Column 4 the salary of the Superintendent or officer in charge has been included.

9.—(Judicial.)

of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year building new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.

4						5						6					
Fixed establishment.						Police guard or Military guard.						Extra establishment and Contingent guard.					
A			B			A			B								
Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
12,204	12	4	17	9	11	4,509	3	8	6	7	10	2,512	9	4	3	9	11
11,916	6	8	16	0	2	4,741	10	0	6	5	10	2,367	8	11	3	2	6
1,737	0	0	27	2	10	1,608	0	0	15	12	2	569	16	0	8	14	7
1,386	7	3	26	7	9	882	12	10	16	14	0	434	14	7	8	4	11
1,873	7	5	18	0	5	975	1	2	9	6	1	477	10	0	4	9	5
1,723	0	5	22	10	1	895	9	11	11	12	4	419	15	6	5	8	3
1,315	2	3	31	13	2	308	0	11	7	7	3	261	13	2	6	5	6
1,466	7	1	24	8	7	601	5	11	10	1	0	3,3	13	8	5	14	10
10,223	1	7	15	8	4	5,303	11	6	7	9	5	2,14	15	9	3	11	3
10,426	4	10	12	6	7	5,878	13	6	6	15	11	2,660	10	2	3	2	8
2,211	11	7	16	10	8	776	14	6	5	13	8	798	10	10	6	0	4
1,948	15	7	9	5	0	811	8	0	3	14	1	815	8	9	3	14	3
1,493	3	0	35	6	9	497	11	8	11	13	0	393	13	1	9	5	6
1,446	6	0	25	0	0	484	6	0	8	5	10	371	13	7	6	6	11
1,859	8	9	16	12	2	938	9	9	8	7	3	578	9	5	5	3	4
1,726	10	9	14	7	0	875	13	2	7	5	7	498	2	0	4	2	10
1,270	9	5	32	6	9	606	0	0	15	7	5	276	14	3	7	1	0
1,354	10	2	22	15	10	558	1	10	9	7	9	283	14	2	4	13	3
2,671	11	4	23	9	9	708	5	11	6	4	0	803	15	6	7	1	6
2,956	7	9	20	1	10	764	0	7	5	3	0	798	0	2	5	6	7
1,578	12	10	24	0	4	726	2	7	11	0	9	319	15	7	4	13	11
1,517	7	2	17	5	7	756	0	5	8	10	3	403	8	6	4	9	11
1,845	0	0	15	8	6	831	9	8	7	0	3	632	0	2	5	5	1
1,708	9	8	15	7	5	763	3	1	6	11	8	675	7	5	6	1	11
1,786	7	2	35	14	8	817	2	6	17	0	5	253	2	0	5	1	6
1,524	8	0	16	4	9	852	0	4	9	1	10	397	7	5	4	3	10
982	4	3	15	14	9	547	13	1	8	14	2	263	8	3	4	4	6
1,326	2	8	18	0	10	507	13	0	7	2	6	313	12	7	4	6	10
4,990	11	3	22	4	2	1,440	15	0	6	6	9	1,119	8	5	4	15	11
4,920	5	9	13	15	10	1,318	13	1	3	12	6	1,245	15	7	3	8	8
1,976	15	4	20	8	6	675	4	0	7	0	2	929	8	10	6	8	7
1,787	6	6	20	15	9	638	5	2	7	7	11	592	11	3	6	15	5
1,108	1	2	24	11	10	461	8	8	10	4	11	366	10	4	8	3	0
1,113	15	8	21	6	9	473	2	8	9	1	7	383	12	6	7	6	1
341	0	0	25	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	9	6	3	6	8
240	0	0	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	14	5	8	9	2
51,469	7	8	19	4	0	20,862	2	7	7	12	9	12,742	8	2	4	12	2
50,478	1	0	15	9	9	21,803	7	6	6	11	10	13,141	15	2	4	0	10

NOTE 3.—In Column 7 have been included cost of Hospital rations, extra diet, European medicines, Native medicines, Hospital clothing and bedding, and other Hospital charges.

,, 4. Column 9 includes value of raw material and prison labour.

,, 5.—Rs. 4,451, cost of Military guard, was not included in the Jabalpur Statement in 1872 and the omission has now been rectified.

No	Districts		7 Hospital charges. A Total cost.			B Cost per head of average strength.			C Cost per head of average number sick.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ...	1872	1,319	3	5	1	15	0	50	3	6
		1873	1,088	7	7	1	7	5	49	9	5
2	Bhandara ...	1872	53	14	10	0	13	6	26	13	3
		1873	22	7	9	0	6	9	14	3	0
3	Chanda	1872	181	1	9	1	11	10	53	13	11
		1873	107	0	1	1	6	7	30	0	6
4	Wardha	1872	165	12	0	4	0	3	89	3	10
		1873	87	4	4	1	7	4	57	9	9
5	Jabálpur	1872	968	7	9	1	7	6	39	0	0
		1873	503	0	10	0	9	5	38	8	2
6	Sagar	1872	356	10	1	2	11	0	35	12	4
		1873	319	5	1	1	7	8	25	2	3
7	Damoh	1872	56	6	9	1	5	4	66	10	7
		1873	111	2	6	1	14	8	32	8	9
8	Seoni	1872	161	6	1	1	7	2	27	15	4
		1873	126	2	5	1	0	10	41	11	6
9	Mandla	1872	27	4	3	0	10	10	29	5	1
		1873	80	8	9	1	5	9	24	1	8
10	Hoshangabad ...	1872	220	12	11	1	15	2	69	7	1
		1873	216	3	8	1	7	6	30	0	0
11	Betul	1872	35	2	1	0	8	6	31	8	6
		1873	52	9	3	0	10	1	25	0	0
12	Narsinghpur ...	1872	79	4	8	0	10	6	31	2	6
		1873	71	4	6	0	10	2	33	0	3
13	Chhindwara	1872	139	7	3	2	12	9	57	0	0
		1873	188	13	10	1	7	8	46	0	3
14	Nimar	1872	106	6	11	1	10	0	27	13	7
		1873	139	13	9	1	15	6	38	0	3
15	Raipur	1872	250	10	1	1	1	10	18	1	0
		1873	392	5	11	1	1	9	21	1	3
16	Sambalpur	1872	340	10	3	3	8	8	41	1	3
		1873	138	3	4	1	9	11	38	3	8
17	Bilaspur ...	1872	11	8	10	0	4	2	22	3	6
		1873	9	2	2	0	2	9	15	4	0
18	Sironcha ...	1872	75	13	5	5	14	7	29	9	1
		1873	53	14	0	3	3	2	27	2	3
	Total ...	1872	4,543	15	4	1	11	0	39	15	11
		1873	3,648	8	9	1	2	2	34	3	4

9.—(Judicial.)—*(Continued.)*

8						9						10	11		
Clothing.						Contingencies.									
A.			B.			A.			B.						
Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
2,573	1	2	3	11	5	1,476	3	11	2	2	1	42,183	10	11	61	5	3
2,736	0	0	3	10	10	1,803	14	2	2	6	10	41,353	13	1	55	9	7
279	11	0	4	6	1	259	7	10	4	0	10	4,800	3	7	75	1	3
227	4	0	4	5	5	128	15	9	2	7	5	3,952	0	7	75	7	7
237	9	7	2	4	8	364	11	11	3	8	2	7,307	1	11	70	4	9
230	9	5	3	0	7	189	2	8	2	7	9	5,380	14	9	70	11	4
117	15	5	2	13	8	200	4	0	4	13	5	3,283	15	3	79	7	6
204	1	5	3	6	8	229	15	7	3	13	8	4,113	6	1	68	13	5
4,918	0	6	7	7	5	1,514	9	2	2	5	5	38,644	11	3	58	10	1
2,315	1	9	2	12	1	2,332	8	0	2	12	5	41,179	4	5	49	0	0
534	5	6	4	0	4	324	15	4	2	7	2	7,050	7	0	53	1	11
1,298	12	0	6	3	4	465	7	2	2	3	8	9,626	11	0	46	0	0
234	5	8	5	9	0	265	10	4	6	4	4	3,683	6	5	87	5	7
202	7	8	3	7	11	325	3	10	5	9	9	4,092	6	0	70	11	4
956	8	9	8	9	11	334	6	3	3	0	2	6,556	12	1	59	1	2
1,198	7	10	10	0	11	251	14	3	2	2	3	6,605	5	4	55	6	9
160	11	0	1	1	9	72	15	9	1	13	9	3,229	9	9	82	6	3
230	10	6	3	14	11	189	3	3	5	3	4	3,799	0	4	64	6	6
634	2	0	5	10	2	968	9	0	8	8	11	8,196	10	7	75	1	3
985	3	0	6	11	1	705	14	4	4	11	10	9,025	15	10	61	7	3
290	6	8	4	6	8	231	15	7	3	9	2	5,048	2	1	76	12	11
611	1	5	6	15	11	359	7	8	4	1	11	5,341	9	6	61	1	10
223	0	8	1	14	0	403	7	8	3	6	5	6,373	15	1	53	10	7
623	1	2	5	10	4	385	10	2	3	7	11	6,491	0	4	58	12	5
392	3	10	7	14	1	220	11	4	4	7	0	4,562	13	10	91	12	0
910	5	2	9	11	9	284	2	7	3	0	7	5,712	3	3	61	1	0
508	3	5	8	3	8	475	10	2	7	11	4	4,513	3	1	73	2	6
219	9	4	3	1	4	1,023	4	0	14	6	8	5,030	13	7	70	13	8
750	12	0	8	3	7	595	1	0	2	10	5	11,835	6	8	52	12	2
1,646	9	8	4	10	11	978	0	6	2	12	6	14,259	4	2	40	8	6
348	3	3	3	9	9	295	1	2	3	1	0	5,654	8	9	58	11	6
341	6	4	4	0	0	201	1	8	2	5	9	4,756	8	4	55	13	5
365	3	9	8	2	5	202	2	10	4	8	2	3,010	4	10	67	3	6
191	5	8	3	10	9	172	10	7	3	5	1	2,864	11	8	55	1	2
50	11	0	3	16	3	51	12	6	4	0	10	802	0	7	62	8	2
79	14	10	4	11	8	106	15	7	6	5	4	996	13	1	58	15	10
13,575	3	2	5	1	3	8,290	11	9	3	1	7	1,67,336	15	8	62	9	5
14,251	15	2	4	7	0	10,136	7	9	3	2	0	1,74,580	13	4	54	0	2

Statement showing the expenses incurred in the guarding and main year 1873 (excluding cost of building new Jails, and of additions, on the same account in each of the

1	2	3													
No.	Districts.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.													
		1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.			1873.	
		Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	39	7	5	30	4	3	27	15	11	25	13	1	22	8	0
2	Bhandara	29	5	6	20	11	11	15	6	3	13	15	3	16	9	4
3	Chanda ..	41	3	7	32	11	3	25	1	5	30	12	2	23	13	9
4	Wardha ..	30	6	3	32	8	10	24	10	3	22	2	3	19	9	3
5	Jabalpur	31	3	7	25	2	4	18	9	10	20	8	11	20	4	11
6	Sagar ...	27	15	3	21	2	9	17	15	9	15	6	9	19	0	9
7	Damoh .	26	15	7	25	6	8	15	1	3	17	9	5	19	14	3
8	Seoni	30	8	5	21	6	8	20	5	0	15	9	1	16	3	4
9	Mandla	38	2	9	33	6	3	20	0	9	20	12	9	18	9	7
10	Hoshangabad ..	23	1	0	27	2	11	20	13	0	21	15	10	15	11	8
11	Betul	25	7	1	30	11	2	20	10	2	28	5	6	18	12	3
12	Narsinghpur	26	1	1	24	0	8	20	11	10	19	13	11	20	8	0
13	Chhindwara	37	10	0	27	11	5	18	3	10	18	9	4	17	2	5
14	Nimar . ..	26	11	7	30	4	11	23	14	9	26	8	0	22	2	2
15	Raipur ..	27	10	6	20	0	1	18	10	0	11	15	5	10	10	10
16	Sambalpur	24	5	5	16	6	6	12	6	1	14	6	9	12	6	8
17	Bilaspur	29	13	2	14	4	7	12	13	0	11	0	10	10	0	2
18	Sironcha	22	6	9	28	1	7	28	11	6	19	6	4	21	15	3
	Total ..	31	8	8	26	0	2	21	15	8	20	14	2	18	14	6

Note.—The expenditure for 1869 and previous years not having been kept and returned 8 for that year

tenance of each prisoner in the Jails of the Central Provinces during alterations, and repairs,) compared with the expenses incurred four years immediately preceding.

4													5											
Cost of fixed establishment, Police Guard, and extra establishment per head of average strength.													Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.											
1869			1870			1871			1872			1873			1869			1870			1871			1872			1873		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
22	9	6	17	9	0	25	7	8	27	11	8	25	8	6	2	6	5	1	13	10	2	3	0	1	15	0	1	7	5
29	15	4	52	12	2	53	6	0	51	13	5	51	10	8	3	9	1	2	11	2	1	6	3	0	13	6	0	6	9
24	12	3	35	6	4	39	15	1	31	15	6	29	14	8	1	5	6	1	1	7	1	1	6	1	11	10	1	6	7
60	14	4	62	3	8	49	6	10	45	9	11	30	8	5	6	6	2	5	15	6	5	1	1	4	0	3	1	7	4
22	7	2	30	3	11	36	12	1	26	13	0	22	9	2	3	4	3	4	4	9	6	1	7	1	7	6	0	9	5
20	6	6	23	11	8	30	3	10	28	8	8	17	1	1	2	7	7	1	13	7	1	12	11	2	11	0	1	7	8
29	12	4	38	3	0	55	7	3	56	9	3	39	12	9	4	0	0	3	4	6	1	6	6	1	5	4	1	14	8
30	5	4	32	1	6	26	13	11	30	6	9	25	15	5	1	8	8	1	10	4	1	2	1	1	7	2	1	0	10
35	15	6	51	6	9	58	4	2	54	15	2	37	4	9	2	0	4	1	8	0	0	12	2	0	10	10	1	5	9
33	1	9	34	7	7	35	1	7	36	15	1	30	11	5	1	5	4	1	10	11	2	14	10	1	15	2	1	7	6
42	15	1	44	4	5	52	14	1	39	15	0	30	9	9	0	11	7	0	4	8	0	6	9	0	8	6	0	10	1
23	5	10	33	13	7	29	7	0	27	13	0	28	8	0	0	10	9	0	7	8	0	7	4	0	10	6	0	10	2
39	14	4	52	8	4	65	5	8	59	0	9	29	10	5	1	6	3	0	12	4	1	7	8	2	12	9	1	7	8
34	13	7	50	8	5	39	10	7	29	1	5	30	4	2	2	5	11	4	15	1	2	14	9	1	10	0	1	15	6
27	0	4	27	11	0	33	10	4	33	13	10	21	4	6	2	12	9	1	9	9	1	7	4	1	1	10	1	1	9
35	11	8	57	10	2	40	10	0	34	1	3	35	7	1	6	6	1	7	12	9	4	2	6	3	8	8	1	9	11
27	11	3	36	1	0	49	14	9	43	3	9	37	14	5	1	11	5	0	4	6	0	7	10	0	4	2	0	2	9
129	10	3	85	12	5	101	8	3	29	3	2	22	12	9	2	7	7	0	13	9	0	9	1	5	14	7	3	3	2
27	3	9	29	15	6	33	0	8	31	12	11	26	6	5	2	2	4	2	6	10	2	11	2	1	11	2	2	2	2

Separately and distinctly, the details for Civil and Under-trial are included under Columns 3

No.	Districts.	6														
		Cost of clothing per head of average strength.														
		1869			1870			1871			1872			1873		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ..	4	11	1	4	2	2	2	15	2	3	11	5	3	10	10
2	Bhandara ..	3	8	1	4	0	4	4	10	10	4	6	1	4	5	5
3	Chanda ..	4	3	5	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	8	3	0	7
4	Wardha	7	9	3	5	13	6	2	11	8	2	13	8	3	6	8
5	Jabalpur ..	4	12	3	7	6	3	1	8	8	7	7	5	2	12	1
6	Sagar	4	2	4	1	10	8	6	4	3	4	0	4	6	3	4
7	Damoh ..	7	5	10	1	5	10	3	0	11	5	9	0	3	7	11
8	Seoni	8	5	10	3	2	10	5	15	7	8	9	11	10	0	11
9	Mandla ..	6	11	9	2	15	6	2	3	0	4	1	9	3	11	11
10	Hoshangabad	4	5	5	2	15	3	0	7	4	5	10	2	6	11	1
11	Betul ..	6	8	0	3	5	9	4	7	0	4	6	8	6	15	11
12	Narsinghpur	1	2	8	2	8	7	1	5	7	1	14	0	5	10	4
13	Chhindwara	10	9	0	4	12	0	6	4	4	7	14	1	9	11	9
14	Nimar ..	3	6	4	1	13	9	8	6	8	8	3	8	3	1	4
15	Raipur	3	5	1	3	3	4	1	7	2	3	3	7	4	10	11
16	Sambalpur ..	5	5	10	3	10	6	8	10	0	3	9	9	4	0	0
17	Bilaspur ...	4	10	11	1	1	1	1	15	6	8	2	5	3	10	9
18	Sironcha	7	4	9	6	9	11	1	7	2	3	15	3	4	11	8
	Total	1	11	5	1	3	11	3	2	2	5	1	3	4	7	9

10.—(Financial.)—(*Continued.*)

7											8									
Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.											Total cost per head of average strength									
1869			1870			1871			1872			1873			1869			1870			1871			1872			1873		
R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
3	6	8	2	3	1	3	10	1	2	2	1	2	6	10	72	12	0	56	0	4	62	4	0	61	5	3	55	9	7
4	11	5	3	2	11	4	13	11	4	0	10	2	7	5	71	1	8	55	6	6	79	11	3	75	1	3	75	7	7
5	3	4	5	4	3	2	9	11	3	8	2	2	7	9	75	21	1	76	9	7	71	13	2	70	4	9	70	11	4
8	0	0	3	10	4	4	5	5	4	13	5	3	13	8	112	11	0	110	3	10	86	6	3	79	7	6	68	13	5
4	3	6	2	12	6	2	1	2	2	5	5	2	12	5	65	14	9	69	13	9	59	1	3	58	10	1	49	0	0
1	6	6	2	7	1	2	8	6	2	7	2	2	3	8	56	6	2	50	13	9	58	13	3	53	1	1	46	0	0
5	9	4	4	8	8	6	15	2	6	4	4	5	9	9	73	11	1	72	12	8	81	15	1	87	5	7	70	11	4
3	3	10	2	5	10	3	1	5	3	0	2	2	2	3	74	0	1	63	10	9	57	6	3	59	1	2	55	6	9
5	13	5	3	4	11	3	12	7	1	13	9	3	3	1	89	2	11	92	9	5	85	0	7	82	6	3	54	6	6
1	8	7	3	11	4	4	11	3	8	8	11	4	14	10	63	6	1	70	0	0	63	6	4	75	1	3	59	8	6
3	12	3	2	14	3	3	0	0	3	9	2	4	1	11	79	9	0	81	8	4	81	6	2	76	12	11	61	1	10
2	10	10	2	7	1	2	9	3	3	6	5	3	7	11	53	15	2	63	5	7	57	8	0	53	10	7	58	14	5
5	3	0	5	1	2	6	5	6	4	7	0	3	0	7	94	10	7	90	13	3	97	11	0	91	12	0	61	1	0
7	14	2	8	12	1	13	1	6	7	11	4	14	6	8	75	3	7	96	6	3	68	0	0	73	2	6	70	13	5
2	11	11	3	8	4	2	15	3	2	10	5	2	12	6	63	8	7	56	0	7	58	2	1	52	12	2	40	8	6
5	10	7	3	2	4	3	15	8	3	1	0	2	5	9	77	7	7	88	10	3	69	13	3	58	11	6	55	13	5
7	5	11	5	3	0	4	8	2	4	8	2	3	5	1	74	4	8	59	14	2	69	11	3	67	3	6	55	1	2
12	4	11	10	2	10	6	10	7	4	0	10	6	5	4	174	2	3	131	8	6	141	14	7	62	8	2	58	15	10
3	12	11	3	1	7	3	8	4	3	1	7	3	2	0	69	14	1	65	12	0	64	6	3	62	9	5	54	0	2

Showing the employment of the convicts in the Jails of the Central

1	2		3	4	5
No	Districts.		Average number sentenced to labour	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.
1	Nagpur ...	1872	683·43	26·26	19·39
		1873	726·80	21·94	21·60
2	Bhandara	1872	61·04	2·02	..
		1873	48·78	1·55	
3	Chanda ..	1872	101·64	8·36	1·32
		1873	73·71	6·56	0·24
4	Wardha ...	1872	35·57	1·86	..
		1873	57·55	1·51	0·30
5	Jabalpur	1872	621·00	24·91	44·36
		1873	793·49	13·06	50·19
6	Sagar ..	1872	127·01	26·47	11·12
		1873	197·58	12·33	8·40
7	Damoh	1872	37·82	0·91	0·93
		1873	55·96	3·21	1·06
8	Seoni ...	1872	105·91	5·67	1·38
		1873	116·70	3·15	4·32
9	Mandla ..	1872	36·22	0·93	0·95
		1873	53·17	3·31	0·50
10	Hoshangabad ...	1872	101·17	6·12	2·41
		1873	134·02	7·23	2·89
11	Betul	1872	63·-8	1·11	0·05
		1873	85·33	2·08	0.42
12	Narsinghpur	1872	113·26	2·54	3·41
		1873	104·85	2·03	1·66
13	Chhindwara	1872	48·36	2·44	2·32
		1873	92·26	4·76	2·06
14	Nimar	1872	59·19	3·60	0·82
		1873	70·40	3·69	0·27
15	Raipur	1872	221·70	13·90	3·00
		1873	348·90	18·60	11·40
16	Sambalpur ..	1872	95·10	8·30	...
		1873	85·03	3·73	0·23
17	Bilaspur	1872	41·74	0·54	...
		1873	51·41	0·59	0·08
18	Sironcha	1872	12·23	2·57	...
		1873	16·51	1·99	0·03
	Total	1872	2569·00	138·51	91·46
		1873	3112·55	111·32	10·65

Note. 1.—Column 3 includes 4 and 5.
2.—Column 8 (value of labour in making prison clothing only) as all credits and debits under these heads are brought
3.—The value of Jail labour has been estimated at Rs. 2-13-0 per
4.—Column 12B. is obtained by dividing Column 12A. by Column

Provinces during the year 1873, *and their estimated earnings.*

6						7			
Jail servants.						Building and repairing Jail.			
A	B	C		D		A	B	C	
Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
67·93	9·95	5	4	4,312	14	35 89	3	13	1,642	0
69·39	9 54	2	13	2,374	5	86 36	2	13	2,955	4
7·56	12 38	3	12	345	4	15 19	3	12	693	4
3·49	7·15	2	13	119	6	6 22	2	13	213	7
5·20	5 11	4	3	261	8	4 85	4	4	249	9
4 82	6 54	2	13	165	1	0 30	2	13	30	13
3 37	9·47	3	7	139	8	13 33	3	12	604	8
5·76	10·10	2	13	196	12					
53·00	8 49	5	12	3,631	15	232 75	3	15	11,141	2
66 19	8 26	2	13	2,263	11	268 85	2	13	9,170	11
10 11	7·95	3	15	181	8	7 39	2	15	254	4
15·15	7·67	2	13	511	5	16 [illegible]	2	13	565	3
2·99	7·91	1	5	155	10	5 38	3	10	216	2
2 78	4 80	2	13	95	4	12 30	2	13	421	6
6 00	5 66	3	9	256	8	5 12	4	13	295	12
6 00	5·14	2	13	202	8	4 04	2	13	136	5
2·09	5 52	2	11	69	12					
2 80	5 23	2	13	94	8					
7·32	9 78	3	12	334	14	10 15	3	12	471	13
10·70	7·98	2	13	323	10	18 71	2	13	631	7
4·83	7·63	3	9	183	10					
1·20	4 92	2	13	111	12	2 34	2	13	78	15
6·82	6 02	3	10	301	12	0 30	3	6	16	6
7·52	6·80	2	13	258		2 83	2	13	96	3
5·32	11 00	3	12	241	14					
8·31	9·00	2	13	280	7	6 33	2	13	213	
5·20	8 74	5		312						
5·51	7·82	2	13	185	15	6·19	2	13	208	14
17·00	7 66	2	8	518	8	38 60	3	9	1,621	4
23·10	6 62	2	13	779	10	8 70	2	13	293	10
4·60	4 84	3	15	219	8	3 80	3	2	110	8
5·21	6 12	2	13	175	13	10 32	2	13	348	4
3·11	7 45	3	4	124	7					
3·16	6·14	2	13	106	10	6 87	2	13	231	13
2·44	19·95	3	3	93	11					
3 00	18·17	2	13	101	4	0 29	2	13	9	12
214·80	8 56	4	10	11,987	11	372 33	3	14	17,376	8
247·09	7·93	2	13	8,375	13	457·19	2	13	15,598	15

and 9 and 10 should be taken together as the profits of the Manufactory Department, into accounts of that department.
prisoner per mensem or 1 anna and 6 pie per diem,
3, the total number sentenced to labour.

No.	Districts.		8						9					
			Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prison use.						On the roads, employed by Department Public Works or by Municipalities.					
			A		B		C		A		B		C	
			Average number employed.		Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number employed		Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.	
					Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	Nagpur	1872	40 63		2	10	1,292	2	213·51		5	3	11,953	6
		1873	46 35		2	13	1,585	14	63 76		2	9	2,687	13
2	Bhandara	1872	...		...		...		1 22		1	4	219	2
		1873	5 63		2	13	121	8	6·88		3	1	252	2
3	Chanda	1872	3 32		3	10	116	11	26 57		3	15	1,267	0
		1873	5 50		2	13	188	6	5 06		2	13	873	4
4	Wardha	1872	1 12		3	8	46	8	6 17		0	15	72	7
		1873	2·65		2	13	90	1	4·39		2	13	119	4
5	Jabalpur	1872	52 09		3		2,170	14	...		...		...	
		1873	55 0		2	13	1,869	11	7·16		2	13	239	1
6	Sagar	1872	8 96		6	4	677	0	12 76		3	6	528	0
		1873	21 26		2	13	818	12	13 4		3	0	481	7
7	Damoh	1872	1 07		3	15	75	0	1·80		3	12	63	4
		1873	1·98		2	13	67	15	...		...		...	
8	Seoni	1872	7 16		5	12	433	11	55 82		5	0	3,351	12
		1873	17 87		2	13	611	11	42 41		2	7	1,233	13
9	Mandla	1872	...		...		...		...		...		...	
		1873	2 01		2	13	68	13	13·18		1	15	314	8
10	Hoshangabad	1872	3·63		3	12	165	11	...		...		...	
		1873	5 34		2	13	130	3	1·48		3	2	56	3
11	Betul	1872	0·61		3	3	24	6	...		...		...	
		1873	2·56		2	13	86	6	0 37		4	5	19	8
12	Narsinghpur	1872	10·59		1	15	217	12	2 78		3	5	110	8
		1873	13 62		2	13	463	1	9 69		3	4	375	12
13	Chhindwara	1872	2 14		4	7	114	6	2 86		4	13	166	0
		1873	3 26		2	13	110	0	2·83		4	1	137	13
14	Nimar	1872	3·18		5	0	192	0	3 90		5	6	25	11
		1873	3 16		2	13	106	10	19 00		6	9	*1,510	9
15	Raipur	1872	6 70		3	2	255	7	24 70		3	3	954	1
		1873	8 90		2	13	300	6	50 80		2	8	1,591	2
16	Sambalpur	1872	...		...		...		...		...		...	
		1873	...		...		...		...		...		...	
17	Bilaspur	1872	...		...		...		0·82		9	8	93	13
		1873	...		...		...		15 71		2	5	432	10
18	Sironcha	1872	...		...		...		20 71		2	9	633	11
		1873	0·89		2	13	30	0	1·34		2	14	46	8
	Total	1872	141·66		3	7	5,901	7	370·83		5	0	22,370	13
		1873	197 01		2	13	6,702	8	263·62		3	0	9,403	0

* Estimated at various rates.

11.—(Financial.)—*(Continued.)*

10					11			12	
On Jail Garden.					On manufactures.			Total.	
A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	A	B
Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.	Value of vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
18·25	865 3	314 13	5 6	1,180 0	162·83	16,575 2	101 12	19,955 8	58 7
40·05	1,243 6	372 2	3 5	1,615 8	261·37	21,496 9	82 3	32,115 6	44 2
4·71	204 7	20 12	3 15	225 3	18·02	834 15	46 5	2,617 12	37 15
3·16	51 9	28 14	1 3	83 7	15·18	624 10	41 7	1,467 8	30 1
4·87	83 13	170 11	4 5	254 11	30·45	1,256 8	42 5	3,175 15	34 3
4·07	64 7	74 5	2 13	138 12	34·15	773 13	22 11	1,472 12	19 15
4·64	118 0	... ...	2 2	118 0	5·17	256 14	49 11	1,237 13	34 12
6·10	44 1	39 1	1 13	83 2	22·58	952 14	42 3	1,472 1	25 9
14·41	588 11	24 2	3 8	612 13	114·33	3,348 13	29 4	20,905 5	33 8
19·42	826 12	84 11	3 11	998 7	202·47	10,265 15	50 6	21,659 8	31 1
6·21	125 14	38 4	2 3	164 2	44·21	2,394 12	54 1	4,493 10	35 6
6·85	184 12	60 9	2 15	245 5	78·84	2,775 13	35 4	5,391 12	27 5
3·06	115 9	30 0	3 15	145 9	15·82	469 5	29 7	1,155 2	30 8
2·70	38 13	56 5	2 15	95 2	24·08	566 15	23 4	1,215 10	22 3
4·03	373 1	... ...	7 11	373 1	6·46	381 13	59 11	5,152 12	48 10
7·35	169 1	... ...	1 14	169 1	15·18	268 0	17 10	2,621 6	22 7
9·95	149 0	85 10	1 13	234 10	17·80	511 2	28 11	818 8	22 9
5·87	147 10	19 15	2 6	167 9	18·60	266 18	14 2	852 1	15 9
4·34	183 13	85 15	5 2	269 12	50·96	3,622 3	71 4	4,874 15	48 2
4·90	182 5	89 9	4 9	271 14	59·86	2,739 5	45 12	4,202 10	31 5
2·62	22 0	5 5	0 14	27 5	43·02	401 8	9 5	636 13	10 1
9·44	74 13	15 12	6 12	90 9	50·37	777 5	15 6	1,194 7	14 0
4·55	165 12	.. ..	3 1	165 12	59·76	815 3	13 9	1,657 5	14 10
5·03	105 12	60 4	2 12	166 0	45·11	823 6	18 3	2,182 6	20 3
..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	26·25	528 7	19 15	1,015 11	21 10
..	.. ..	... ...	.. ..	.. ..	51·60	1,423 7	27 9	2,164 11	23 7
2·71	85 0	27 11	3 7	112 11	34·71	701 15	22 2	1,571 5	25 6
4·13	82 14	... ...	1 10	82 14	18·09	236 10	13 1	2,331 8	33 2
7·20	337 0	133 14	5 7	470 14	78·10	3,437 7	44 0	7,257 9	32 12
9·60	428 4	.. ..	3 11	428 4	128·00	2,666 11	20 12	6,062 11	17 0
4·90	109 2	104 2	3 10	213 4	60·50	650 12	10 12	1,224 0	12 14
6·42	123 4	64 13	2 7	188 1	41·23	1,107 13	26 13	1,913 12	22 8
3·41	173 6	.. ..	4 3	173 6	8·84	588 4	66 8	1,318 11	31 9
3·65	53 3	.. ..	1 3	53 3	2·99	... ...	.. ..	1,025 5	19 15
6·23	177 4	.. ..	2 6	177 4	...	.. ..	.. ..	270 15	23 2
6·89	5 2	†235 8	2 14	240 10	0·55	... ...	.. ..	428 2	28 3
106·09	3,876 15	1,041 6	3 14	4,918 5	774·41	36,822 13	47 8	99,377 9	38 10
145·63	3,829 0	1,198 12	2 13	5,027 12	1079·46	47,696 14	44 8	92,798 14	29 13

† Value of prison labour given to the public gardens

Statement showing the results of the operations conducted in the Jail Factories

No.	Districts.		CASH.																	
			Debits.								Credits.									
			A			B			C			D			E.			F		
			Balance at close of the previous year.			Cash receipts during the year.			Total cash debits (against the Superintendents.)			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance in hand at close of the year.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	1872	...			23,839	14	2	23,839	14	2	18,270	9	8	+5,569	4	6			
		1873	..			20,369	2	5	20,369	2	5	32,634	15	6	18,498	6	4			
															--12,265	13	0			
															20,402	3	8	...		
2	Bhandara	1872				471	13	10	474	13	10	529	13	11	—55	0	1			
															1,074	0	8	...		
		1873		..		758	8	6	758	8	6	1,310	5	7	—551	13	1			
															364	4	0			
3	Chanda	1872	..	..		1,965	4	8	1,965	4	8	1,581	10	5	+380	10	3			
															2,356	3	9	...		
		1873		..		1,858	8	3	1,858	8	3	1,734	11	1	+123	12	4			
															979	0	9			
4	Wardha	1872			..	655	12	8	655	12	8	380	3	11	+275	8	9			
															127	1	3			
		1873	..			2,250	13	7	2,250	13	7	1,832	5	9	+418	7	10			
															205	12	9			
5	Jabalpur	1872			..	15,118	3	11	15,118	3	11	16,998	9	9	—1,880	5	10	..		
															5,419	8	9			
		1873			..	25,328	5	11	25,328	5	11	25,703	4	4	—374	14	5			
															11,401	11	9			
6	Sagar	1872			..	4,031	1	1	4,034	1	1	2,693	9	0	+1,340	11	1	...		
															1,595	9	2			
		1873		..		4,927	14	7	4,927	14	7	4,702	8	7	+225	6	0			
															2,617	4	5	...		
7	Damoh	1872			..	752	11	1	752	11	1	538	5	9	+214	5	7			
															368	4	5	...		
		1873				1,076	5	5	1,076	5	5	1,303	0	3	—226	10	0			
															348	0	9	...		
8	Seoni	1872			..	3,337	0	2	3,337	0	2	973	10	8	+2,363	5	6			
															1,935	3	5	...	...	
		1873	..			1,718	11	1	1,718	11	1	2,078	0	0	—359	4	11			
															1,554	4	3	...	...	
9	Mandla	1872	..			1,023	9	2	1,023	9	2	930	9	3	+92	15	11			
															228	12	3	...		
		1873				1,281	4	7	1,281	4	7	966	1	9	+315	2	10			
															266	10	3	...		
10	Hoshangabad	1872	..			1,769	1	1	1,769	1	1	2,964	14	11	—1,195	13	10			
															4,605	4	7	...		
		1873		..		2,956	1	1	2,956	1	1	4,896	13	11	--1,946	12	10			
															4,228	3	4	...	...	

of the Central Provinces during the year 1873, *compared with* 1872.

4						5																6		
Outstandings.						Stock.																		
A			B			Raw materials.						Manufactures.				Plant and machinery								
						A			B			C			D				E			F			
Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.			Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Average actual earnings per head of average number prisoners sentenced to labour.		
Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
..	.	....	15,024	6	8	2,129	6	11	4,923	15	2	5,152	8	9	4,977	2	2	6,433	0	0	5,583	0	0	15	7	3
																								42	7	10
...	.	.	24,427	11	8	4,923	15	2	5,854	5	5	4,977	2	2	8,690	6	4	5,583	0	0	8,424	0	0	4	6	0
																								32	7	2
.	.....	.	39	14	3	34	7	3	43	8	0	220	5	4	235	4	2	236	14	10	120	14	10	.	.	...
																								13	11	8
.	..	.	...	..		43	8	0	21	0	0	235	0	0	1,024	0	4	120	14	10	216	12	0	6	5	7
																								13	13	5
..	.	.	...	..	....	26	10	8	26	6	1	301	1	6	218	9	0	259	15	2	265	9	2	1	5	1
																								24	7	10
.			50	3	8	26	6	1	31	0	4	218	9	0	106	6	0	265	9	2	273	7	2	0	13	5
																								14	1	11
...			38	15	11	129	4	6	74	10	9	182	10	5	163	5	7	301	3	6	301	3	6	3	10	5
																								7	3	6
...	.	..	119	15	9	74	10	9	148	7	1	163	5	7	378	0	3	301	3	6	365	10	6	14	12	8
																								18	6	1
.	.....	.	4,086	14	4	255	10	9	1,661	14	0	873	13	7	461	1	8	1,150	0	0	1,280	0	0	...	...	...
																								7	12	8
.		.	2,429	9	1	1,661	14	0	1,336	13	7	461	1	8	1,151	0	2	1,280	0	0	2,160	2	8	...	..	...
																								13	5	11
...	.	.	109	13	0	394	0	0	277	10	8	807	1	0	748	11	11	1,134	0	0	1,134	0	0	14	5	9
																								26	14	9
...		..	322	15	1	277	10	8	248	9	11	748	11	11	1,119	6	7	1,084	0	0	1,085	5	3	4	3	4
																								17	7	6
...	....	.	48	0	4	* 32	10	2	58	1	6	138	14	11	58	13	8	22	6	3	28	3	10	5	2	1
																								14	13	9
...	.....	...	139	4	11	58	1	6	215	9	5	58	13	8	270	10	0	28	3	10	70	11	4	4	14	10
																								11	2	5
...	..	..	988	15	9	51	3	5	24	12	0	410	1	10	235	8	4	219	7	3	219	7	3	25	7	4
																								35	3	8
...	.	..	1,274	10	6	24	12	0	108	8	9	235	8	4	518	7	5	219	7	3	454	7	3	4	8	4
																								17	13	6
...	..	..	...	...	....	162	1	6	109	15	9	260	13	9	203	8	11	170	0	0	170	0	0	4	1	3
																								10	6	7
...	.....	....	...	...	....	109	15	9	317	2	1	203	8	11	151	12	8	170	0	0	228	5	0	4	12	0
																								9	11	10
...	.....	....	745	7	8	638	1	7	355	11	2	610	14	6	935	13	10	433	4	0	433	4	0	...	...	...
																								36	8	11
...	...	..	850	0	3	355	11	2	186	11	10	935	13	10	1,011	8	0	433	4	0	1,050	10	0	...	...	..
																								21	13	4

1	2	3																					
		CASH.																					
		Debits.								Credits.													
		A			B			C			D			E						F			
No.	Districts	Balance at close of the previous year.			Cash receipts during the year.			Total cash debits (against the Superintendents.)			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.						Balance in hand at close of this year.			
		Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.			a.	p		Rs.	a	p
11	Betul ...	1872			1,312	10	6	1,312	10	6	1,292	11	5	+	19	15	1						
		1873		..	1,157	10	7	1,157	10	7	1,308	2	4	+	305	1	6				..		
														+	150	7	9						
															707	3	9				..		
12	Narsinghpur ...	1872			2,381	15	9	2,381	15	9	1,727	2	1	+	657	13	8						
		1873		..	2,171	15	4	2,171	15	4	1,791	13	11	+	40	0	8				..		
														+	380	1	5						
															860	8	6				..		
13	Chhindwara	1872	..	..	3,102	8	4	3,102	8	1	2,911	10	5	+	19	13	11						
		1873			3,267	12	11	3,267	12	11	4,586	0	4	+	517	4	2				...		
														—	1,318	3	5						
															1,411	3	9				..		
14	Nimar	1872	..	..	1,434	8	4	1,434	8	4	1,161	6	9	+	273	1	7				..		
		1873	..	..	1,799	14	4	17,99	14	4	1,663	5	11	+	437	6	3						
														+	136	8	5						
															1,675	14	6						
15	Raipur	1872		..	7,427	6	11	7,427	6	11	8,911	0	10	-	1,516	9	11				..		
		1873	..		6,190	13	5	6,190	13	5	5,416	8	0		2,961	10	9						
														+	774	5	5				...		
															3,217	13	3						
16	Sambalpur ..	1872			950	4	7	950	4	7	1,330	11	4	—	380	6	9				..		
		1873	..	..	1,582	10	3	1,582	10	3	1,299	2	10		454	2	7						
														+	283	7	5				...		
															523	9	7						
17	Bilaspur ...	1872	..		568	10	4	568	10	4	157	12	0	+	410	14	4				..		
		1873		..	902	15	2	902	15	2	136	14	3		...		...						
														+	766	0	11				..		
															101	1	11				...		
18	Sironcha ..	1872	..	..	..	..		..	..		..	..	..		...		.				..		
		1873			28	12	4	28	12	4	45	15	9	—	17	3	5						
															..		..						
	Total .	1872		..	70,451	11	10	70,451	11	10	03,390	8	1	+11,789			8	2					
														— 4,728			4	5					
														+ 7,061			3	9	Cash profits				
														40,393			0	6	Inter-dep artl				
		1873		..	77,622	3	9	77,622	8	9	93,410	2	10	-17,060			11	11					
														+ 3,573			12	4					
														-13,486			15	7	Cash profits.				
														50,864			15	2	Inter-dep ar tl.				

Note, 1.—Sub-Columns A. and F. of Column 3 are left blank, as according to Rule no
2.—Sub-Column B. represents all receipts by sale of goods and for extra-mural
3.—Column 6 is obtained by dividing Column 3, Credits E, plus or minus
appended

4						5																		6		
Outstandings.						Stock.																				
A			B			Raw Material.						Manufactured Goods,						Plant and Manufactory.								
						A			B			C			D			E			F					
Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails.			Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails.			Value at close of the previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Average actual earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
			...			16	9	0	10	6	0	146	14	0	239	0	4	20	7	5	29	0	0	1	12	11
																								6	9	11
			...			10	0	0	40	11	8	239	0	4	198	0	0	29	0	0	65	0	0	2	1	0
																								10	5	6
			28	6	8	107	8	3	27	8	3	563	2	0	505	4	0	140	0	0	143	10	8	3	14	7
																								7	8	4
	...		52	4	0	27	8	3	78	5	6	505	4	0	492	6	0	143	10	8	179	2	8	4	10	0
																								12	13	8
	...		109	0	5	150	7	0	312	10	0	990	4	0	643	8	0	1,289	10	0	1,403	14	6	0	3	8
																								10	14	7
			394	12	11	342	10	0	273	15	8	613	8	0	1,402	10	5	1,403	14	6	1,785	11	0	0	2	1
																								15	6	9
			120	15	11	104	9	4	108	8	0	443	13	3	632	14	11	31	14	0	55	9	0	7	12	11
																								16	2	7
120	15	11	108	10	11	108	8	0	189	15	11	632	14	11	761	11	9	55	9	0	115	3	6	1	0	0
																								24	12	9
	...	...	1,584	4	7	429	11	7	1,567	8	6	6,123	9	8	8,696	13	0	3,027	0	9	3,086	12	0	7	14	3
																								21	4	0
...	...	...	2,321	12	6	1,567	8	6	1,792	9	2	8,696	13	0	4,681	5	0	3,086	12	0	3,204	3	0	2	15	4
																								12	3	4
	...	.	814	11	8	25	3	0	12	3	6	384	14	4	897	15	0	304	2	10	304	2	10	2	0	11
																								6	13	5
	...	...	1,184	5	5	12	3	6	51	8	11	897	15	0	483	9	0	304	2	10	704	2	10	7	1	6
																								14	2	1
						55	0	0							610	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	24	6	10
												610	0	0	286	14	8	3	0	0	51	11	0	9	9	1
																								11	8	6
			6	6	7				4	6	8				8	1	1				2	10	0	0	3	10
	...	...	23,739	15	2	4,742	8	11	9,624	15	4	17,610	14	1	20,463	6	6	15,176	6	0	14,561	11	7	6	15	10
																								22	11	6
Receipt.																										
120	15	11	33,682	11	3	9,624	15	4	10,899	13	11	20,463	6	6	22,736	3	8	14,561	11	7	20,437	3	2	2	4	10
																								18	10	3
Receipt.																										

balances are retained, but all money in hand at close of year is remitted to the Treasury.
labour.
Stock as the case may be, by Column 3 of Statement XI., the total number sentenced to labour *vide* note.

Memo. showing details on which

No.	Name of Jail.	Sub-Column E. Credits.			Stock including Plant.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Nagpur	— 12,265	13	0	+ 15,447	15	5
2	Bhandara	— 551	13	1	+ 862	3	3
3	Chanda	+ 123	12	4	— 61	15	1
4	Wardha	+ 418	7	10	+ 433	13	10
5	Jabalpur	— 374	14	5	— 412	4	6
6	Sagar	+ 225	6	0	+ 606	0	7
7	Damoh ... —	— 226	10	10	+ 503	0	4
8	Seoni	— 359	4	11	+ 887	6	7
9	Mandla .. .	+ 315	2	10	— 60	9	3
10	Hoshangabad	— 1,946	12	10	+ 646	2	2
11	Betul	+ 150	7	9	+ 25	11	4
12	Narsinghpur	+ 380	1	5	+ 105	8	7
13	Chhindwara	— 1,318	3	5	+ 1,330	7	3
14	Nimar	+ 136	8	5	— 65	3	4
15	Raipur	+ 774	5	5	+ 268	10	7
16	Sambalpur	+ 283	7	5	+ 394	9	2
17	Bilaspur	+ 766	0	11	— 274	6	4
18	Sironcha	— 17	3	5	+ 21	8	4
		— 17,060	11	11	+ 21,533	1	5
		+ 3,573	12	4	— 874	6	6
		—13,486	15	7	+ 20,658	10	11

Column 6 is produced.

Total cash and stock.			Inter-departmental Receipts.			Total cash inter-departmental and stock.			1	2
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
+ 3,182	2	5	20,402	3	8	+ 23,584	6	1		
+ 310	6	2	364	4	0	+ 674	10	2		
+ 61	13	3	979	0	9	+ 1,040	14	0		
+ 852	5	8	205	12	9	+ 1,058	2	5		
— 787	2	11	1,1401	11	9	+ 10,611	8	10		District
+ 831	6	7	2,617	4	5	+ 3,448	11	0		1 Nagpur
+ 276	5	6	348	0	9	+ 624	6	3		2 Bhandara
+ 528	1	8	1,554	4	3	+ 2,082	5	11		3 Chanda
+ 254	9	7	266	10	3	+ 521	3	10		4 Wardha
— 1,300	10	8	4,228	3	4	+ 2,927	8	8		5 Jabalpur
+ 176	3	1	707	3	9	+ 883	6	10		6 Sagar
+ 485	10	0	850	8	6	+ 1,346	2	6		7 Damoh
+ 12	3	10	1,411	3	9	+ 1,423	7	7		8 Seoni
+ 71	5	1	1,675	14	6	+ 1,747	3	7		9 Mandlah
+ 1,043	0	0	3,217	13	3	+ 4,260	13	3		10 Hoshangabad
+ 678	0	7	523	9	7	+ 1,201	10	2		11 Betul
+ 491	10	7	101	1	11	+ 592	12	6		12 Narsinghpur
+ 4	4	7	...		..	+ 4	4	7		13 Chhindwara
+ 9,259	8	7	50,864	15	2	+ 58,036	10	2		14 Nimar
— 2,087	13	7	...	..		..				15 Raipur
+ 7,171	11	3	50,864	15	2	+ 58,036	10	2		16 Sambalpur
										17 Bilaspur
										18 Sironcha

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Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of the Central Provinces

1	2	3				4
		Diet scale of labouring prisoners.			Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	
No.	District.	Under trial prisoners or sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.		Days on which issued.		Notes of any change effected in either during the year.
1	Nagpur ...					
2	Bhandara ...					
3	Chanda ...	Atta	10 Chts.	10 Sunday and Monday	8	
4	Wardha	Bajra	12 do.	12 Wednesday and Thursday	8	
5	Jabalpur ...	Jowari	12 do.	12 Tuesday, Friday and Saturday	8	
6	Sagar ...	Rice	10 do.	10 Substituted at the discretion of the Medical Officer	8	
7	Damoh ...	Dal	2 do.	... Daily except when vegetables are given.	2	
8	Seoni ...	Dal		2 Daily ...	...	
9	Mandlah ...	Parched grain	2 do.	2 do. ...	...	
10	Hoshangabad	Vegetables	4 do.	4 Sunday, Tuesday and Friday ...	4	
11	Betul ...	Oil	48 grains	... do. do. do. ...	Grs. 48	
12	Narsinghpur ...	Oil	do.	Grs. 96 Daily ...	...	
13	Chhindwara	Ghee	do.	96 do. ...	...	
14	Nimar ...	Chillies	40 grains	40 do. ...	40	
15	Raipur ...	Salt	180 do.	180 Daily 10 grains extra given when vegetables are issued ...	180	
16	Sambalpur ...	Firewood	6 Chts.	Chts. 6 Daily ...	Chts. 6	
17	Bilaspur ...					
18	Sironcha ...					
	Total ...					

Nagpur.—Dal, Urad supplied to all under trial and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. Also prisoners under six months imprisonment from 7th August 1878. Ghee not issued to any prisoner sentenced to simple imprisonment as a measure of economy Dal Urad is given to short term prisoners in place of Toor.

Wardha.—From February to the end of the year, Jowari was exclusively given, this being the principal grain used by the people of that District. Rice was substituted for grain from the same month.

Seoni.—Extra allowance of salt and warm spices given from September to close of October 1878, owing to the prevalence of bowel disorders.

Damoh.—Jowari Atta substituted for wheat for 5 days in the week to those accustomed to its use the former being the cheaper article.

Mandla.—Kodoo was used for 4 months instead of wheat and rice this being the staple food of Gonds, as soon as the price of the former rose, it was discontinued.

Chhindwara.—Kodoo substituted for rice this being the food used by the poorer classes

The salt ration increased from 100 and 180 grains and 180 to 250 grains.

Betul.—Parched gram discontinued wheat substituted.

and the average cost of the chief articles composing it, during the year 1873.

5																						6			
Average rate at which procured during the year.																						Average monthly cost of diet of each convict.			
A.		B.		C		D.		E		F.		G.		H		I.		J.		A.		B.	
Wheat per rupee.		Meat, per rupee.		Dal per rupee.		Rice per rupee.		Salt per rupee		Ghee per rupee.		Oil per rupee		Spice per rupee.		Chillies per rupee.		Fuel per rupee		Labouring		Non-labouring.	
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
41	9	11	0	25	12	34	15	17	0	2	13	7	0	8	3	27	0	320	0	1	15 0	1	5 0
39	8	.	.	42	4	38	12	16	4	3	0	7	8					276	4	1	6 2	1	4 6
36	2½	10	3½	36	7½	35	15	12	14	3	1	7	5	9	9½			400	0	1	7 8	1	4 6
27	4	.		17	4	15	1	8	2	1	5	2	8					127	0	1	2 1	1	0 3
38	0	12	0	35	3	30	10	15	11	3	8	8	1	14	8			180	0	1	11 8	1	0 7
32	1	16	0	33	1	23	0	11	4	3	4	9	11	.				392	1	1	9 4	1	5 3
33	2	16	0	30	10	30	11	13	6	3	8	7	14	20	0	24	0	360	0	1	10 3	1	5 3
54	0	8	0	34	0	54	0	15	0	2	8	8	0					400	0	1	12 7	1	5 7
43	12	50	0	41	12	36	10	9	0	3	1	8	5	4	0			180	0	1	12 8	1	6 6
46	0	8	0	27	1	21	2	11	2	2	6	8	5	6	2	.		263	0	1	7 0	1	4 2
43	0	8	0	20	0	29	8	11	11	3	0	7	11	6	0	.	.	3,2	0	1	6 1	1	2 3
40	0	11	0	32	8	29	8	15	14	3	4	7	8	6	2	.	.	400	0	1	15 2	1	7 4
44	2⅔	9	11⅕	35	3½	40	11	10	10½	3	8½	7	13½	6	10½	86	8½	480	0	1	8 6	1	1 4
31	7	64	1	20	10½	25	8½	16	9	2	10½	7	10	9	4½	18	½	236	10½	1	14 0	1	11 6
84	0	11	0	50	11	74	13	12	10			9	2	10	0	.		480	0	0	15 4	0	11 6
		8	0	38	0	82	0	6	6	3	0	12	0	10	0			374	0	1	6 3	0	11 8
		12	0	52	12	83	1	11	11	3	1½	9	2	8	0			265	0	0	13 4	0	11 0
82	0	...	...	32	0	27	0	18	0	3	0	7	0	0	6	...	.	.		1	6 6	1	11 6
42	9	17	0	33	15	39	2	13	2½	2	15	7	14	9	1	38	11	378	0		8 3	1	3 9

C.—Prisons

Showing the expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails, and on the Central Provinces, during the year 1873

No.	Districts.		2 Estimate cost of new jails, if any sanctioned.			3 Expended on construction of new jails in the previous year.			4 Expend on new jails during the year. A By Jail Department.			5 Expend on new jails during the year. B By Public Works Department.			6. Expended during the past year on additions, alterations and repairs. A By Jail Department.			6. Expended during the past year on additions, alterations and repairs. B By Public Works Department.		
			Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	1872	2,509	0	0										102	8	6	4,165	1	4
		1873													150	11	0	8,331	5	1
2	Bhandara	1872																		
		1873													39	7	3	174	0	0
3	Chanda	1872													82	8	5	274	2	0
		1873													5	0	0	557	0	0
4	Wardha	1872													103	12	0	297	0	0
		1873																718	0	0
5	Jabalpur	1872	46,013	0	0	69,050	15	2				25,858	1	2	85	11	3	451	12	6
		1873	3,52,200	0	0	25,858	1	2				23,357	15	6	86	9	6	1,190	9	7
6	Sagar	1872													12	13	8	428	1	4
		1873													20	7	6	1,631	3	11
7	Dāmoh	1872													13	10	0	3,072	8	4
		1873													10	4	0	2,390	0	10
8	Seoni	1872													129	9	10	582	15	0
		1873													22	8	0	758	9	0
9	Mandla	1872													2	5	0	3,668	7	9
		1873																2,473	0	0
10	Hoshangabad	1872													442	10	9	4,933	4	3
		1873													16	8	0	3,216	4	6

additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross net cost of the Convicts in including all charges, compared with 1872.

7			8			9			10			11			12		
Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shown in Statement IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8			Deduct cash receipts remitted to the treasury.			Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Net profit to Government during the year per convict.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4,267	9	10	42,483	10	11	46,751	4	9	10,545	8	2	52	4	4	...	..	..
8,482	0	1	41,353	13	1	49,835	13	2	18,498	6	4	25	9	3	...	..	..
									3,182	1	5	62	12	2	...		..
..	..	..	4,800	3	7	4,800	3	7	20,402	3	8	35	4	7	..	..	..
									−235	10	9	75	12	3	..	..	..
									1,074	0	8	63	3	8	.	.	.
213	7	3	3,951	0	7	4,164	7	10	310	6	2	75	10	1	.	..	..
									364	4	0	66	10	10	...	..	..
									134	4	5	72	6	10	.	.	.
356	10	5	7,307	1	11	7,663	12	4	2,356	3	9	49	12	4	..	..	.
									61	13	3	77	2	5	..	.	..
562	0	0	5,380	14	9	5,942	14	9	979	0	9	61	6	7	..	.	.
									129	15	6	86	0	6	..	.	.
400	12	6	3,283	15	3	3,684	11	3	127	1	3	82	14	10	..	.	...
									852	5	8	66	9	5	...	.	.
718	0	0	4,113	6	1	4,831	6	1	205	12	9	63	2	4	..	..	..
									−552	4	1	91	14	10	..	.	..
26,395	8	11	34,192	15	9	60,588	8	8	5,419	8	9	84	8	7	..	..	..
									−787	2	11	78	5	1	..	..	.
24,635	2	1	41,179	4	5	65,814	6	6	10,614	8	10	61	9	8	..	..	..
									1,824	7	4	42	12	10	..	..	..
440	15	0	7,050	7	0	7,491	6	0	1,595	9	2	30	14	7	...	..	...
									831	6	7	49	14	8	..	..	..
1,651	11	5	9,626	11	0	11,278	6	5	2,617	4	5	37	7	4	..	..	..
									194	2	8	179	10	8	...	..	..
3,086	2	4	3,683	6	5	7,769	8	9	368	4	5	170	15	0	.	.	..
									276	5	6	107	7	4	.	..	..
2,400	4	10	4,092	6	0	6,492	10	10	348	0	9	101	6	10	.	..	...
									2,697	6	4	41	3	0	..	..	..
712	8	10	6,556	12	1	7,269	4	11	1,035	3	5	31	13	11	..	...	...
									528	1	8	57	8	7	...	...	..
781	1	0	6,605	5	4	7,386	6	4	1,554	4	3	41	8	0	..	.	...
									148	0	5	172	3	10	..	.	..
3,670	12	9	3,229	9	9	6,900	6	6	228	12	3	160	6	5	...	...	..
									254	9	7	101	13	5	..	..	..
2,473	0	0	3,799	0	4	6,272	0	4	266	10	3	97	7	10	..	.	..
									−905	12	1	122	9	3	..	..	..
5,375	15	0	8,496	10	7	13,872	9	7	4,605	4	7	89	14	1	...	...	..
									−1,300	10	8	82	13	1	..	...	..
3,232	12	6	9,025	15	10	12,258	12	4	2,927	8	8	63	2	10	..	..	..

1	2		3	4	5		6	
					Expended on new jails during the year.		Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs.	
					A	B	A	B
No.	Districts.		Estimated cost of new jails, if any sanctioned.	Expended on construction of new jails in the previous year.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
11	Betul	1872	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..		51 12 3	..
		1873	.. ..	.. .. ..	..	...	391 3 0	800 0
12	Narsinghpur	1872	... ..	... ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 14 3	291 12 6
		1873	.. .. ..	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	124 4 0	264 9 6
13	Chhindwara	1872	.. .. ..	..	.. ..	. .. ..	... ..	
		1873	.. ..	... ..	..	.. ...	106 4 9	... ...
14	Nimar	1872	60,096 0 0	8,000 6 6	.. ..	33,549 3 10	.. ..	.. ..
		1873	60,096 0 0	33,549 3 10	.. .. ..	2,606 8 5	604 13 11	.. ..
15	Raipur	1872	214,372 0 0	2,365 4 7	..	2,398 14 9	47 0 3	1,481 5 6
		1873	199,497 0 0	2,398 14 9	.. .. ..	537 10 11	....	2,025 11 3
16	Sambalpur	1872	.. ..	744 11 6	.. ..	.. .. ..	12 7 0	442 12 0
		1873	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	... .	9 2 9	325 14 4
17	Bilaspur	1872	35,297 0 0	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	105 0 3
		1873	35,347 0 0	20,000 0 0	.. .. ..	35,000 0 0	90 0 0	..
18	Sironcha	1872	.. ..	... .	.. ..	.. ..	5 13 0	... .
		1873	.. ..	.. .. ..	..	... ..	... .	.. .. ..
	Total..	1872	358,287 0 0	80,160 15 3	.. .. ..	61,806 3 9	1,127 8 4	20,194 2 6
		1873	647,140 0 0	61,806 3 9	... ..	61,592 2 10	1,677 3 2	24,856 6 6

7			8			9			10			11			12			13
Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the year, as shown in Statement IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the jails during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.			Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Net profit to Government during the year per convict.			Remarks.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
51	12	3	5,048	2	1	5,099	14	4	111	1	0	75	13	9	..	..	..	
									3	5	1	6	71	3	6	..	..	..	
1,191	3	0	5,341	9	6	6,532	12	6	176	3	1	72	11	6	..	..	..	
									707	3	9	66	10	3	..	..	..	
326	10	11	6,373	15	1	6,700	10	0	443	6	2	52	10	10	..	..	..	
									409	0	8	40	3	10	..	..	..	
388	13	0	6,491	0	4	6,879	13	4	485	10	0	57	14	5	..	..	..	
									850	8	6	50	2	1	..	..	..	
...	.....		4,562	13	10	4,562	13	10	11	1	11	91	8	6	..	..	..	
									517	4	3	81	2	4	..	..	..	
106	4	9	5,712	3	3	5,818	8	0	12	3	10	62	1	3	..	..	..	
									1,134	3	9	16	15	10	..	..	..	
									465	0	7	69	8	9	..	..	..	
33,549	3	10	4,513	3	1	37,896	7	11	437	6	3	632	7	1	..	..	..	
									71	5	1	116	5	9	..	..	..	
3,301	6	4	5,030	13	7	8,332	3	11	1,675	14	6	92	12	4	..	..	..	
									1,750	0	3	62	7	5	..	..	..	
3,927	4	6	11,835	6	8	15,762	11	2	2,961	10	1	49	4	4	..	..	..	
									1,013	0	0	34	13	9	..	..	..	
2,563	9	2	14,259	4	2	16,822	13	4	3,217	13	5	35	11	6	..	..	..	
									196	2	7	61	6	5	..	..	..	
455	3	0	5,654	8	9	6,109	11	9	454	2	7	56	10	10	..	..	..	
									678	0	7	51	13	1	..	..	..	
335	1	1	4,756	8	4	5,091	9	5	533	8	7	47	10	7	..	..	..	
									1,020	14	1	46	12	2	..	..	..	
105	0	0	3,010	4	10	3,115	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
									491	10	7	728	8	1	..	..	..	
35,090	0	0	2,861	11	8	37,951	11	8	101	1	11	718	8	0	..	..	..	
												62	15	6	..	..	..	
513	0		892	0	7	807	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
									4	4	7	58	11	1	..	..	..	
...	...	..	996	13	1	996	13	1	..	..	..	58	11	1	..	..	..	
									+19,674	14	8							
									−1,693	10	11							
83,127	14	7	1,62,885	4	2	2,46,013	2	9	+17,981	3	9	85	5	5	..	..	..	
									+40,393	0	6	70	3	8	..	..	..	
									+ 9,959	8	7							
88,125	12	6	1,74,580	13	4	2,62,706	9	10	−2,087	13	7							
									+7,171	11	6	79	0	9	..	..	..	
									+50,864	15	2	63	5	1	..	..	..	

* This amount includes increase Stock at close of the year, while that shown in Statement VI.A represents only cash remitted to the Treasury.

C.—Prisons

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in the compared with

1	2		3			4			5		
No.	Districts.		Capacity of the Jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	1872	903	62	965	...	..	.	244·84	27·49	272·33
		1873	903	62	965	...	..	.	203 86	17 40	221·26
2	Bhandara	1872	67	12	79	...	..	.	8·17	6 90	15·07
		1873	67	12	79		..	...	17·87	8·79	26·66
3	Chanda	1872	133	13	146	.	..	..	38·10	3 96	42 06
		1873	133	13	146		..	..	65 10	4·50	69·90
4	Wardha	1872	49	5	54		..		11 41	1·24	12 08
		1873	49	5	54	3·02	2 73	5 75			..
5	Jabalpur	1872	812	88	900		..	...	202 50	38·42	240 92
		1873	1,008	88	1,096			.	214 73	10·90	225 68
6	Sagar	1872	242	16	258		..		117 86	7·41	125 27
		1873	283	16	299		3 20	3 20	92 94	..	92 94
7	Damoh	1872	72	16	88		..	.	36 52	9·32	45 84
		1873	74	16	90				22 04	10·10	32 14
8	Seoni	1872	106	16	122	0 15	..	0 45		11 47	11 47
		1873	122	16	138			..	8 56	10·27	18·83
9	Mandla	1872	48	6	54	..			9·47	5·38	14 85
		1873	54	9	63	3 80	..	3 80	...	7·80	7 80
10	Hoshangabad	1872	136	17	153	.	..	..	29 42	10 41	39 83
		1873	156	17	173	.	..	..	14 86	11 34	26 20
11	Betul	1872	181	18	199	.	..		120·47	12·81	133 28
		1873	157	18	175	.	..		73 95	13·63	87·58
12	Narsinghpur	1872	108	12	120	2·40	..	2·40	..	3 23	3·23
		1873	108	12	120			.	7 61	1.96	9 57
13	Chhindwara	1872	131 61	12·11	143 72	.	..		83·83	10·16	93 99
		1873	131 61	12·11	143 72	..	..	.	44 63	5·53	50·19
14	Nimar	1872	41 00	11 00	52 00	13 33	..	13 33	..	3·67	3·67
		1873	62	15	77	5 66	..	5·66	..	11·67	11 67
15	Raipur	1872	348	45	393		..	...	135·1	24·6	159 7
		1873	585	45	630	..			261·20	17·10	278·30
16	Sambalpur	1872	105	9	114			..	12·50	5·20	17 70
		1873	105	9	114		..	.	25.23	3·61	28 84
17	Bilaspur	1872	60	8	68			..	18·92	4·30	23·22
		1873	54	12	68	...	..	.	7·97	8·03	16·00
18	Sironcha	1872	44	4	48	...	..	..	31·55	3·62	35·17
		1873	44	4	48	.	..	..	27·80	3·30	31 10
	Total	1872	3586 61	370·11	3956·72	16·20	.	16·20	1100·69	189·59	1290·28
		1873	4097 61	381·11	4478 72	12 48	5·93	18 41	1088·73	175·93	1264·66

15.—(Vital)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1873, *previous year.*

6			7			8			9		
Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number admitted into hospital during the year			Daily average number of sick during the year		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total.
658·16	34·51	692 67	1,511	119	1,630	1,025	81	1,106	21 56	1 70	26 26
699 14	44 60	743 74	1,699	153	1,852	756	102	858	19 93	2 01	21 94
58 83	5 10	63 93	466	61	527	136	2	138	1·95	0 07	2·02
49 13	3·21	52 34	461	43	504	71	..	71	1 55		1·55
94 90	9 04	103 94	414	63	477	103	10	113	2 88	0 48	3 36
67·60	8 50	76 10	225	59	384	83	7	90	3 29	0 28	3·57
37 56	5 76	41 32	271	41	315	127	1	128	1 85	0 01	1·86
52·02	7 73	59 75	318	82	400	139	2	141	1 19	0 02	1 51
609 50	49·58	659 08	1,596	147	1,743	603	61	664	22·04	1·88	24 82
793 22	47·10	840 32	1,866	170	2,036	592	25	117	11 65	1·40	13 06
124·12	8 59	132 71	769	87	856	3 9	11	3·0	8 4	1 01	9 25
190 06	19·20	209 26	992	143	1,135	289	53	342	11 14	1 19	12 34
35·18	6 68	42 16	276	66	342	23	8	31	0 72	0 13	0 84
51·96	5 90	57 86	327	60	387	109	21	130	2 78	0 63	3·41
106·45	4 53	110 98	351	35	389	212	5	217	5 66	0 10	5 76
113 41	5 73	119 18	505	37	542	94	2	96	2·89	0 13	3 02
38 58	0·62	39·20	236	5	241	28		28	0 33		0 93
57·80	1 20	59 00	250	8	278	61	..	61	3 31		3 51
106·58	6·59	113 17	563	45	608	153	17	170	2 83	0 35	3 18
141·14	5·66	146 80	618	32	650	176	21	197	6 88	0·32	7 20
60·53	5 19	65 72	276	25	301	25	1	26	1 08	0 03	1 11
83 05	4·37	87 42	365	18	383	66	3	69	2·01	0 04	2·08
110 40	8 37	118 77	660	72	732	101	2	103	2 50	0 01	2 51
100 39	10 01	110·13	679	86	765	81	1	8	2 10	0 05	2 15
47·78	1 95	49 73	270	24	297	62	1	63	2 14		2 14
86·95	6 58	93 53	411	32	443	93	12	105	2 78	0 24	3 02
54·35	7·83	61 68	349	91	439	135	18	183	2 77	0 82	3 59
67·66	3·33	70 99	397	25	422	138	27	165	3 32	0 37	3 69
205·80	18 50	224 30	662	84	746	335	77	412	12 00	1·39	13 39
323·80	27·90	351 70	1,057	141	1,198	110	19	457	17 20	1 10	18 30
92 50	3 80	96 30	384	19	403	234	11	245	7·70	0 80	8 30
79·77	5 39	85 16	292	39	331	96	10	106	3 28	0 38	3 61
41·08	3 70	44·78	356	31	390	11	..	11	0 54		0 54
48·03	3 97	52 00	363	46	409	10	..	10	0 59		0 59
12·45	0 38	12 83	73	7	80	48		48	2 57		2·57
16·20	0 70	16·90	66	13	79	50	2	52	1 91	0 08	1·99
2495·05	178 22	2673 27	9,490	3,024	30,514	1,630	366	4,056	105 26	8 71	113 97
3021·36	211·11	3232·47	10,999	3,180	32,179	1,120	337	3,457	98 09	8 54	106 63

No.	Districts		10							11		
			Number of deaths							Ratio of deaths per cent of total population.		
			A		B		C					
			In hospital		Out of hospital		Total.					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total
1	Nagpur	1872	19		..	.	19	...	19	1·28	..	1·17
		1873	16		1		17	..	17	1·00	..	0·92
2	Bhandara	1872	1			..	1	..	1	0·21	..	0·19
		1873				..		...	...	..		
3	Chanda	1872	3	2	3	.	6	2	8	1·45	3·17	1·58
		1873		1			..	1	1	.	1·79	0·26
4	Wardha	1872			...		..	..			..	
		1873	1		..	..	1	...	1	0·25	..	0·25
5	Jabalpur	1872	35	3		..	38	5	43	2·38	2·64	2·39
		1873	40	1	..	..	40	4	44	2·14	2·35	2·16
6	Sagar	1872	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·26		0·23
		1873	5	1	..	..	5	1	6	0·50	0·63	0·52
7	Damoh	1872	1			..	1	.	1	0·3		0·29
		1873	3	..			3	..	3	0·9	..	0·78
8	Seoni	1872	11	..	.	..	11	..	11	3·10	..	2·82
		1873	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	0·9	..	0·82
9	Mandla	1872		..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	.
		1873	2		..	..	2	..	2	0·8		0·77
10	Hoshangabad	1872	4	1	..	..	4	1	5	0·71	2·22	0·82
		1873	2		..	..	2	..	2	0·32	..	0·31
11	Betul	1872	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·72	..	0·65
		1873				..	..	..			..	
12	Narsinghpur	1872	1	2			1	2	3	0·15	2·77	0·40
		1873	1			1	1	1	2	0·15	1·16	0·25
13	Chhindwara	1872	7	..	..	.	7	.	7	2·59	...	2·38
		1873		..	..	..	..	..		...	..	
14	Nimar	1872	3	..		..	3	..	3	0·86	..	0·68
		1873		..		..	..	.			..	
15	Raipur	1872	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	0·45		0·40
		1873	16	1	.	..	16	1	17	1·3	0·71	1·43
16	Sambalpur	1872	2		1	..	3		3	0·78	...	0·74
		1873	3	..			3	..	3	1·02	..	0·90
17	Bilaspur	1872	.	.	..	..	..	..			..	
		1873	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·57	..	0·49
18	Sironcha	1872		..	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	...
		1873	.			...	..	..	...	..	...	...
	Total	1872	97	8	4	...	101	8	109	1·06	0·78	1·03
		1873	96	7	1	1	97	8	105	0·88	0·68	0·86

15.—(Vital)—*(Continued.)*

Ratio per cent of average strength.

A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total.
155 73	234 71	159·67	3 73	4 93	3 79	..	..	..	2 89		2 74	2 89	..	2 74
108 13	228 70	115 36	2 88	4 51	2 95	..	..	..	2 43	.	2 29	2·43	.	2·29
231·17	39·21	215·86	3 31	1 37	3 16	..	..	..	1 68	..	1·56	1 66	.	1·56
114 51	..	135 46	3 13	.	2 96	..	..	..		..		.	..	..
108 53	110·59	108 70	3 01	5 31	3 33	..	..	..	6 32	22 12	7 69	6 32	22·12	7·69
122 78	82 35	118 26	4 08	3 29	4 09	..	..	.	.	11 76	1 31	..	11 76	1 31
283 17	26:00	309 77	4 23	0 27	4 70	..	..	..		..		..	..	..
20·7 21	25·87	235 98	2 86	0 26	2 52		..		1 92	..	1 67	1·92		1 67
98 93	123 05	100 75	3 76	3 79	3 76	..	.	..	6 03	6 05	6 22	6 23	6 05	6 22
49·42	53 08	49 62	1 16	2 15	1 35	..		.	5 04	8 48	5·23	5 04	8·48	5·23
265 07	477 29	278 50	7 23	12 10	7 51	..	..	..	1 61	..	1 50	1 61	..	1·50
152 05	276·01	163 13	5 86	6 20	5 89	..			2 63	5 28	2 86	2·63	5 28	2·86
64 83	119 76	73 53	2 03	1 80	1 99	..	..	..	2 82	..	2 37	2·82	...	2 37
209 78	325 93	224 68	5 35	19 68	5 89	..	..		5 77	..	5 19	5 77	.	5 19
199 15	110·37	195 53	5 31	2 50	5·19		..	..	10 33	...	9·91	10 33	..	9·91
82 86	34 84	80 55	2 5	2 27	2 58		..		4 11		4·19	4 11		4·19
72 57		71 63	2 11	..	2 37	..	..	..		...	...	.	.	..
110·74	..	108 47	5 73	..	5 61	.	..	..	3 46	...	3 39	3·46	..	3·39
143 55	257 93	150 21	2 56	5 31	2 81	..	..		3 75	15 17	4 41	3 75	15 17	4·41
124·69	371 02	134 29	4 87	5 65	4 90	..	..	..	1 41		1 36	1 41		1 36
41 30	19·26	29 56	1 48	0·58	1 69	..	..	..	3 30	..	3 01	3 30	..	3 04
79 17	68 65	78 93	2 5	0 9	2 35	..						..	..	...
91 18	23 89	86 72	2 27	0 42	2 11		..	..	0 90	23 89	2 52	0·90	23 89	2 52
83 67	9 96	76 57	2 09	0 50	1 95	..	..	..	0·99	9 06	1 81	0 99	9 06	1 81
129·76	51 28	126 68	4 4		4 28	..	..	..	11 65		11·08	14·65	..	14·08
106·96	182 37	112 26	3 1	3·65	3 23	..	..	..	..	..		..	...	..
248 39	613·83	296 09	5 03	11 18	5 82	5 52	-	4 6	...		.	5 52	..	4 86
203·96	810 81	232 12	4 90	11 11	5 19	..	..	..			..		...	..
162·78	416 21	183 58	6 12	7 03	6 20	..	..	..	1 15		1 34	1 45		1·34
126 69	180 11	130 84	5 31	5 14	5 30	..	..		4 94	3 67	4 81	4 94	3·67	4·84
252·97	289·47	254 11	8·11	21 05	8 72	-	..		3 21	..	3 1	3·24	..	3·12
120·34	185·52	124·47	4 05	7 05	4 24	..	..	..	3 76	.	3 52	3 76	..	3·52
26·83		24 56	1 31	..	1 20	..	.			...	.	..	..	..
20·82		19·3			1 13	..	..		4 16	..	3 84	4·16	...	3·84
385·54	.	374 12	20 64		20·03	..	..	.			...	..	..	..
308·64	285·70	307 69	11 79	11 43	11 18	..	...		...		..		..	
147·89	205 36	151 72	4·22	4 94	4 26	0·12		0 11	3·92	1 19	3·97	4 04	4 19	4·08
103·26	159 63	107 50	3 24	4 04	3·29	..		.	3 27	3 79	3 25	3 21	3·79	3·25

Showing the chief forms of sickness and causes of mortality during the year 1873,

1.—GENERAL

No.	Districts.		Sub-Division A.											
			Small-pox		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever		Cholera.		Other diseases of sub-division A.		Total of sub-division A.	
			A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Nagpur	1872	..	..	574	3	..	..	..	..	.	...	574	3
		1873	..	.	357	1	1	1	1		1		360	2
2	Bhandara	1872	..	..	41		3	..			2	..	46	..
		1873			17	..	..	.		..	..	..	17	...
3	Chanda	1872	..	..	38	2	.		..		..	..	38	2
		1873			31			..	.	..	..	..	31	
4	Wardha	1872			62	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	63	...
		1873	..		40	..				..	..	..	40	.
5	Jabalpur	1872	.	..	201		8	1	1		..		210	1
		1873		..	163	..	8	1	..	.	..	.	171	4
6	Sagar	1872			170	1	2	.	..	..	..	..	172	1
		1873			102	1	5		.	..	3	..	110	1
7	Damoh	1872	..	..	12	..	..			..	.	..	12	...
		1873	..	..	52	..	..		..	.	...	..	52	
8	Seoni	1872			88	2	..			..	1	..	89	2
		1873		..	28			..	..				28	...
9	Mandla	1872		..	16		.	..		..	...	..	16	..
		1873	.	..	32	1	.			..	..	..	32	1
10	Hoshangabad	1872		..	84	.	4	2	..	..	..	...	88	2
		1873	..	..	59	..	1	1				..	60	1
11	Betul	1872	...	..	4	..	1	1	..	..		..	5	1
		1873	.	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	...
12	Narsinghpur	1872	..	...	40	.	5	1	..	..	..	.	45	1
		1873	..	.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	45	1
13	Chhindwara	1872	..		18	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
		1873	..	..	36	.	3		..	..	..	..	39	..
14	Nimar	1872	.	...	87	..	..		5	3	..	..	92	3
		1873	...		91	..		..	.	..	..	..	94	...
15	Raipur	1872	..		170	1	5		..		..		175	1
		1873		..	154		17	5		..	..	...	171	5
16	Sambalpur	1872	..	..	88	..	6	1	..	..	..	...	94	1
		1873	...	..	43	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	44	..
17	Bilaspur	1872	..	.	1	...		..	..	..	..	...	1	...
		1873	..	..	..			..	.	..	...	..	..	...
18	Sironcha	1872	..	..	14	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	14	..
		1873	...	..	21	...	..	..	..	..	1		22	...
	Total	1872		..	1,708	9	35	6	6	3	8	..	1,752	15
		1873	...		1,285	4	37	11	1	..	7	..	1,330	15

Note.—In this Statement the number of admissions into hospital includes

16.—(Vital)

among the Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces, compared with 1872.

DISEASES.	Sub-Division B.										Total of General Diseases.		II.—LOCAL DISEASES													
	Scrofula.		Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia.		Other diseases of sub-division B.		Total of sub-division B.				1 Of the nervous system.		2 Of the eye.		3 Of the ear.		4 Of the nose.		5 Of the circulatory system.		6 Of the absorbent system.		7 Of the ductless glands.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D
		..			1	...	74	1	75	1	649	4	1	..	7		5		..				1			..
				..	2		37	2	39	2	399	4		..	1		4		..		..	..	2		..	..
			..	..		..	4		4		59	..	1		1						..	..			..	..
..		..	..	..		..	3	..	3	..	20	..	1		3	..	..	..			..	..			..	..
	..		..		..	..	8	2	8	2	46	4	..	..	3		...				..	..			..	..
..			..		..		6		6		37		2		3	..	..		..							..
					..		1		1	..	64	..	..		1					12	..	..				..
			..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	43	..	..		2						..	..				
..			..		..		21	2	21	2	231	3	3	12	6											..
..		..	..	..	..	..	13	1	13	1	184	5		..	1				..		2	2				
..	..	..	..	..	..		16		16		188	1	1	..	13	..	2		1	..	..	..				
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13		13		123	1	4		9						..					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	15	1			3	..			..		..	..				
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	54	..		..	11		..		..		..					..
..	..	..	..	..	..		4	1	4	1	93	3	1		3				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	7		7		36		..		1				..		..					
			..	..		..	3	..	3	..	19		..				..		..		..					
1	1		..	..		..	2	..	3	1	35	2					..		..		..					
..		..	..	..		..	4		4		92	2	2		4		..	..	..		..					
..		..	..	..		..	2	..	2	..	62	1	1	...	5		..		..		..					..
	..		..	..	1	..			1		6	1	..	..			..		..		..					..
		..		..		..	..				14	..			1		..		..		..					..
	..	..	..	..		..	3	1	3	1	48	2	..		1		..	..	..		..					..
	..		..	..		..	2	..	2	..	47	1	..	..	5		..		..		..					..
..			..	..		..	2	..	2	..	20	...						..								..
..		1	..	..		..	4		5	..	44	..	3	..	2		..				..					..
	..		..	..		..	11	..	11	..	103	3	10	..	5	..	2				..					..
	..		..	..		..	3		3	..	97		3		3		1				..					..
1		1	1	..		..	20	..	22	1	197	2		..	5	..	5		..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..
..	..	3		..		..	15		18	..	189	5	2		7		1		1	..	..	..				..
	..		..	..	1	..	20	..	21	..	115	1	5		1											..
..	..		..	..	1		9	..	10	..	54	...	4	..	3						1					..
	..		..	..			1	..	1		2															..
	..				..		1	1	1	1	1	1														..
	..		..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	26	...				..										..
	..		..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	26	...	2	..	1		1	..								..
1	...	1	1	3	..	207	8	212	9	1,964	27	24	2	53	..	14	...	3	..	1	..	1	..	9	..
1	1	4	...	4	...	126	4	135	5	1,465	20	26	..	68		7	..	1	..	3	2	2			..

the number which remained under each head at the close of the previous year.

II.—LOCAL

No.	Districts.		8		9													
			Of the Respiratory system.		Of the Digestive system.													
					Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Hepatitis.		Jaundice.		Other diseases of No. 9.		Total of No. 9.			
			A.	D.	A	D.	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D.		
1	Nagpur	1872	37	4	28	..	78	4	..	..	1	..	38	1	145	5		
		1873	25	4	36	..	49	4	..	..	5	..	36	1	126	5		
2	Bhandara	1872	4	..	16	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	47	1		
		1873	6	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	..		
3	Chanda	1872	1	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..		
		1873	2	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..		
4	Wardha	1872	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	20	..		
		1873	..	..	7	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	48	1		
5	Jabalpur ...	1872	22	1	169	24	81	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	255	28		
		1873	22	4	153	23	2	..	2	2	2	..	4	..	163	25		
6	Sagar	1872	5	..	14	..	19	1	..	..	1	..	14	..	48	1		
		1873	9	..	11	..	25	2	..	..	2	1	10	..	48	3		
7	Damoh ...	1872	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
		1873	1	1	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	2		
8	Seoni	1872	5	..	55	4	15	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	8		
		1873	6	..	26	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5		
9	Mandla	1872	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..		
		1873	1	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	..		
10	Hoshangabad ..	1872	2	..	18	2	22	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	3		
		1873	2	..	21	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1		
11	Betul ..	1872	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	1		
		1873	4	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	29	..		
12	Narsinghpur	1872	4	..	37	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1		
		1873	2	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..		
13	Chhindwara .	1872	4	..	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	21	5		
		1873	7	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	21	..		
14	Nimar ..	1872	8	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	34	..		
		1873	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	20	..		
15	Raipur .	1872	2	..	8	..	39	1	..	..	..	..	19	..	66	1		
		1873	1	..	48	8	67	2	..	..	..	..	28	..	113	10		
16	Sambalpur . .	1872	5	..	20	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	58	1		
		1873	1	1	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	20	2		
17	Bilaspur	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
		1873	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1		
18	Sironcha ...	1872	..	...	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	...		
		1873	..	...	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	11	..		
	Total ..	1872	102	5	111	36	324	16	..	..	4	..	153	3	892	55		
		1873	97	19	403	39	225	11	2	2	9	1	131	2	772	55		

16.—(Vital)—(*Continued.*)

DISEASES—(*Continued.*)																			III.—CONDITIONS					
10		11		12		13		14																
								Of the Cutaneous system.																
Of the Urinary system.		Of the Generative system.		Of the organs of locomotion.		Of the Cellular system.		Ulcer.		Boil.		Other diseases of No 14		Total of No. 14.		Total of Local Diseases.		General debility		Other conditions.		Total conditions	
A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A	D	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D
5		8		2		97		38		22		21	1	81	1	389	10	20	5	..		20	5
10	1	8		1		80	1	93		31		29		153		420	11	5	1	1	..	6	1
1						13		8		2		5		15		82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
						5		12		9		6		17		47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1		1				17		18				6		24		61	..	2	2	2	2	4	1
						11		11		1		4		15		39	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
						27		1				8		9		59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1		2		28		7		1		3		11		95	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1		1				17	1	90	6	14		10		114	6	419	38	1	..	4	..	5	..
1	1	2		1	1	10		14	1			5		19	1	222	34	4	4	1	1	5	5
		3				20		56		10		25		85		181	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1				17		70	2	17		16		103	2	193	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
						1		3		1				1		13		..	..	..	..	..	..
				1		13		13				1		17		70	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
								29		2		3		34		116	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
						4		10						10		55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
								2						2		9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								2						2		26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								18				1		19		69	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1						5		81				1		87		123	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
								1						1		18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1		1		8		5				1				1		51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						7		4		1		1		5		52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
						5										29	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		3				9		3		1		2		6		38	5	2	2	..	..	2	2
						9		3		1		1		11		53	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		2				19		2		1		2		4		77	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		1				39		41		1				14		65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4				42	1	31		3		12		56		186	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
						6		18		6		13		50		258	11	2	1	..	..	1	1
6										16		5		39		120	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3								8		6		4		18		50	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
						3		2						2		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1						4										7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2								1				4		7		21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2						2		2						2		21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33		15		2		259	1	324	6	78		106	1	508	7	1,916	79	27	9	8	2	35	11
34	2	22		13	1	258	2	363	3	84		89		536	3	1,839	75	14	6	5	1	19	7

No.	Districts.		IV.		V.—INJURIES.										VI.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	
					1		2		3		4		5			
			Poisons.		Accidental.		Homicidal.		Self inflicted.		Judicial.		Total of Injuries.			
			A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Nagpur ..	1872		..	36	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	48	..	1	..
		1873		..	29	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	33	..	5	..
2	Bhandara ..	1872	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		1873		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
3	Chanda	1872		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		1873	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	Wardha ..	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
5	Jabalpur	1872	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..
6	Sagar ...	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
7	Damoh	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	9	..
8	Seoni	1872	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
9	Mandla ..	1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
10	Hoshangabad	1872	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
11	Betul ..	1872	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
12	Narsinghpur ..	1872	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
13	Chhindwara ..	1872	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		1873	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
14	Nimar ..	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
15	Raipur ..	1872	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
16	Sambalpur ..	1872	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	1	..	..
		1873	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17	Bilaspur ..	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
		1873	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18	Sirguja ..	1872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		1873	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Total ..	1872	2	..	119	..	..	..	3	1	18	..	139	1	2	..
		1873	2	1	17	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	132	..	18	..

16.—(Vital)—(*Continued.*)

Grand Total		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from.										Remarks.
		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		
A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A	D.	A	D.	A	D	
1,106	19	82·87	0·43	..	...	..	.	4 01		11·26	0 58	
858	17	48 00	0 13	0 13	0·13	0 13		4 84		6 59	0 51	
138	1	64·13	..	4 69		...	.	25 02	1 56	25 02	..	
71	..	32·48	..	..	...	..	.	15·28	..	5·73	..	
113	8	36 55	1 92	..	...	..	..	1·92	..	9 62	..	
90	1	40·73	...	..	..	..	..	3 94		9 20	..	
128	..	150 05		2·42		..	..	7 26	.	26 62	.	
141	1	66·94	..	...		..	..	11 72	1·67	40 18	..	
664	41	30 48	..	1 21	0 15	0 15	.	25 64	3·61	12 29	0 60	
417	44	19·39	,,	0 95	0 48		..	18 21	2 73	0 23		
370	2	128 09	0 75	1·50	..	..		10 55	..	14 30	0 75	
342	6	48·74	0 47	2 39	..		..	5 25	..	11·90	0 95	
31	1	28·46		..	..	..	.	4 74	.	..		
130	3	89 87	..	..	..		..	27 65	3 46	1·74	..	
217	11	79 29	1 80	..	..	..		49 55	3 60	13 53	3 60	
96	5	23 19	..	..	..	..	..	21·81	1·76	5 87	2 51	
28	.	40·81	..		..	..	.	16 31			..	
64	2	54 24	1 69		..		.	11 87		11·87	..	
170	5	74·92	..	3 54	1 77	..	.	16 00	1 7	19 11	0 88	
197	2	38 82	...	0 69	0·69			14 30	0·69	5 45	..	
26	2	6 08	...	1 52	1 52			7 60	..	1 52		
69	..	14 87	..	..	..		..	28 59	..		..	
103	3	33 68	..	4 21	0 84	..	..	31 15		4 21	0 84	
85	2	40 75	0 91			..	..	8 14		2 71	..	
63	7	36·19	..	...	..	..	..	30 16	8 04	8 04	..	
105		38·70	.	3 21		..	..	11 76		5 35	..	
183	3	141·05	..	.	...	8 10	4 85	11 34	..	17 83	..	
165	..	132·41			..	.	.	9 86	..	14 0	..	
412	3	75·79	0 44	2 23		..	..	3 56	..	17 49	0 14	
459	17	43·89		4·84	1 42	..	..	13 68	2 28	19 09	0·57	
245	3	91 38		6 23	1 04	..		20 77	1 04	10 38	..	
106	3	48·14	...	2·35	...	..	..	8 22	1 03	8 22	..	
11	...	2·23	..	..	..	..		2 23	..	..	..	
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 85	1·92	.	.	
48	...	109·11	...	..	.	..		38 97	..	15 58	..	
52	.	124 26	...	.		..	..	35·50	..	11 83	..	
4,056	109	63 87	0·33	1·31	0·23	0·23	0 11	15·37	1·34	12 12	0·59	
3,457	105	39·72	0 12	1 14	0·31	0 03	.	12 47	1 21	7 33	0 03	

Showing the monthly rates of admissions into Hospital, of of Convicts in the Jails of Central

1	2	3			4			5		
		January			February.			March.		
No.	DISTRICTS.	Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of		
		Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths	Admissions.	Daily sick	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths
1	Nagpur	11·81	3 24	0·45	7 30	3·26	0·43	11 79	3 80	0 14
2	Bhandara	20·24	3 36	..	1·62	1·41	..	13·15	3 03	...
3	Chanda	6·34	2 83	..	6·24	2 64	...	7·61	5·97	..
4	Wardha ..	17 33	3 75	..	13·19	2·19	1·88	16·20	1·11	...
5	Jabalpur ..	5 74	4·04	0·62	4·26	2 22	0·35	3·85	1·75	0·48
6	Sagar ..	13·70	5 00		9 20	4 60	..	9·00	4·20	1 29
7	Damoh ..	25·45	5 43	..	9 89	2·89	...	5 37	1·64	...
8	Seoni	8 96	2 22	0 89	8 02	2 89	...	5 79	1 67	...
9	Mandla	..	..		1·77	1·57	..	10·24	2 42	...
10	Hoshangabad	11·58	1·95	...	9·99	2·89	...	10 18	1·16	...
11	Betul	...	.	..	2·90	0·66	.	8 96	0 86	...
12	Narsinghpur ..	2·41	0 36	.	1 09	0·39	...	5·18	1·53	1·03
13	Chhindwara ...	3·16	1 26	..	4·64	1·65	...	10·35	3·60	...
14	Nimar ..	25 39	5 28	..	20·97	3 33	..	27·31	4·90	..
15	Raipur ..	6 90	2 70	..	4·10	1·30	...	4·90	2·40	0·40
16	Sambalpur	11·73	5·39	...	14 33	4·07	...	11·42	3·67	...
17	Bilaspur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	1·26	...
18	Sironcha	23·73	18·75	..	11·86	15·01	..	59·35	23·50	...
	Total ..	10·82	3·64	0·11	7·30	2·91	0 14	12·50	3·80	0·18

NOTE 1.—The results exhibited in the 3-columns provided for each month have been obtained for each of the 12 months by 100, and dividing product by the average strength

2.—Column 15 corresponds with the total of

daily average sick, and of deaths per cent of average strength Provinces, during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9		
April.			May.			June.			July		
Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of		
Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily sick.	Deaths.
10 01	3·41	0 13	5·37	2 05	...	6·61	1 92	...	7·35	1 35	0·13
16·40	2·00	...	9 86	3 11	..	18·63	3·83	.	18·69	4·21	..
9·37	5·53	1 34	6 76	6 51		18 08	4 56	...	14 91	3 64	..
12·85	1·56	..	37·15	4 96	..	14·78	4·08	..	56·82	5·43	...
4·33	1·54	0·45	3·63	1 48	0 34	0 91	0 51	..	3 28	0 71	0 22
12·60	4·20	..	16·20	6 60	..	16 40	5 70	..	15 50	4 80	...
5·54	1 75	..	30 46	7 11	..	10 82	2 71	...	27 05	7 35	..
9·99	3 76	..	9 31	2·62	..	7·02	2 11	..	8 95	1 26	..
14 62	5·36	1·64	8·56	9·21	..	6 36	6 04	..	13·27	8 40	...
7·21	2·24	..	12·24	2 70	..	12·02	2 82	..	5 36	0 96	..
7·25	2·90	..	7·13	4 34	..	2 30	1·30	..	9 16	2 22	..
2·78	0·81	..	.	. .	.	4·31	0 75	. .	4·39	1 95	..
9·40	4·07	..	10·08	4·38	..	8 23	2 74	.	13 49	3 87	..
14·36	4·77	..	8·50	3·51	..	14·93	5·30	..	20 09	4 31	..
6·10	3·30	..	5 20	2·80	..	13·30	4·20	...	11 76	4 00	0·20
12·85	3·41	..	13·28	3·76	..	12 43	2·98	...	8 75	4 12	..
..	...	..	5·56	3 14	..	..	1·15	..	3·03	2 15	..
59·35	14·59	..	23·73	11·27	..	29 68	13·82	..	11 87	13 35	..
11·94	3·62	0·19	11·83	4·31	0·02	10·93	3 69	..	14·08	4·11	0 03

by multipiying the actuals under the head of admissions, average sick, and deaths of the months respectively to which the above mentioned particulars appertain, Column 12, Sub columns A. B. and E. of Statement XV.

No.	Districts.	10 August. Ratio per cent of average strength of			11 September. Ratio per cent of average strength of		
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1	Nagpur ...	9 78	2 69	0 13	9·20	3 22	0 39
2	Bhandara	14 82	4 05	..	5 96	4 43	...
3	Chanda	14 58	6·76	..	11·58	5 31	...
4	Wardha	33·02	8 25	..	38 87	4·56	..
5	Jabalpur	4 30	1 25	0 46	3 24	1 26	0 47
6	Sagar	17 00	5 70	0·40	18 00	5 40	0 40
7	Damoh	26 24	8 60	..	26 23	9 14	1 31
8	Seoni ...	12 87	3 20	..	11·40	3·61	2 01
9	Mandla	15·33	9 48	1 39	20·33	8·93	..
10	Hoshangabad	8 54	2 18	0 63	23 18	10 57	...
11	Betul	11 88	3 25	..	11 83	3 01	...
12	Narsinghpur	8 98	1 50	..	4 40	1·97	1
13	Chhindwara	8 32	2 37	..	15 19	2·63	...
14	Nimar	21 68	6 18	..	20 33	7·10	...
15	Raipur	18 80	6 20	0·80	15 60	7·60	1 40
16	Sambalpur	7 89	5 13	.	11 88	5 08	..
17	Bilaspur	15 0	3 85	..	8 69	11·74	4·35
18	Sironcha	11·87	4 74		17 81	2 96	..
	Total	14 49	4 46	0 21	15·20	5 47	0·57

17.—(Vital)—(*Continued.*)

12			13			14			15		
October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of		
Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
14·46	3·17	...	11·44	3·86	0·26	10·39	3·61	0·27	115·36	2·95	2·29
6·90	3·15	...	...	2·70	...	6·18	2·29	...	135·46	2·96	...
9·36	4·86	...	5·51	4·17	...	8·15	3·78	...	118·20	4·69	1·31
33·81	4·74	...	4·11	0·35	...	6·85	0·43	...	225·98	2·52	1·67
3·81	1·11	0·80	4·00	1·44	0·57	3·36	0·89	0·31	50·10	1·55	5·23
15·60	6·00	...	10·40	7·43	0·67	6·50	6·80	...	161·43	5·89	2·86
25·19	7·39	...	16·79	7·11	...	11·32	4·26	2·06	221·68	5·89	5·19
9·32	2·82	...	7·61	2·76	0·84	2·15	1·24	...	80·55	2·53	4·19
6·67	8·31	...	...	1·71	...	..	...	...	109·47	5·61	3·39
13·07	20·14	...	9·28	8·15	0·76	6·37	3·40	...	134·29	4·60	1·36
9·34	3·31	...	7·35	1·87	...	4·69	2·75	...	78·06	2·38	...
12·39	4·39	...	4·05	2·89	...	5·53	2·19	...	76·97	1·95	1·81
11·22	6·41	...	2·60	1·16	..	13·13	3·82	...	112·26	3·23	...
19·18	6·87	...	20·83	5·91	...	10·00	4·54	...	232·42	5·19	...
15·10	8·40	1·60	14·46	7·20	.	14·10	7·03	0·20	130·21	5·20	4·84
5·08	3·14	1·68	5·56	3·20	...	3·01	1·28	1·09	124·47	4·24	3·52
...	1·97	2·77	...	...	...	2·11	0·85	...	19·23	1·13	3·84
23·73	3·20	...	17·81	6·29		17·81	7·83	..	397·69	11·19	....
13·00	5·52	0·38	7·87	3·80	0·15	7·[illegible]	3·15	0·21	107·20	3·23	3·25

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails of the Central

No.	Districts.		Under 12 years.						
			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	1872	3·75	..	...	...	..	..	...
		1873	9·71	0·13	...	..	..	..	...
2	Bhandara	1872	3·15	0·18	...	...	...	..	...
		1873	0·09	0·09	...	..	..	..	...
3	Chanda	1872	·57	·22	..	..	..	..	..
		1873	0·14	..	...	...	...	..	...
4	Wardha	1872	1·16	0·94	...	..	..	..	..
		1873	0·19	0·05	...	...	..	..	..
5	Jabalpur	1872	12·00	..	...	...	...	...	..
		1873	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
6	Sagar	1872	8·40	1·60	..	...	..	..	..
		1873	0·29	...	...	...	..	..	..
7	Damoh	1872		·11	..	..	..	..	..
		1873	0·59	..	1	..	169·49	..	16·49
8	Seoni	1872	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		1873	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
9	Mandla	1872	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
		1873	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
10	Hoshangabad	1872	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
		1873	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
11	Betul	1872	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
		1873	2·03	...	...	...	...	..	..
12	Narsinghpur	1872	0·48	1·00	...	..	..	..	..
		1873	2·09	0·77	...	..	..	..	..
13	Chhindwara	1872	·22	...	...	...	..	...	..
		1873	1·18	0·08	...	..	...	..	..
14	Nimar	1872	0·06	0·51	...	...	..	..	..
		1873	0·02	...	...	..	..	...	..
15	Raipur	1872	1·30	0·0	...	..	..	..	..
		1873	1·59	0·25	..	..	..	..	...
16	Sambalpur	1872	0·30	...	...	..	..	...	...
		1873	0·33	0·02	...	..	...	..	..
17	Bilaspur	1872	·29		...	..	..	..	...
		1873	2·12	0·33	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sironcha	1872	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
		1873		..	...	..	..	...	..
	Total	1872	32·68	4·57			...	...	..
		1873	20·33	1·57	1	..	56·16	...	4·36

18.—(Vital)

Provinces during the year 1873, according to age and sex.

4							5						
12 to 20							20 to 30						
Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number			Average number		Number of deaths		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number		
M	F	M	F.	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
102·94	8·83	..	.	.		..	324 13	12 31	7		2 16		2 08
128·63	9 20	1	.	0 78		0 72	318 79	18 62	8		2 51	.	2 37
8·20	.	..	..	..			22 05	3 33	1	..	4 49	..	3 94
2 30	.	..	...				15 01	4 24	..			..	
4·38	1 04	...	.	..			37 63	3 32	1		2 65	...	2 44
2 09	0 34	.	.		...	..	13 10	2 97	.	1	.	33 67	3·84
4·45	0 35	..	..	..	...	..	10 16	1 85	..	..		..	..
9 54	1 43	..	..	.	.	..	19 53	3 36	..			..	.
108 00	7 00	..	..	..	..	.	256 00	11 00	6	1	2 34	9 09	2·62
44·33	6 92	.	..	..	...	.	141 06	28 62	2		1 41	..	1 17
20·40	2 60	..		...	..	..	24 90	2 05	2		8 03	..	7·40
17 32	1 57	..	..	..			30 17	9 69	3	1	3 30	12 25	4·04
8 76	1 17	.	..	..	..	..	19 62	2 76	..	..	...		
3 63	0 95	..	..	.	..		26 46	2 72	1	..	3 78	..	3 43
..	..		..	.	.	..	41 40	2 54	4	.	9 66	..	9·10
0 11	0 10	.	..	.		..	65 28	2 93	1		1 53	...	1·47
2 67	..		..	..		..	20 89	0 66		..	..		.
2 84	..		..	...		..	34 37	0 62	1		2 91	..	2 85
2 23	0 01	..	1		100 00	44 64	44 19	5 12	1	.	2 26	..	2 02
4·81	1 15	..	.	.		.	52 62	1 81		..	..		..
2 14	79	..				..	52 65	2 48	1	..	3 66	..	2 84
4 68	..	..	..		.		27 30	2 15	..	..	.	..	..
16 23	1 79	.	..		.	..	53 89	4 29	1		1 85	.	1 71
5·93	1·51	..	..		..	..	36 91	2 30		1		43 47	2 55
9·63		1	..	10 38		10 38	16 34	1 96	3		18 36	..	16 39
6 65	1 30	..	..	.	..		49 55	2 96	..	..	..	..	..
3 41	1 92	1	..	22 32	..	18 75	28 45	2 87	2	.	7 02	..	6 38
10·63	1 08	..				..	32 78	1 72			..	..	..
37 30	3 90			.	.	..	57 20	5 30	1		1 75	..	1·60
15 90	0 90	1	..	6 06	.	6 06	158 31	15 61	1		0 06		0 06
2 60	.						4 10	1 20	..	.			..
4 79	1 36	.	.			..	31 03	2 23	2	..	6 14	.	6 01
8·32	78	..	..	..	..	..	12 51	1 38			..	..	.
3·81	0 62	..	..		..	.	17·14	1 33	..	..	..	..	..
2 62	0 07		.	...	..	..	5 30	0 31			..	..	...
1·14	0·43	..	.		.		8 09	0 27	..				...
344 58	30·25	2	1	0 58	3 30	0 80	1011 44	64 77	30	1	2 96	1 54	2 88
269·43	28 89	2		0 74		0 66	1137 59	109 55	19	3	1 67	2 94	1·77

No.	Districts		6						
			30 to 40						
			Average number		Number of deaths		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	Nagpur	1872	139·65	8·69	3	...	2·15	...	2·04
		1873	167·20	10·31	2	...	1·20	...	1·13
2	Bhandara	1872	16·69	1·15	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	2·.·9	1·48	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chanda	1872	37·03	2·40	2	...	6·94	...	5·68
		1873	28·07	4·15	...	...	...	...	...
4	Wardha	1872	19·1.	0·47	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	24·19	1·29	1	...	4·14	...	3·82
5	Jabalpur	1872	137·90	16·00	18	1	13·13	6·25	12·41
		1873	313·.·0	8·53	12	3	3·59	34·96	4·26
6	Sagar	1872	59·49	2·99	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	75·11	7·12	...	...	...	...	...
7	Damoh	1872	9·58	1·93	1	...	20·08	...	14·37
		1873	17·6.	1·55	1	...	5·66	...	5·20
8	Seoni	1872	49·61	1·43	4	...	8·.6	...	7·83
		1873	37·50	1·93	3	...	8·00	...	7·59
9	Mandla	1872	19·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	14·72	0·53	1	...	6·79	...	6·56
10	Hoshangabad	1872	47·18	1·46	1	...	2·1.	...	2·03
		1873	38·91	1·29	1	...	2·57	...	2·43
11	Betul	1872	15·.2	·76	1	...	6·30	...	6·06
		1873	27·22	0·67	...	...	...	...	...
12	Narsinghpur	1872	26·00	1·27	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	55·61	1·34	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	1872	13·64	...	1	...	7·33	...	7·33
		1873	18·99	1·56	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nimar	1872	20·02	1·42	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	15·.8	0·99	...	...	...	...	...
15	Raipur	1872	61·80	4·40	1	...	1·62	...	1·51
		1873	121·83	9·11	6	1	4·61	10	5·30
16	Sambalpur	1872	43·60	2·10	3	...	6·88	...	6·56
		1873	89·65	1·13	1	...	3·26	...	3·15
17	Bilaspur	1872	12·.5	·83	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	15·87	0·82	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sironcha	1872	2·70	..	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	3·83		...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1872	713·90	46·72	35	1	4·91	2·14	4·73
		1873	1042·44	56·31	28	4	2·68	7·10	2·91

7							8						
40 to 50							Above 50 years						
Average Number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			Average number		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	Total.
51·31	3·81	5		9 74	...	9 07	36 35	1 41	4	...	11 00	..	10 59
52·28	5·03	1		1 91	..	1 71	22 53	1 31	5		22 19	..	20 97
4 39	0 41		..	..	..		4 35	.	..		...	..	.
5 73	0·10	..			..		2 51		..		..	..	
15·19	·89	2		13 16	..	12 5	4 01	1 16	1	2	21 75	172 41	57 69
9·31	0 10	..			..		1 89	0 61	..		..	..	..
1 11	0 15	..			..		1 17	.	..		..	..	
5 43	1·21	..	..		..		2 19	0·16					
88·50	11·58	3	..	3 38	..	2 89	9 00	1 00	11	1	122 22	25 09	92 31
258 16	3 42	9	..	3 18	..	3 14	6 67	0 10	17	1	254 87	625·00	263 55
6 97	..	..	..		..		4 03	..	..			..	..
6·83	0 72	1	..	11 64	..	13 21	1 31	0 10	1	.	71 62	..	69 44
1 87	0 58		..		..		0 25	08			...		
3·18	0 31	..	..		..		0 13	0·14	...	..	..	...	
11 79	0 50	3	..	25 44	..	24 29	3 65					..	
9 88	0·72	..	..	...	..		0 37		1	..	270 27	..	270 27
3 25	..	..	..		..		1 05		..		..	..	
5 18	..	..			..		0 69	0 05	..		..	..	..
9 15	...				..		3 85	..	2		52 21		52 21
41 28	1 41	1		2·42	..	2 31	3 62	..				..	..
6 86	12		..	...	..		2 83	71	..				
14 39	0 21	..	..		..	..	7 33	1 31	..		..	..	
10 23	27	..		..		...	3 11	21		2	..	952 38	60 21
13 50	0 68	..	..	..		..	5 55	0 41	1		18 01	..	16 77
4 24	...	1		23 58		23 58	3 86		1		25 90	..	25 90
6·15	0 68	..	..	..	..	..	4 13	0 60	..		..		
1 32	0 42	..		..	..	..	0 59	0 39	..				
4·58	0 07	..		..	.		1 27	0 06			...	..	
27·10	2 9	1	..	3 65	.	3 30	20·20	1 20		.	...	..	..
23 16	1 83	7	..	30 40		30 10	3 10	0 20	1	.	33 30	..	35 30
37.10	..	..	..	..			5 30	.	..			..	.
10 35	0·16	..	..	..	..		2·62	0 19	.		.	..	.
5 19	·40	..	..	..	..		2 52	25	..		..	..	..
5 76	0 59	1	..	17·36	.	15 75	3 33	0·23	1	..	30 03	..	28 09
1 83	..	.	..	..	.			.	..		..	..	
2·98	..	.	..	..	.	. .	1 06		..		..	..	
287·76	22·45	15	..	5 21	..	1 85	106·16	9 17	112	5	17 89	52 79	20 75
477·23	17 53	20	.	4·19	..	4 04	73·78	5 86	27	1	36·59	17 06	35 16

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails of the Central

No.	Districts.	Average term of residence.			4			5			6			7		
					Under one month in Jail.			From 1 to 3 months.			3 to 6 months.			6 to 9 months.		
		Y.	M.	D.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
1	Nagpur ..	0	6	26	18 03	1	5 55	63 79	1	1 57	126 81	6	4 73	98 40	3	3 05
2	Ghandarà	0	0	0	21 22	..	..	8 87	..	..	11 70	..	..	1 91	..	..
3	Chanda ..	0	2	12	1 53	..	..	12 60	..	..	15 50	..	..	23 13	1	4 32
4	Wardha ...	0	2	2	10 71	..	..	23 73	..	..	10 12	..	..	6 82	1	14 66
5	Jubalpur ..	0	5	13	86 25	2	2 31	114 99	12	10 43	56 83	10	17 59	122 33	4	3 26
6	Sagar ...	0	3	7	37 26	..	..	63 65	2	3 14	39 70	1	2 52	25 79	..	..
7	Damoh ...	0	1	25	6 30	..	..	9 35	2	21 14	20 90	..	..	2 53	..	..
8	Seoni ..	0	2	20	7 79	..	..	15 80	..	..	31 19	3	9 61	21 15	..	..
9	Mandla ..	0	2	23	0 53	..	..	3 10	..	..	15 08	..	..	18 08	..	..
10	Hoshangabad ..	0	2	22	21 38	..	..	15 10	1	6 19	28 19	..	..	20 82	..	..
11	Betul ..	0	0	0	12 69	..	..	12 76	..	..	12 38	..	..	29 36	..	..
12	Narsingpur ..	0	1	22	11 50	1	6 89	18 79	1	5 33	33 15	..	..	15 86	..	..
13	Chhindwara ..	0	0	0	3 41	..	..	7 30	..	..	20 90	..	..	21 59	..	..
14	Nimar ...	0	0	0	21 38	..	..	23 09	..	..	22 24	..	..	3 12	..	..
15	Raipur ..	0	3	25	82 10	..	..	72 50	..	..	64 70	1	1 54	38 79	4	10 33
16	Sambalpur ..	0	4	12	5 10	1	19 60	9 95	1	10 05	22 89	..	..	7 21	..	..
17	Bilaspur ...	0	1	16	7 80	..	..	12 18	..	..	20 69	2	9 66	4 41	..	..
18	Sironcha .	0	0	0	2 42	..	..	2 05	..	..	0 10	..	..	0 96	..	..
	Total ...	0	3	0	360 43	5	1 38	483 22	20	4 08	553 01	23	4 15	453 50	13	2 42

NOTE 1.—The average residence in Jail has been calculated by multiplying the average convict annual number of admissions, Column 5, Statement No I.

2. The daily average number under Columns 4 to 13 has been respectively obtained by respective column as noted and dividing by 365. The total of details thus obtained

Provinces during the year 1873, *according to length of imprisonment.*

8			9			10			11			12			13		
9 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			Above 10 years.		
Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
102·82	1	0·97	90·32			13·79	2	4·87	68·18	1	1·46	1 1·09	2	1·98	30·21		..
3·06	..	..	1·11			1·11		..	0·09	..	..	0·18			0·09	..	..
3·74	..	...	11·70			0·07	..		0·73			1·61	..		0·39		..
3·40	..	...	2·70			1·02	..		0·13		...	0·12	..		0·30	..	..
134·16	4	2·98	131·33	9	6·85	123·50	1	0·80	38·85		..	22·66	1	1·11	9·42	1	10·61
2·10	..	..	11·20	2	17·86	3·70		..	16·36	1	6·11	3·24		..	..	..	
7·25	1	13·79	6·58		...	1·78		..	2·78	..		0·19	..	..	0·21	..	..
9·52	1	10·50	15·19	1	6·58	7·61			5·71			3·6			2·60		..
6·03	1	16·58	14·40	1	6·94	0·29	..		0·01		...	1·2	..	..	..	..	...
28·21	1	3·54	11·74			7·30	..		5·19			6·21			2·36		..
2·36	..	..	12·58			2·78		..	7·17	..		3·17	..	..	0·65	..	...
10·99	..	..	13·26			2·21	..	..	0·98			0·77		..	..	..	..
3·71		...	18·58			15·27			0·32		..	0·29		..	2·34	..	...
0·86		..						..		..	..						
49·30	2	4·72	25·40	6	23·62	11·60	..	...	9·70	3	30·93	3·99	1	25·64	0·80	..	..
23·66	..	..	7·02	1	14·21	3·09	..		0·24	..		2·61			3·13		..
2·90		..	1·50		...	0·96			0·63		..	0·41	..		0·14	..	..
8·98		..	2·09		...			..	...	..	..			..		..	
396·41	11	2·77	382·35	20	5·23	231·99	3	1·29	157 60	5	3 17	154 37	4	2 59	52 66	1	·89

population of the Jail, Column 8 of Statement No. 1 by 365, and dividing product by the

adding together the number of convicts in Jail each day who have not completed the term of cac corresponding with Column 8, Statement No 1.

Showing the state of health of the convicts admitted into and discharged

1	2	3			4		
		State of health on admission into Jail of those admitted during the year			State of health on discharge from Jail of those discharged during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
No.	Districts	Good	Indifferent	Bad	Good	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	Nagpur ..	1,026	85	69	1,020	30	17
2	Bhandara ..	355	78	22	372	48	17
3	Chanda	242	37	9	301	13	8
4	Wardha	297	36	1	342	...	..
5	Jabalpur	838	276	148	903	202	21
6	Sagar	884	71	21	816	28	13
7	Damoh	338	14	7	280	5	1
8	Seoni	150	5	4	103	5	..
9	Mandla	197	1	2	216	2	2
10	Hoshangabad	527		2	471	..	..
11	Betul ..	304	9	..	282	..	...
12	Narsinghpur	618	41	5	533	10	7
13	Chhindwara	288	54	18	368	...	1
14	Nimar	349	14		389	2	...
15	Raipur	906	42	2	765	2	2
16	Sambalpur	214	6	14	208	16	9
17	Bilaspur ..	372	3		332	1	1
18	Sironcha ..	58	5	..	62	1	2
	Total	8,231	757	324	8,063	365	101

20.—(Vital.)

from the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1873

5				6			
Number of those discharged.				State of health on their admission into Jail of those who died during the year			
A.	B.	C.	D	A	B.	C.	Remarks
Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Who neither gained nor lost weight	Not weighed on admission	Good	Indifferent	Bad	
467	262	41	297	3	4	10	
277	64	96	..				
220	91	11	..	1			
280	35	21	6		1	....	
730	235	161	..	12	9	23	
419	113	295		5	...	1	
117	12	157	...	1		2	
238	95	75	..	3	1	1	
96	77	47				2	
212	108	130	21	1	1		
270	1	11	.				
497	46	57	.		1		
262	60	47	...	..			
250	38	53	..			..	
485	55	229	..	15	2		
199	12	22	....	2		1	
230	8	30	66	...	2	..	
42	7	16	..				
5,291	1,349	1,499	390	43	21	41	

Showing particulars regarding the Prisoners under trial in the

1	2		3		4		5		
No.	DISTRICTS		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Nagpur	1872	9		119	8	128	8	136
		1873	12	2	497	40	509	42	551
2	Bhandara	1872	5	..	247	11	252	11	263
		1873	..	..	159	10	159	10	169
3	Chanda	1874			127	9	127	9	136
		1873	6	3	137	21	143	24	167
4	Wardha	1872	3	1	139	15	142	16	158
		1873	1	..	137	30	138	30	168
5	Jabalpur	1872	5	2	125	7	130	9	139
		1873	11		443	5	454	5	459
6	Sagar	1872	14	1	443	44	457	45	502
		1873	7		332	37	339	37	376
7	Damoh	1872	1	1	172	30	176	31	207
		1873	1	...	248	18	252	18	270
8	Seoni	1872	13		162	16	175	16	191
		1873	9	1	182	6	191	7	198
9	Mandla	1872	1	..	194	4	195	4	199
		1873	5	..	157	7	162	7	169
10	Hoshangabad	1872	9	..	329	22	338	22	360
		1873	10	1	346	17	356	18	374
11	Betul	1872	11	..	210	19	221	19	240
		1873		1	153	12	153	13	166
12	Narsinghpur	1872	5	..	376	40	381	40	421
		1873	5	..	355	35	360	35	395
13	Chhindwara	1872	4		73	10	77	10	87
		1873	2	1	45	2	47	3	50
14	Nimar	1872	6	..	286	52	292	52	344
		1873	17	..	204	7	221	7	228
15	Raipur	1872	9	1	194	9	203	10	213
		1873	4	...	561	48	565	48	613
16	Sambalpur	1872	8	..	102	8	110	8	118
		1873	5	..	88	5	93	5	98
17	Bilaspur	1872	11	1	262	6	273	7	280
		1873	11	..	281	16	292	16	308
18	Sironcha	1872	1	..	71	3	72	3	75
		1873	5	..	26	3	31	3	34
	Total	1872	118	7	3,631	313	3,749	320	4,069
		1873	114	9	4,351	319	4,465	328	4,793

NOTE.—1. Column 13, Sub-Column D, includes expenditure incurred
2. Persons committed for trial have been included in th

(Prisoners under trial.)

in the Central Provinces during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9		
Average daily number.			Released during the year.			Committed and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2·80	0·19	2 99	55	5	60	60	1	61	1	...	1
9·27	1·03	10·30	216	14	230	254	27	281	...	...	..
3·71	0·27	3 98	124	6	130	121	5	126	7	...	7
3·81	0·23	4 04	87	7	94	65	3	68	5	...	5
3·07	0·06	3 13	73	2	75	47	4	51	..	...	..
3·33	0 69	4 02	98	18	116	42	6	48	..	...	..
4·79	0·33	5 12	42	11	53	99	5	104	...	...	..
2 64	0·28	2 92	94	3	97	44	27	71	...	..	...
1 20	0·50	1 70	50	4	54	57	5	62	10	...	10
8 08	0 08	8 16	30	2	309	135	3	128	...	..	..
9 31	0 58	9 92	267	23	290	181	22	203	2	..	2
9 27	0 74	10 01	209	19	228	121	18	139	4	..	4
4 32	0·52	4 84	93	14	107	78	17	95	.	...	..
9 55	0·18	9 73	98	8	106	113	10	153	...	.	.
4·30	0 34	4·74	81	10	91	84	5	89	.	..	...
6 23	0·19	6 42	79	3	82	98	4	102	1	..	1
5·8	0 01	5 81	88	2	90	80	2	82	22	...	22
4·83	9 20	5·03	50	2	52	90	4	94	20	1	21
11·13	0 87	12·00	166	15	181	162	6	168	.	.	...
12·07	1·49	13 86	210	8	218	126	9	135	..	..	...
4·53	0 17	5 69	142	8	150	78	10	88	.	.	..
2 41	0 82	3 23	70	9	79	73	4	82	.	.	..
9 60	0 35	9·95	191	25	216	185	15	200	.	.	.
7 12	1 18	8·30	233	21	254	119	13	132	..	..	.
1 40	0·34	1·71	40	5	45	35	4	39	.	.	...
3·27	0 12	3·39	9	2	11	25	1	26	12	..	12
12 90	6 35	19·25	160	1	170	113	42	155	..	...	..
8·97	0 03	9 00	134	3	137	86	4	90	..	..	..
6 50	0 30	7 10	121	5	126	78	5	83	.	..	.
20·90	2·70	23 60	295	15	310	240	28	268	.	.	..
4·20	0·30	4·50	55	7	62	50	1	51	..	...	...
9·67	1·03	10·70	63	4	67	27	1	28	...	...	..
7·54	0 15	7·69	153	2	155	109	5	114	..	..	.
7·69	0·54	8 23	174	8	182	111	8	119	.	.	.
3 58	0 52	4 10	40	2	42	27	1	28	.	.	...
1·77	0 70	2 47	16	2	18	13	...	13	2	1	3
100·31	13 25	113 56	1,941	156	2,097	1,643	157	1,799	42	...	42
131·18	12·3	143 41	2,472	145	2,620	1,517	170	1,687	44	2	46

under all heads for the convicted prisoners, minus clothing.
Statement.

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No.	Districts.		10			11			12		
			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1873.		
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Nagpur	1872	..	..	..	..	...	...	12	2	14
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	...	9	1	10
2	Bhandara	1872	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		1873	..	..	...	..	..	...	2	...	2
3	Chanda	1872	..	..	...	1	..	1	6	3	9
		1873	..	...	...	..	..	...	3	..	3
4	Wardha	1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
		1873	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
5	Jabalpur	1872	..	..	...	2	...	2	11	...	11
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	...	12	..	12
6	Sagar	1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	7
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	5
7	Damoh	1872	...	..	..	1	..	1	4	...	4
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
8	Seoni	1872	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	1	10
		1873	...	..	..	..	..	...	13	...	13
9	Mandla	1872	..	..	...	..	..	...	5	..	5
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	2
10	Hoshangabad	1872	..	..	...	..	..	..	10	1	11
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
11	Betul	1872	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	1	1
		1873	1	..	1	..	..	...	4	..	4
12	Narsinghpur	1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
		1873	1	..	1	..	....	...	7	1	8
13	Chhindwara	1872	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	1	3
		1873	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	..	...
14	Nimar	1872	1	..	1	1	..	1	17	..	17
		1873	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	1
15	Raipur	1872	..	..	...	..	..	..	4	..	4
		1873	...	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	35
16	Sambalpur	1872	..	..	..	..	....	..	5	..	5
		1873	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
17	Bilaspur	1872	..	..	..	..	..	...	11	..	11
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
18	Sironcha	1872	..	..	...	..	..	..	5	..	5
		1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
	Total	1872	1	..	1	7	..	7	114	9	123
		1873	2	..	2	1	..	1	129	8	137

NOTE 1.—Column 13, Sub-column D, includes expenditure incurred under all heads
2.—Persons committed for trial have been included in this Statement.

(Prisoners under trial.)—*Continued.*

13																14			
Cost.																Hospital.			
A			B			C			D			E				A	B	C	D
Rations.			Guards and establishment.			Other charges.			Total.			Annual cost per head of average strength.				Number of admissions.	Daily average sick.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
65	6	6	83	4	2	12	8	10	161	3	6	53	13	7		...	..	..	..
224	12	8	255	6	8	24	5	4	504	8	8	49	0	9		..	...	...	...
70	7	3	189	13	6	9	7	10	269	12	7	67	13	5		..	...	...	...
67	2	9	208	10	8	9	14	10	285	12	3	70	12	8		...	...	..	..
96	7	7	10	2	7	8	13	4	205	7	6	65	8	0		...	...	..	..
56	9	11	160	8	5	9	9	5	226	11	9	56	7	5		..	...	...	...
129	4	6	229	14	4	27	15	6	386	2	1	75	9	3		...	...	..	...
39	0	2	119	5	4	15	1	10	173	7	4	58	14	4			1	0·13	...	..
19	11	5	42	0	0	23	7	4	85	2	9	68	0	0			6	0·21	2	117·64
154	6	7	199	7	8	27	6	3	381	4	6	45	11	0			1	0·12	...	...
165	10	6	283	0	6	25	2	9	473	13	9	47	3	6		...	...	...	..	..
153	7	1	171	0	6	22	14	6	353	6	1	35	4	2		..	..	..	..	...
75	8	6	273	12	4	41	4	4	393	9	2	81	6	6			4	0·07	1	20·67
154	14	4	370	11	6	73	4	9	598	11	7	61	9	6			19	0·17	...	...
74	0	1	144	7	0	29	3	5	247	15	6	52	5	1			2	0·02	1	21·03
103	1	1	166	11	6	20	6	8	290	3	3	45	2	8			6	0·13	..	...
91	4	4	298	9	3	15	0	11	404	14	6	69	11	4		...	...	..	..	..
66	5	4	187	5	10	16	2	10	269	14	0	53	10	9		..	...	...	...	..
237	9	6	685	11	6	176	8	9	1,104	15	9	91	15	3		...	...	..	...	...
235	11	9	428	7	10	86	5	1	748	8	8	75	14	5			1	0·0	..	..
141	11	6	19	1	0	25	2	1	386	8	7	73	4	11		..	...	...	1	20
53	4	11	98	14	11	13	4	8	165	8	6	51	7	3		..	..	..	...	...
197	10	4	275	11	5	43	2	2	515	7	11	51	12	1			1	0·03	..	..
147	12	6	236	8	6	29	0	2	413	5	2	49	13	2		...	...	...	..	...
31	7	4	97	7	7	15	5	4	148	4	3	82	7	1			2	0·32	..	...
58	4	1	101	8	4	15	4	9	174	1	2	51	5	2			2	0·03	1	29·51
510	5	11	899	3	1	247	12	6	1,558	6	6	58	15	2			1	0·13	1	5·13
217	12	10	273	11	0	129	10	11	621	3	3	69	0	0		...	...	...	...	...
80	15	0	239	0	1	28	0	0	347	15	1	49	0	2			2	0·30	...	...
258	12	0	502	4	4	97	14	2	858	14	6	36	2	3			7	1·2	..	...
64	15	1	184	12	1	25	2	0	274	13	2	61	1	9			7	0·30	..	...
135	0	0	250	5	10	42	8	8	557	4	6	52	1	0			5	0·12	..	...
84	3	10	538	7	11	40	7	7	457	13	4	52	8	9		..	...	...	...	...
91	14	0	311	5	4	20	10	2	424	7	6	51	8	1			1	0·10	..	...
16	5	5	8	5	0	12	6	2	200	5	7	42	12	6		...	...	...	..	...
4	5	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	11	17	2	4			4	0·8	...	...
3,241	0	7	4,313	14	4	887	7	5	7,795	4	5	66	14	1		25	1·57		6	3·21
2,363	15	11	4,165	0	8	641	14	0	7,095	13	7	49	6	5		45	2·12		1	0·69

for the convicted prisoners minus clothing.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNI

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Per				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, exclu ding cases trans ferred to other districts	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.				Number arrested.				
					By Police sou motu	By order of the Magistrate on com plaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year	
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate, (see Columns 7 and 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Pub lic tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
1A.	115, 117, to 119 ..	Substantive abetments .	..	..		..		...	..	.	.	4	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471 .	Offences relating to coin, Stamps, and Govern ment Notes ..	96	1	101	2		60	2	..	2	108	0
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender .	10	..	9	3		8	..	..		15	4
4	224 to 226 .	Other offences against public justice . .	123	15	132	2	..	103	.	1	1	163	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 .	Rioting or unlawfully assembly	42	.	41	7		34	..	..	.	441	48
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ..	30	.	35	..	..	27	..		..	44	...
		Total ..	303	16	321	14		235	2	1	3	775	61
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
9		Do. by dacoits . .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...
10		Do. by robbers ..	18		22	...	..	8	5	1	6	39	...
11		Do. by poison for sake of robbery	1	..	1	...	..	1	...	..	...	4	...
		Murder by poison from other motives .	3		3	..	..	1	..	..	...	4	..
12		Other murders from motives connected with women ...	19	1	21	...	.	15	8	..	8	26	..
		Other murders from other motives ..	39	4	43	2	1	17	3	.	3	82	11
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder .	21	..	23	1	..	13	1	..	1	25	1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide .	29	..	36	...	..	23	1	...	1	53	3
15	376 ..	Rape ..	32	.	62	..	1	16	1	..	1	58	1
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences .	17	..	17	2	.	9	..	...	...	18	1
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .	43	2	49	...	..	30	..	...	...	56	..

lice 1.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 18

ABLE CRIME.

sons.											Property.					
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Number.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail pending trial	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
																18
	4	..	.	...		..	...	..		..					..	19
...	..	..				..		..	...	..			.		...	20
																21
..	37	78	12	..	66	..	..	1	.	..				..	..	22
1	3	15	2	.	13	..			..	..	..			..		
14	16	137	12	..	125	..		..	..	..	..	..			...	23
..	88	401	67	.	331	..	..		.	..				..	...	24
.	9	35	3	.	32	..			.	..			...	..		25
15	157	666	96	.	570	...		1		..	..		..	..		26
																27
...	..	...	..	...	...			..				..			..	
...	..	..			..			..			..		..		...	28
4	10	29	7	10	12		.		2		13	9	533	185	563	
...	...	4			4						..	..	..		..	
...	2	2	..	1	1		..				..	..			.	29
..	4	22	..	7	15	1	1		..		1	..	3	2	3	
1	40	34	1	12	21	1	..		2		4	1	359	353	359	
1	7	16	2	1	13		1	..	1		3	3	48	48	48	06
11	14	30	2	1	27				1		1	3	9	9	9	
..	34	24	5	.	19							1	..	..	..	
..	5	14	4	..	10	..			..		..		.	...		30
																31
...	18	38	4	..	34					..	..	..	..			

D.—Po

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in which, as 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Per Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	05, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	193	...	213	1		118	4		4	220	.
1A	29, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1		1	..		1			..	1	
	25, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ..	142	3	158	5		116	1		1	221	8
	28 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	13		16			7	2		2	17	...
	27, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	9		8	1		5		.		10	1
	24 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	82	...	85	2		60	1	..	1	99	8
	3 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	15	..	22	...	..	12	1	..	1	41	.
	6 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	17	.	15	.		7	2	..	2	25	..
	2 to 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	...	3			..	..	..	..	4	...
	1 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..		..			.	1	..	1	2	..
1	3, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	163	.	158	9		86	1	...	1	215	15
1	8 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	6	.	6	.		2	..	..	..	6	..
		Total ..	864	10	962	23	2	547	32	1	33	1,224	49
1	Class III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or Property only.*												
1	5, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	12	..	18	..	...	9	35	8	43	108	...
1	9, 402 .	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..

lice 1.—(*Continued.*)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1873.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.											Property						Cases
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of e. g. died., &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: In custody of Police	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: On bail.	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
9	72	141	20	.	121	1	1	..		.	...	.	...	.	..	...	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..			..	..	..	...		..	..	..
3	27	197	30	..	167	...	2	1	..		.		...	..	..	...	...
..	4	11	1	..	10	..	.	..	.	4	2	1	72	27	45	27	...
...	2	7	1	1	5	...	..	..	2		..		..	..	..	...	...
2	17	86	11	.	75	..			3	..	.	...		...	...	...	..
5	17	19	..	...	19	.	..		1		1	.	106	.	106	...	1
..	6	21	2	..	19	..			..	.	1	1	13	12	13	12	1
...	2	2	2	..	..	.		..	.		...	..	..	..	..	...	...
..	3	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
..	60	109	24	4	141	...	...	1	1	...	6	4	41	12	41	12	...
..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	347	870	116	37	717	3	5	2	13	30	32	23	1 214	648	1,187	648	2
2	56	91	10	4	77	.	...	.	...	2	7	10	6,223	1,851	6,223	1,851	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

U.—5—28—500

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNI

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, exclu ding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.	Per
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery, with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	.	1	.			..	..	..	1		
		Robbery, with hurt — By other means ..	9	.	9	..		2	.	..		17		
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery — In dwelling house	11		11	..		...	..	..	...	5	..	
		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise	10	1	12	..	.	4	..	..		1	..	
		Robbery — Other robberies	36		44	..	..	19	..	4	4	71	..	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	181	2	196	3		23	3	..	3	106		
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	7,851	140	5,892	3	.	1,360	39	29	68	2,555		
36	449 to 452 ...	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	158	6	130	8	.	64	1	..	1	110	1	
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	5		6	..		..	.	4	4	9	..	
		Total .	8,278	149	6,319	14	..	1,481	78	45	123	2,995	1	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	46	1	36	2	..	32	3	...	3	63		
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement .	207	1	172	26	..	106	2	..	2	251	5	
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	18	...	18	...	...	12	1	..	1	20	..	
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour ...	21	..	20	1		14	..	..	...	21		
		Total ..	292	2	246	29	....	164	6	...	6	357	5	

licel.—*(Continued.)*

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1873.

ABLE CRIME.

ons.										Property.						Cases
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate. Committed to Sessions.							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
..	1	..	..	.	...		...	..	.. ..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
1	10	6	1	.	5		.	..	...	9	3	544	69	544	69	..
..	5	...	..	.	.	.	.	..	.. ..	10	..	1,041	..	1,041	...	...
..	5	7	...	..	7		.		1 ..	11	6	321	134	321	134	...
1	24	48	12	..	36	...	..		2 ..	35	20	1,405	465	1,405	465	..
..	46	54	9	..	43		7		4		..	..	..	..	...	..
85	434	2,002	139	5	1,918	1	22	3	18	6,724	1,912	279088	71,304	261530	70,856	2,085
2	25	97	19	..	85	..	..	..	. ..	80	29	361	94	272	50	30
2	8	3	2	1	..	..	..		..	.	..	...	...	..	..	..
93	614	2,368	185	10	2,173	1	29	3	25 2	6,876	1,880	288979	73,917	270558	73,525	2,115
..	6	69	10	..	47	..	..	..	.. ..	...	..	...	..	..	..	6
..	70	288	54	..	184	.	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	...	...	..	13
..	3	18	3	...	13	..	.	..	.. ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
..	7	14	...	...	14	.	...	..	.. ..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
..	56	333	73	...	260	...	...	...	1 ...	..	..	..	..	...	..	19

D.—P

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNI

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Number arrested.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, exclusive of cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property*												
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking .	242	2	241	1	.	159	1	..	1	215	
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft . { Of cattle .	1,403	193	1,637	12	.	800	31	60	91	1,771	12
44		{ Ordinary ..	13,660	151	11,345	26	.	4,495	89	7	96	7,903	2
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	364	8	351	6	.	177	6	2	8	368	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	465	2	562	4	.	376	41	13	54	778	1
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house trespass	955	3	788	81	.	558	12	..	12	1,123	15
	461, 462 ...	Breaking close receptacle	9	1	9	..	.	3	.	..	.	11	.
		Total ..	17,098	360	14,903	130	.	6,565	180	82	262	12,109	21
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	2	..	2	...	..	1	.	...		19	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. P. .	Vagrancy and bad character	597	.	628	1	.	413	6	..	6	650	1
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5		5	...	..	3	..	...	..	7	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .	79	..	75	1	.	72	24	..	24	480	1
52		Excise Laws ..	718	...	691	7	1	527	12	.	12	916	1
53		Railway Laws	138		122	15	.	127	..	.	..	142	1
54		Salt & Custom Laws	1	..	1	...	..	1	..	..	...	1	...
55		Stage Carriage Act .	...		...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act . .	..	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291, to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	1,654	1	1,611	42	..	1,538	11	...	11	2,359	5
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ..	356	3	309	32	1	260	..	...	..	488	6
		Total .	3,550	4	3,444	98	2	2,942	53	..	53	5,06	1
		Grand Total	20,383	541	26,195	308	4	11,934	351	129	480	22,522	56

lice 1.—(*Continued.*)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1873.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.											Property.						Cases
Died, escaped, or transferred] before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: On bail.	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2	25	189	13	...	176	.	1		..	..	13	9	80	49	80	48	7
241	296	1,303	85	..	1,218		10		23	.	1,341	1,211	42,528	13,952	12,194	43,805	39
100	1,390	6,461	430	2	6,029	2	41		26	.	13,240	5,913	2,31,115	61,597	209465	61,014	2508
13	82	232	29	1	202	..	..	1			322	182	11,870	10,167	11,845	10,167	5
13	197	630	85	..	515	1	1	..	4		30	137	943	3,684	943	3,684	3
..	219	1,059	158	5	896			2	4		3	3	11	11	11	11	115
.	1	10	5	..	5	..					2	1	9	4	9	4	1
369	2,210	9,884	805	8	9,071	3	53	9	57	..	14,957	7,486	2,89,586	119161	267547	118763	2678
...	.	7		..	7		..		...	12		.	..		..	...	...
14	85	531	105	..	426	..	1		26	..		.			..	...	1
..	1	6		.	6				..			.	..		.	..	..
8	10	497	53	9	435		..			.			.		..	..	...
...	90	852	120	..	732	..	1	..	..		..	..	.	.	..	...	19
..	12	149	13	..	136	..	..		..	..	..	.	.		..	..	..
..		1	..	..	1				..	..	..		..	.	...	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	.	..		..	..	..	...		...	.	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	..		..		...	..	..	..	...	..
1	44	2,377	135	..	2,242	..	..		.	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	7
1	62	481	63	..	418	...	.	7	...	...	4	4	129	129	129	129	12
4	304	4,901	489	9	4,403	.	2	7	26	12	4	4	129	129	129	129	39
537	3,718	19,022	1,764	64	17,194	7	89	22	122	44	21,869	9,393	5,79,808	194158	539399	193065	4856

Part II.—Non-Cognis

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c., &c.*	
1A	115, 117, to 119 ..	Substantive abetments ..	8
1	121 to 130. 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204 213, 215 227, 286.	Offence against public justice .	85
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servant . ..	37
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims .	24
6	465 to 267 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3
7	264 to 477 ..	Offences relating to weighing, and measuring ..	43
8	482 to489	Making or using false trade marks ..	1
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	12
		Total ..	210
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	2
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	...
		Total ..	2
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property*	
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	21
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*	
13	323	Hurt	36
14	345 .	Wrongful confinement	1
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	742
		Total ..	800
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	43
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property .	141
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. .	17
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	23
		Total ..	224
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	15
21	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	....
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	...
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation .	7
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult .	49
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	29
26	....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. .	1
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	131
		Total ...	232
		Grand Total ..	1,468

lice 1.—*(Continued.)*

ABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
5	6	7	8	9
..	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	...
..	...	..	...	..
110	17	93	28	28
46	14	32	...	..
26	8	17	...	...
4	1	3	...	...
47	13	33	..	...
1	1	..	..	...
49	11	38	...	..
283	65	216	28	28
2	1	1	..	...
..	..		..	...
2	1	1		...
11	4	7	..	...
64	15	47	11	5
6	..	6	..	...
1,439	618	821	73	73
1,520	637	881	84	78
57	12	45	113	55
238	26	212	2,246	2,245
17	3	13	200	14
38	16	22	26	26
350	57	292	2,585	2,340
16	7	9	..	..
..	...	..	...	..
...	...	....	...	..
12	8	4	...	..
66	20	54	...	..
41	2	39	...	...
1	1	..	..	...
194	42	152	..	...
330	80	258	..	...
2,485	840	1,648	2,697	2,446

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime wit

Serial number.	Law	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1872	1873	1872	1873
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*				
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offensive relating to Army and Navy	1	...		..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 .	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	109	109	71	3
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ..	8	12	50	8
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	127	134	92	7
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	48	100	5
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .	36	35	91	9
		Total .	308	321	86	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8		Murder by thugs .	..	..	..	..
9		,, dacoits ..	1	..	...	..
10		,, robbers ..	25	22	61	6
11	302, 303, 396 ..	,, poison { For sake of robbery .. / From other motives ..	3	1 / 3	25	100 / 50
12		Other murders { Motives connected with women .. / From other motives .	20 / 40	21 / 46	31 / 50	8 / 5
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ..	16	24	60	8
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	33	36	67	8
15	376 ..	Rape ...	55	63	45	6
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences	8	19	83	6
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	41	49	74	9
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	177	214	83	8
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .	1	1	..	100
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	136	163	88	9
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	16	100	10
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .	5	9	100	8
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	103	87	84	9
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	29	22	75	10
25	340 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	25	15	50	8
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	4	3	50	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	...	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	151	157	83	8
29	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	7	6	100	10
14A	304A ..	Causing death by negligence, ...	...	..	..	..
		Total ..	894	937	77	8

lice 2.

result of Police Operations for the year 1873.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872	1873	872	1873	1872	187	1872	1873	1872	1873	1874	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..		—			.	..	..	...	..	..
5	..	.	..	5	..	1	..	.	.			.	.	..		..	..
116	114	4	2	120	116	79	78	47	57	73	85		..	...	..	..	..
16	19		.	16	19	8	15	13	68	25	87		..	..	...	..	..
124	166	5	1	129	167	113	137	81	75	93	91	.	..	...		..	.
223	489	2	..	225	489	185	401	64	70	78	87		...	..	...	..	...
40	44	4	.	44	44	35	35	73	75	89	91		...	.		..	..
524	836	15	3	539	849	422	666	63	68	81	85		..	...	...	...	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..
1	..		..	1	..	..	..	..		..			..	.	...	..	..
49	39	.	6	49	45	23	29	27	27	56	10	1,911	563	814	185	43	33
6	4	2	..	8	4	2	4	25	100	100	100		..	...	.	..	..
	4		..		4		2		25		50		..	..	..	..	..
50	26	5	8	55	34	36	22	22	44	33	67	53	3	27	2	48	67
67	98	7	3	74	96	39	34	19	22	36	62	99	359	38	353	38	89
18	26	2	1	20	27	14	16	55	48	79	89		48	...	48		100
53	56	2	1	55	57	45	30	41	47	49	90	..	9		9	..	100
48	57	1	1	49	58	24	21	23	33	46	79	..	..	...	...	..	
8	19	..	..	8	19	7	14	62	53	71	74		..	..	..		..
31	56	1	..	32	56	22	38	47	61	68	89	..	..		..		..
163	220	1	4	107	221	107	141	54	51	85	86	.	..	.			..
2	1	..	...	2	1	2	1	..	100		100	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	229	1	1	175	230	130	197	69	73	82	85	..	...	.	.	..	..
7	17	1	2	8	19	3	11	15	53	67	91	...	72	..	27	..	37
22	11	..	...	22	11	13	7	59	45	100	71	..	..	...	..		..
91	107	2	1	93	108	65	86	60	69	86	87	.	...	.	...		..
38	41	12	1	50	42	6	19	10	45	83	15	27	106	27	..	100	..
22	25	-	2	22	27	14	21	35	70	57	90	...	13	.	12		92
8	4	...	...	8	4	5	2	13	..	20	.	...	...	..	..	...	.
...	2	..	1	...	3	...	...	..			..	..	...	..	.	.	..
163	230	...	1	163	231	126	169	57	61	74	83	38	41	33	12	..	29
5	6	...	...	5	6	5	3	100	50	100	100	..	...	..	..	87	...
2	..	..	...	2	...	1	..	50		50		..	..	...	..	..	...
1,031	1,273	37	33	1,068	1,306	689	870	45	55	71	82	2,131	1,214	939	648	49	53

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1872	1873	1872	1873
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	29	18	62	92
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .	1	1	...	..
		{ By other means ..	15	9	83	66
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery .. { In dwelling house	8	11	60	..
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	26	12	67	100
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 .	{ Other robberies ..	35	44	83	86
35	451, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	83	199	63	67
		Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	5,874	5,895	93	80
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ..	60	138	83	94
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	3	6	100	..
		Total ..	6,134	6,333	91	80
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	24	38	95	89
39	341 to 344 .	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	185	198	74	78
40	336, 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .	6	18	100	86
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ..	8	21	66	93
		Total ..	223	246	77	82
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking .	218	242	89	88
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { Of Cattle ...	1,502	1,649	92	88
		{ Ordinary ..	11,312	11,371	93	89
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	410	387	85	85
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ...	468	506	87	86
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ...	724	869	87	85
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking close receptacle ..	42	9	100	100
		Total ...	14,676	15,033	92	88

Piece 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number and Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial														Amount and percentage of property recovered			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
124	108	..	43	124	151	49	91	24	51	61	85	21,145	6,222	10,185	1,851	48	32
..	..	...	...	...	..								..	..		..	..
2	1	...	...	2	1		...	..			..	136	..	96	..	71	..
18	17	3	...	21	17	15	6	52	29	84	83	685	554	233	69	35	13
23	5	...	..	23	5	14	..	39	.	64		635	1,041	532	..	52	..
34	13	2	...	36	13	18	7	44	54	78	100	954	321	194	[illegible]	20	43
43	71	3	4	43	75	28	48	51	48	78	75	717	1,405	67	465	9	33
83	108	1	3	84	111	61	54	50	41	69	83	..		.	..		.
2,812	2,558	83	68	2,895	2,626	2,253	2,062	70	73	90	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	82,784	71,[illegible]	[illegible]	26
54	123	.	1	54	124	52	9[illegible]	77	69	81	88	37	361	2[illegible]	91	65	26
5	9	..	4	5	13	2	3	40	.	100			.	...	..		..
3,195	3,013	92	123	3,287	3,136	2,492	2,368	67	69	89	92	4,24,137	2,88,979	93,918	73,917	22	26
37	66	..	3	37	69	32	63	73	68	84	75	..	..	...	..	..	
265	307	5	2	270	309	217	238	59	60	74	77	..	..			..	
10	20	...	1	10	21	5	18	50	71	100	83	..	..	.	..	..	...
10	21			10	21	2	14	20	67	100	100		..		..	.	..
322	414	5	6	327	419	256	333	59	62	76	78		..	..			..
186	216	1	1	187	217	168	189	83	81	93	93	32	80	32	48	100	60
1,634	1,784	128	91	1,762	1,875	1,292	1,303	64	65	87	93	39,[illegible]	42,5[illegible]	38,469	43,952	91	103
7,735	7,932	114	96	7,849	8,028	6,444	6,461	76	75	92	93	2,63,860	2,31,145	82,532	61,597	41	27
390	319	9	8	399	327	267	232	54	62	81	87	10,113	14,870	6,839	14,845	42	100
730	792	22	54	752	846	553	630	64	64	87	87	2,917	943	3,546	3,684	122	391
1,029	1,273	5	12	1,034	1,285	835	1,059	67	70	83	84	1	11	1	11	..	100
9	11	.	..	9	11	7	10	77	45	100	50	103	9	20	4	19	44
11,713	12,327	279	262	11,992	12,589	9,566	9,884	72	72	90	92	2,62,606	2,89,586	1,31,439	1,19,464	50	44

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1872	1873	1872	1873
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, dacoity, robbers, and thieves	3	2	50	100
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	343	629	75	77
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion	9	5	75	100
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	71	76	95	97
52		Excise Laws	585	699	85	87
53		Railway Laws	119	137	90	92
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	..	1	..	100
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	1,751	1,653	94	95
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .	283	342	93	85
		Total	3,124	3,544	90	90
		Grand Total	25,359	26,507	90	87

N B.—Annas and pies to be exclude

lice 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
71	19	7	..	78	19	64	7	79	37	97	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	651	8	6	382	657	342	531	61	65	68	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	7	..	..	14	7	10	6	50	86	70	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
498	491	7	24	505	515	447	497	77	84	87	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
735	931	6	12	741	943	667	852	75	77	83	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	161	..	..	166	161	139	149	86	84	90	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,766	2,411	..	11	2,766	2,422	2,703	2,377	91	93	96	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
578	551	4	..	582	551	553	481	..	76	..	87	5	139	5	139	100	100
5,202	5,223	32	53	5,234	5,276	4,945	4,901	84	83	89	90	5	129	5	129	100	100
21,987	23,086	460	486	22,447	23,566	18,370	19,022	72	73	88	90	6,88,879	5,79,808	2,2629 8	1,91,178	33	33

from Columns 16 to 19.

Thuggee and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupe year

Description of Crime.	Cases.					Persons.					
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee { by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee { by poison	...			...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Dacoity on land		1	4	3	2	78	27	27*	14	5	...	51
Dacoity on water	...	...	...			...		...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) with murder		...	...			...	...	...		...	...	...
(b) without murder		...	3	2	1	4	3	3	3	...	...	1
Other professional crimes, viz												
Kidnapping	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft		...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 17 will include ALL persons arrested or brought to trial during should be explained in

lice 3.

fying drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional Crimes for the 1873.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.

Number of persons arrested			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen			Property recovered.			
1871	1872	1873	1871	1872	1873	1871	1872	1873	1871	1872	1873	1871	1872	1873	REMARKS.
13			14			15			16			17			18
..	...	...	..	..	.		.			.	..	...	..	..	
..	..	..	.	..	.	.		..	..	..			...	...	
..	43	27	.	30	27*		19	14	...	12,861	4,147	..	9,448	212	* 8 persons have been discharged by Magistrates without trial for want of sufficient evidence.
...	..	.	..		..	...	..	..		.	..	..	...	..	
...	..		.	..	.	.	.	..		..	..	..	..	...	
..	.			.	..	..	..	..		..	..	.	...	..	
..	2	3	..	2	3	..	2	3	..	136	27		96	..	
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	
..	...	.	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...		

for these offences, though such persons be not included in columns 2 and 3 the difference should be column of Remarks

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons

PART I

Additional Police collected for the protection of persons

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sagar	Singheri	1 day.	200	1	4	1	4	..	..
	Pidhiei	2 days	12,000	2	8	2	8	..	..
	Ranger	8 do	37,000	2	8	2	8	..	...
	Garhakota	1 month.	48,500	3	14	3	14	...	.
	Gurpera	4 days.	8,000	1	4	1	4	..	
	Bhora	do	.	..		..	..		
Damoh	Bandickpur	8 do	40,000	..		3	12	..	.
	Do.	8 do.	50,000	..	.	3	16		
	Kundulpur	6 do	3,000		..	3	16		
Jabalpur	[Telwaraghat]	7 do	53,925	6	38	3	30	..	...
	Bheraghat	7 do.	50,000	6	38	3	30		..
	Punukghat	4 do	90,000	..		3	30	...	.
Mandla	Hirdanaggar	1 month	4,500	..	.	8	23	..	
	Purna	12 days	5,625	..		5	26	...	.
	Mandpuri	15 do	5,125	..		3	16	..	
Seoni	Mundara	7 do	1,200	..		1	8	..	..
	Chapara	1 month	1,400			1	8	..	.
Nimar	Burwan	do	..	..		2	12		.
	Singuji	10 days.	16,000	..		6	24	..	...
	Donkaji	do	26,000	1	5	6	24	..	..
Narsinghpur	Sankul	15 do.	6,146	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Burmta	8 do	20,000	2	8	2	8	.	..
	Burman	37 do	5,75,000	16	85	13	58	.	..
Hoshangabad	Bandrabhan	8 do	6,000	..		1	8		..
	Hurda	1 month.	8,000		..	1	8	.	.
Betul	Multai	do.	1,000	5	22	1	4	...	..
	Bhopal	7 days	1,000		..	1	2	...	.
	Betul	do.	3,000	1	4	1	4	..	
Chhindwara	..		..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Nagpur	Ramtek	12 days	300,000	2	24	7	25	..	..
Wardha	Koundulpur	1 month	7,000	.	...	4	20		...
	Poti	8 day	2,000	..	..	1	4	..	...
Chanda	Mahankuli	14 do	1,000,800	1	6	10	50	...	1
	Watta	16 do	7,000	..	1	3	7	..	..
	Bhandak	30 do	10,000	1	5				.
	Chima	20 do.	10,000	4	13	.	...		..
	Makanda	22 do	5,000	..	...	1	4	..	..
Bhandara	Rampvli	15 do	76,475	3	16	1	4	...	...
	Goimud	15 do.	40,000	..	..	1	6	..	..
	Pertabgarh	3 do.	9,400	.	...	1	4	..	...
	Powur	3 do.	6,000	3	12		...	..	..
Balaghat	Hiri	15 do	1,500	...	..	1	4	...	...
Raipur	Rajim	15 do.	45,000	2	12	2	13	...	..
	Mahadewghat	1 do	3,000		..	8	25	..	..
	Dhemtri	31 do	2,000	4	26	...	..	..	...
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	do.		...	.	1	8	...	...
Sambalpur	Do.	do	..		.	.	..	..	...
Upper Godavari	Sriramnovmi Badrachalam	15 do.	16,500	1	4	3	16	..	...

and property, or quartered as a punitive measure for the year 1873.

and property						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Total cost under columns 9 & 10		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of officers committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established	REMARKS.
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	
..	...	3	3	25	23	...	..	..	..	...	...	
..	..	1	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	
..	..	10	9	266	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
..	...	...	..	..	..	93	1	4	475	1 year	...	
..	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	4	...	70	4	..	...	..	..	..	...	
..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	
..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
..	...	6	7	9	9	1	1	4	616	1 year	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	1	...	10	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	
...	...	1	1	4	4	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	20	13	311	102	..	...	...	..	...	...	
..	..	...	..	1	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	4	134	1 year	...	
...	...	..	..	293	27	..	..	..	..	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	
...	...	5	5	16	16	...	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	2	...	240	170	..	...	..	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	18	14	305	232	..	...	..	..	...	...	
..	...	3	2	5	5	..	...	..	..	..	...	
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	
...	6	4	3	19	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	5	5	51	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	4	4	3	3	...	..	...	..	...	...	
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	1	..	60	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
..	...	8	6	2	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	
..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	5	2	170	29	..	...	...	...	...	..	

Showing strength, cost, distribution

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sagar ...	.	1	2	81	18	488	.	17	146
Damoh ..	...	1	2	61	7	297	..	2	14
Jabalpur ...	.	2	2	87	14	458	..	20	117
Mandla ..		1		43	5	245		1	6
Seoni ..		1		41	8	246		2	12
Narsinghpur ..	..	1	1	52	16	287	..	9	53
Hoshangabad	..	1	...	56	5	285		4	24
Betul ..	..	1	3	70	8	387		7	44
Chhindwara ..	..	1	2	50	5	272	...	2	7
Nagpur	1	2	1	83	52	502	.	52	281
Wardha	..	1	1	61	15	314	.	4	26
Chanda	..	1	2	73	30	431		3	29
Bhandara	..	1	2	56	7	327		4	26
Balaghat	..	1	1	37	5	172	..	1	9
Raipur ..		1	2	67	33	364		5	31
Bilaspur		1	..	47	8	216		...	..
Sambalpur	..	1		53	18	2[illegible]	.	3	12
Upper Godavari	...	1	1	17	5	10[illegible]	...	..	..
Total ..	1	21	24	1,086	264	6,028	.	139	849
For petty construction and repairs to Police Lines ..	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	..
Compensation for dearness of grain	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	..
For metal Badges .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
G. I. P. Railway Police	...	6	4	12	..	93	.	..	..
Total	1	27	28	1,098	264	6,121	..	139	849

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column cludes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties. contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (6) Columns 34, and 35 *i. e.*, in Dis square mile (7) Columns 36, and 37, one policemen to so many of the popu

lice 5.

and employment of Police.

Cost of Police.								
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.) (2).	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV. and V.) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI., VII., and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	9,600	1,000	2,316	19,887	37,239	5,196		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	14,466	22,200	2,004		
..	13,200	1,700	2,352	21,267	34,531	4,218		
..	7,200	1,000	1,956	8,510	18,198	2,068		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	8,955	18,558	2,241		
...	9,600	1,200	2,196	12,612	22,340	4,033		
...	8,400	1,000	2,196	13,074	21,126	2,184		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	17,016	28,851	[illegible]		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	11,628	20,149	1,020		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	12,102	22,947	2,181	21-12 0	6-1-4
3,5980	16,860	1,700	2,256	19,062	41,230	10,512		
..	7,200	1,000	2,016	13,332	21,234	3,906		
..	8,400	1,200	2,256	16,383	31,191	6,912		
..	6,000	1,000	2,256	12,726	24,366	2,616		
...	6,000	1,000	1,236	7,257	12,858	1,572		
..	12,000	1,200	2,256	15,366	29 571	7,332		
..	6,000	1,000	1,956	9,930	18,615	2,070		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	10,404	22,044	4,188		
..	6,000	1,000	1,380	4,314	9,020	1,380		
35,980	1,56,000	21,000	39,264	2,48,291	4,62,870	70,776	.	..
.	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..
..	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	..
..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..
...	3,600	...	..	13,860	86,494	504		7-12-0
35,980	1,59,600	21,000	39,264	2,62,151	4,71,519	71,280	21-12-0	6-1-4

12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances. (3) Column 14 in-
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37, A "Town"
tricts one policeman to so many square miles ; in towns, so many policemen to one
lation. Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this Statement.

District.	Cost of Police.				Distribution.			
	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI. to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In Dis			
					Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sagar ..	6,216	96,611	81,454	15,157	2	10	16	100
Damoh ...	4,106	55,213	53,802	1,111	...	...	4	18
Jabalpur ..	5,876	99,2 3	83,177	16,046	..	...	3	30
Mandla ...	3,312	42,862	42,181	618	..		2	10
Seoni	3,778	42,141	42,551	1,590	2	10	2	28
Nimar ..	8,358	67,765	60,314	7,421	1	6	4	29
Narsinghpur ..	4,328	54,762	52,308	2,451	...	...	5	36
Hoshangabad ...	5,766	69,438	64,969	4,469	2	15	8	50
Betul .	3,816	47,371	46,559	812	1	9	3	27
Chhindwara	4,120	52,675	50,377	2,298	1	8	1	8
Nagpur ..	7,610	1,71,500	1,35,156	36,344	5	44	8	55
Wardha ..	5,144	58,529	56,886	2,643	1	6	2	10
Chanda ..	6,118	77,464	75,460	2,004	1	12	5	24
Bhandara ..	4,250	55,650	53,214	2,436	2	10	6	35
Balaghat ..	2,948	33 724	33,871	853	..	..	3	12
Raipur .	5,382	77,162	73,120	4,042	..	..	4	20
Bilaspur ..	3,434	43,611	43,611	...	..	..	27	139
Sambalpur .	3,456	52,476	51,088	1,388		.	2	10
Upper Godavari ..	2,049	25,143	25,143	..	...	...	.	..
Total ..	90,151	12,26,155	11,24,332	1,01,823	18	130	105	641
For petty construction and repairs to Police Lines	..	40,000	40,000	...		..		...
Compensation for dearness of grain ..	...	5,000	5,000	..		...		..
For metal Badges ..	..	3,000	3,000	...		..		...
G. I. P. Railway Police.	5,980	32,593	4,483	28,110	.	.	.	...
Total ...	96,131	13,06,748	11,76,815	1,29,933	18	130	105	641

lice 5.—(*Continued.*)

of Force.						Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
trict						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District Exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
Officers.	Men.										
28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
71	430	116	41	4,005	5,27,725	5·4	6·8		706	801	349
52	248	16		2,799	2,69,642	7·3	7·3		702	692	902
86	444	110	26	3,918	5,28,859	5·6	...		755	841	403
40	231	7	..	4,719	2,13,018	16·			717	724	...
40	208	14	..	3,606	4,07,330	11·7	12·		1,301	1,350	408
55	296	58	3	3,340	2,11,176	8·	9·		504	470	683
55	272	28	.	1,916	3,39,395	5·1	5·5		905	939	486
73	376	51		4,222	4,40,186	8·	8·4		816	862	704
32	154	9		4,118	2,84,055	12·3	.		851	861	.
2	42	27		2,916	3,16,095	10	9·2		804	811	717
79	483	215	118	3,731	6,31,109	4·	5·		648	699	548
63	326	30		2,379	3,54,700	5·7			811	819	723
73	419	23		9,700	5,34,431	17·4	18·1		954	955	895
53	299	30	...	3,922	5,64,813	9·3	10		1,335	1,351	1,132
35	158	10		2,668	1,95,009	11·7	.		878	903	..
67	371	39	..	11,885	10,93,405	23·4			2,161	2,187	644
21	100	...		7,798	7,15,398	26·	25·		2,369	2,330	...
51	294	15	.	4,907	5,23,034	12·	13		1,394	1,422	735
13	66	...	..	1,971	52,120	15·	..		393	393	..
961	5,217	798	188	84,965	8,201,519	10·1	11·4		988	1,030	561
..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	...		...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
...	..	.	..		..	..		..	..	...	..
..	..	..	...	..	..	.			...	..	.
961	5,217	798	188	84,963	8,201,519	10·1	11·4		988	1,030	561

Information not procurable.

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal
for the

Division.	District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.		
		Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Jabalpur ..	Sagar ..	105	698	410	39	355
	Damoh ...	65	314	200	34	145
	Jabalpur ...	109	588	133	34	509
	Mandla ..	44	252	129	15	152
	Seoni ...	48	268	108	17	279
Narbada ...	Nimar	66	385	162	33	256
	Narsinghpur ...	63	326	165	18	206
	Hoshangabad .	89	491	238	25	318
	Betul ..	54	280	134	16	185
	Chhindwara ...	53	336	132	17	241
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ..	141	853	330	74	590
	Wardha ..	69	365	149	33	252
	Chanda ..	73	477	200	47	310
	Bhandara ...	64	370	210	50	174
	Balaghat ..	40	184	97	13	84
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ...	74	425	202	90	208
	Belaspur ..	47	250	140	21	139
	Sambalpur ...	56	314	326	44	..
	Upper Gadavari ..	18	112	76	11	46
	Total ..	* 1,284	† 7,287	3 541	641	4,469

* Excluding Inspector General, District Superintendents.
† Excluding boy orderlies.
Do. do.

lice 6.

management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces year 1873.

Punishments												
Punished by their own Departmental Officers.												
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	13	16	16	4	5	4	14	25	48	115	0	0
...	5	16	19	10	4	1	5	27	33	55	11	10
1	16	7	10	13	9	..	18	21	53	36	12	0
...	16	23	61	15	6	2	1	40	84	125	2	0
...	9	1	10	1		.	..	2	19	11	10	3
..	10	8	21	6	4	...	1	14	36	83	0	0
3	23	7	19	12	6	...	11	22	59	77	9	6
5	42	21	32	18	9	7	22	51	105	116	8	0
...	11	23	29	5	.	...	8	28	48	89	0	1
2	7	5	11	12	7	2	..	21	25	32	11	7
3	23	10	3	3	...	1	5	17	31	30	4	0
...	7	24	58	12	4	...	27	36	96	149	0	0
4	18	47	72	13	6	2	22	66	118	215	0	0
2	7	13	51	6	4	...	4	21	66	81	0	0
4	9	5	31	15	9	7	6	31	55	54	0	0
..	5	29	118	7	10	...	19	36	152	124	0	0
1	10	42	70	8	6	...	24	51	110	162	0	0
1	15	10	28	3	...	1	9	15	53	40	10	9
...	2	4	4	2	...	2	2	8	8	7	14	0
27	249	311	663	165	89	29	198	532	1,199	1,608	0	0

and Assistant District Superintendents, 22 in all.
of the Imperial Police ... 80
of the Municipal Police ... 6

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Division.	District.	Punishments.—*Contd.*								Rewards.	
		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate.									
		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Jabalpur	Sagar	..	2	1	1	..	...	..	4	49	3
	Damoh	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	3	24	2
	Jabalpur	..	...	..	—	..	..	4	11	77	10
	Mandla	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	3	28	...
	Seoni	..	..	..	..	..	...	7	6	31	13
Narbada.	Nimar	..	3	..	..	..	..		3	14	32
	Narsinghpur	..	...	..	.	..	.	2	2	50	11
	Hoshangabad	1	4	...		..	..	..	10	43	..
	Betul	..	.	.	..	..	..	...	3	26	77
	Chhindwara	.	..	..		..		..	1	16	6
Nagpur.	Nagpur	..	2		...	1	..	2	7	50	43
	Wardha	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	3	30	5
	Chanda	1	2	..	..	...	...	4	13	39	8
	Bandara	1	1	..	.	.	..	.	4	31	2
	Balaghat	..	2	..	.	.	...	2	2	...	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	.	3	1	..	..	...	1	5	44	20
	Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..
	Sambalpur	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	16	52
	Upper Godavari	..	1		...	..	..	..	2	..	4
	Total	3	23	3	3	1	...	22	90	581	288

*This information is not furnished.
† Since ascertained.

lice 6.—*(Continued.)*

Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. *							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion	By death.			
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
28	29	30	31	32	34	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
88	258	9	141	97	415	295	1	1	9	14	1	1	6	*	*	9
59	103	4	10	16	185	170	2	..	7	5	2	..	7	2·70	1·75	16
91	148	..	15	86	515	165	5	21	12	17	4	2	7	52·5	0·36	10·
41	134	2	118	46	181	68	1	1	11	16	3	4	9	20·9	2·7	40·
48	125	4	7	34	230	56	5	2	3	9	13	1	5	27	14·6	7·
57	109	12	258	45	397	55	2	2	21	10	6	1	3	35	0·6	11·
56	99	7	36	56	266	127	..	..	1	26	3	1	1	49	·25	20·
83	77		81	71	377	205	1		24	47			8	†96	2·	27·
52	66	..	42	31	185	111	8	3	1	11		2	10	2·4	3·	23
53	166	..	163	50	271	111	5	1	2	9	1	1	2	46·1	1·	12·
122	167	..	17	83	471	524	5		27	26	12		10	36	1·	5
52	74		..	60	353	78	3		18	7	15	12	8	..	.	0
71	90	9	121	46	360	167	1		12	22	..	1	9	18·7	1·8	33
60	31	2	184	50	308	104	9	1	6	9	16	1	6	8	1	19
34	39	1	48	27	49	117	..	3	11	13	7	1	3	28·1	1·3	36
78	127		82	38	304	158	5	3	11	5	8	1	6	66·6	1·1	38·
48	160	..	84	25	226	73	3	.	4	11		4	3	..	1·	54
51	93	10	75	34	126	209	..	..	9	17	1	3	3	19·	8	18·
..				10	95	28	..		5	2	6		1		.	12
1,144	2,066	60	1,482	905	5,414	2,851	59	38	194	27	98	37	107	36	1·25	198

by the District Superintendent.
to be 49.

Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and

DISTRICT.	Race.										Religion							
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			Offi							
											Hin							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sagar	1					1	1		106	696	3	44	25	9		2	18	
Damoh		1							63	306	1	20	24	1			6	
Jabalpur	1			2		1	1		105	585	4	40	32	6			7	6
Mandla		1				1			41	252	2	13	13				4	4
Seoni						1		1	47	268	1	27	8	1		4		
Nimar		1	2	1			1		62	381	5	22	18	15			2	
Narsinghpur	1					2			61	325	3	21	21	7			8	
Hoshungabad	1	1				2	1		86	491	5	46	25	14			1	
Betul		1							53	273	1	24	13	5			5	2
Chhindwara	1		1						52	327	2	20	19	2				1
Nagpur	1		1	2		2	2		136	851	4	49	36	11		1		13
Wardha		1				2			67	358	3	16	20	9			2	9
Chanda		1				1			76	449	2	22	27	10		2		
Bhandara		1	1						61	356	2	28	18	7		1	3	1
Balaghat		1	1						37	180	2	11	9	6				
Raipur	1	1				1			72	424	2	28	20	9			3	7
Bilaspur		1	1						46	250	2	11	22	3			5	2
Sambalpur		1							56	314	1	6	4	4				17
Upper Godavari		1				1			17	112	2	6						1
Total	7	13	7	5		15	6	1	1,244	7,198	47	454	354	119	10	64	63	

* The sanctioned strength of the Imperial Police including the Town and Cantonment

Deduct 86 Boy orderlies

Add Extra Police paid from General Police Fund for guards

lice 7.

Men employed in the Police during the year 1873.

or Caste.

cers.				Men.												
dus		Other religions.				Hindus.								Other religions		
Aheers.	Hindus of all other castes.	Parsees.	Others.	Aristidins.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gooshies.	Soikhs.	Aheers.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			Grand-total of officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	4	...	...	...	240	153	74	...	7	21	...	...	193	..	...	805
3	9	..	...	..	100	74	13	..	...	19	...	...	100	..	..	370
...	15	...	...	1	194	183	63	...	1	20	5	...	118	...	..	695
...	8	...	...	...	68	65	1	..	2	...	31	..	84	..	...	295
..	8	...	..	...	107	71	11	...	8	..	16	..	52	..	...	317
1	4	...	...	...	114	91	72	..	2	41	...	..	61	..	..	448
1	3	...	..	...	99	68	46	..	..	19	...	...	93	..	..	389
...	...	..	..	...	170	146	48	...	3	..	...	2	122	...	..	582
1	2	...	1	...	81	61	31	..	...	2	21	23	54	..	...	327
...	10	1	..	2	120	60	50	..	..	...	8	26	63	..	...	381
...	26	..	4	..	283	143	80	...	16	18	...	135	176	...	...	995
...	10	..	...	..	132	43	79	...	1	..	..	60	31	..	...	428
...	15	..	..	..	194	44	50	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	527
...	3	...	..	...	171	50	42	..	2	..	...	27	64	...	...	419
...	11	...	...	...	64	21	29	..	3	15	...	6	41	..	..	219
...	6	..	...	...	127	57	73	..	1	...	12	79	75	...	..	499
1	2	...	...	...	75	72	42	...	...	7	...	20	34	..	...	298
...	22	...	3	..	35	12	27	...	..	...	...	45	181	...	14	371
..	6	...	4	9	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	55	...	13	131
11	164	1	12	12	2,404	1,423	833	..	46	165	93	435	1,760	...	27	*8,496

Railway Police and excluding the Inspector General of Police, C. P.	7,532
Police	988
	8,520
and 96 Vacancies	182
	8,338
supplied to private individuals &c.	158

E.—Military 1.

***STATEMENT** showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1873.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of year.							Average annual pay and allowances of each.					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.						
European. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Sappers	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
Artillery	472	85	...	11	11	26	57	463	3 Batteries.	18	18	..	64	381	580	5,637	..	445	246	84	2,99,787
Infantry	1,943	132	..	27	27	31	18	1,999	2 Regts. & 1 Comp'y		66	..	187	1,746	203	4,626	...	353	192	84	8,13,473
Total	2,415	217	...	38	38	57	75	2,462	5 Regts. & 1 Comp'y	18	84	..	251	2,127	783	4,713		371	201	84	11,13,260
Native. Cavalry	645	21	..	7	7	9	8	642	2 Regiments.		20	20	141	461	857	9,654	982	255	135	66	4,27,345
Sappers	...	..	....	..	..	...	..	...	....		..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Artillery	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	....		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Infantry	4,752	207	...	47	47	52	27	4,833	6¾ Regiments.		62	107	457	4,207	520	8,037	718	180	112	63	12,37,213
Total	5,397	228	...	54	54	61	35	5,475	8¾ Regiments.		82	127	598	4,668	1,377	8,591	760	196	108	64	16,64,558
Grand Total	7,812	445	...	92	92	118	110	7,937		18	166	127	849	6,795	2,160	6,613	760	247	139	75	27,77,818

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E.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1873.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction. &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		One duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European	Cavalry ..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
	Sappers ..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	—	..
	Artillery ...	3 Batteries.	3	...	13	130	..	..	..	29	334	3	15	265	10
	Infantry ..	2 Regiments & 1 Company	3	2	77	455	13	127	...	42	322	4	9	227	34
Native.	Cavalry ..	2 Regiments	3	..	35	155	...	...	...	69	275	1	14	74	..
	Sappers ..	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
	Artillery ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	-	—	...	...	..	...
	Infantry ..	6¾ Regiments	6	4	84	564	28	120	...	63	283	11	12	117	9

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III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collection, including cost of salt, opium and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	60,87,278	12,153	6,56,654	6,28,493	...	12,97,300	47,89,978	
Tributes and contributions from Native States...	1,38,874	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,874	
Forest	5,68,367	743	2,83,558	...	...	2,84,301	2,84,066	
Excise on spirits and drugs	11,28,221	1,899	59,188	...	...	61,087	10,67,134	
Total Territorial ..	79,22,740	14,795	9,99,400	6,28,493	...	16,42,688	62,80,052	
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax... ..	958	199	8	...	...	207	751	
Customs duty on Sugar	1,12,599	13	...	...	...	13	1,12,586	
do. duty on Salt	11,80,376	...	3,87,910	...	...	3,87,910	7,92,466	
Total Customs ..	12,92,975	13	3,87,910	..	..	3,87,923	9,05,052	

Opium								
Stamps	9,58,428	14,554	14,473			29,027	9,29,401	
Mint								
Post Office	1,83,534						1,83,534	
Electric Telegraph								
Law and Justice.. Refunds—Miscellaneous	24,047	2,447				2,447	22,600	
Law and Justice.. General Fees, fines, and forfeitures	1,15,790	45,618				45,618	69,172	
Public Works ... Refunds								
Public Works ... Real								
Marine ... Refunds								
Marine ... Real								
Military Funds								
Interest	26,879						26,879	
Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	3,885						3,885	
Miscellaneous	40,976						40,976	
Total Imperial	26,47,472	62,831	4,02,391			4,65,222	21,82,250	
PROVINCIAL								
Allotment from General Revenues	27,75,000						27,75,000	
Jails	4,33,766	3					4,33,763	
Registration	42,802	76					42,726	
Police	1,08,944						1,08,944	
Education	12,365	487					11,878	
Medical	878						878	
Printing	1,266						1,266	
Miscellaneous	164	66					98	
Public Works	49,092	140					48,952	
Total Provincial	34,24,277	772					34,23,505	

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A.—Finance 1.—(*Contd.*)

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts	Refunds and drawbacks	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collection, including cost of salts, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phandri fund	1,43,469	10,403		...	.	..	1,33,066	
Road fund Ferry and Pound fund ...	2,98,408	..	...	..	..	..	2,98,408	
Nazul fund ..								
Education fund	1,18,070	..	.	..	..	..	1,18,070	
District Post fund Patwari or Village Accountant's fund Cantonment fund . .	1,99,907	..	.	..	.	...	1,99,907	
Dispensary fund . Malikana fund								
Police Remount fund . General Police fund	62,201	..	...	. .	...	..	62,201	
Police clothing fund ..								
Total Local funds ..	8,22,055	10,403	...	.	..	..	8,11,652	
Municipal fund . ..	5,68,234	..	.		..	...	5,68,234	
Total Provincial Services	48,14,566	11,175	.	..	..	11,175	48,03,391	
Gross Receipts	1,53,84,778	88,801	14,01,791	6,28,493	...	21,19,085	1,32,65,693	

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provinces, for the year **1873-74.**

Subject of Expenditure	Amount		Cause of increase or decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs	
Civil and Political Establishment	5,28,680	5,46,047	
Civil Contingencies	1,19,700	95,227	
Judicial Charges, Courts, &c	6,94,624	6,79,579	
Military			
Marine	..		
Deficit Post Office		1,87 373	
Do. Electric Telegraph			
Superannuation and retired allowances	1,16,549	1,09,754	
Public Works .. Civil .. New	..	..	
Public Works .. Civil .. Repair	..	..	
Public Works .. Military .. New	..	..	
Public Works .. Military .. Repair	..	..	
Miscellaneous	6.230	9.338	
Allotments for Provincial Services	27,68,500	27,75,000	
Total Imperial ...	42,34,283	44,02,318	

A.—Finance 2.—*(Contd.)*

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase or decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.			
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jails ...	4,68,605	6,10,148	
Registration .	30,334	28,118	
Police ..	12,44,062	12,14,967	
Education ...	2 54,832	4,32,568	
Medical services ..	1.43,247	1,66,013	
Printing ...	68,923	47,445	
Miscellaneous ...	76,371	68,846	
Public Works ...	12.05,319	10.15,637	
Rent, Rates and taxes ...	.	8,425	
Total Provincial	34.91.693	35.92,167	
LOCAL FUNDS			
Road Fund ..			
Ferry and Pound Funds ..	2,52,443	2.66,284	
Nazul Fund ...			
Education Fund ..	1,49,927	.	
District Post charges ...	40,651		
Malikana Fund ..	1,612		
Patwari or Village Accountant's Fund ..	1,16,470	1.84,857	
Cantonment Fund	21,332		
Dispensary Fund	15.452		
Police General Fund ..	18,320		
Police Remount Fund	16,990	95,764	
Police Clothing Fund ..	.		
Total Local Funds ...	6,33,197	5,46,905	
Municipal Funds ..	5.94,900	5,05,313	
Total Provincial Services ...	**47,19,790**	**46,44,385**	
Grand Total ..	**89,54,073**	**90,46,703**	
Surplus ...	...	**32,18,990**	
Deficit ..	...	...	

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1873-74.

Receipts.	Amount	Disbursements.	Amount.
IMPERIAL	Rs	**IMPERIAL.**	**Rs.**
Cash Balance of last year	68,00,735	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ..	44,02,318
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1 ..	84,62,362	Interest on Savings Banks and other accounts ..	2,298
Receipts on account of Loan and Railways ..	...	Loan, Railways and Interest ..	...
Receipts of Service Funds ..	...	Service Funds ..	...
Repayments of miscellaneous and advances to cultivators	8,28,859	Miscellaneous and advances to cultivators ..	3,29,069
Deposits ..	9,26,871	Repayments of Deposits ..	9,57,072
Suspense Account	26,597	Suspense Accounts ..	11,312
Capital Account, Miscellaneous Loans ..	93,014	Capital Account, Miscellaneous Loans ..	5,42,228
Bills drawn on other Treasuries { Local ..	23,22,589	Bills discharged on other Treasuries .. { Local ..	22,69,852
Bills drawn on other Treasuries { Other Governments	6,37,025	Bills discharged on other Treasuries .. { Other Governments ..	9,31,785
Local Cash Remittances ..	1,05,32,558	Local Cash Remittances ..	1,05,42,601
Public Works Department	11,60,638	Public Works Department ..	22,00,763
,, Telegraph ..	26,469	,, Telegraph ..	96,671
Remittances from other Governments. { Civil { Post Office		Remittances to other Governments { Civil { Post Office ..	...
Remittances from other Governments. { Civil { Telegraph ..	...	Remittances to other Governments { Civil { Telegraph ..	...
Remittances from other Governments. { Civil { Money Order ..	6,95,430	Remittances to other Governments { Civil { Money Order ..	2,30,100
Remittances from other Governments. { Civil { Miscellaneous ..	51,52,930	Remittances to other Governments { Civil { Miscellaneous ..	78,45,071
Remittances from other Governments. { Military .	2,35,955	Remittances to other Governments { Military ..	35,93,476
Total Imperial	3,79,02,272	Total Imperial ..	3,38,54,636
PROVINCIAL SERVICES		**PROVINCIAL SERVICES.**	
Receipts as per Statement No 1	48,03,331	Expenditure as per Statement No 2	46,44,385
Advances recoverable ...	43,465	Advances recoverable ...	67,276
Suspense Account	3,580	Suspense Account	15,916
Imperial Receipts	18,783	Imperial Receipts ..	18,783
Total Provincial Services	48,69,219	Total Provincial Services ...	47,46,360
Grand Total	4,27,71,491	Grand Total ..	3,87,00,996
Disbursements	3,87,00,996		
Cash at end of year ..	40,70,495		

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B.—Public Works 1.

STATEMENT *showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial Services in the Public Works Department, during the year* 1873-74.

Detail.			Total of each Station			Total of each Class.		
			Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.								
Military.			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at		Kamthi ..	35,935	41,517	77,452	..	..	..
Ditto	ditto	Asirgarh ...	4,964	3,566	8,530	..	..	..
Ditto	ditto	Nagpur ..	238	1,878	2,116	..	..	..
Ditto	ditto	Jabalpur ..	37,039	19,324	56,363	..	..	..
						78,176	66,285	1,44,461
Commissariat			..	..	..	3,101	10,447	13,548
Ordnance			..	..	..	338	4,237	4,575
Rest Houses and Encamping Grounds ...			..	..	..	8,075	18,915	26,990
Fortifications . .			..	..	..	952	262	1,214
General Cantonment and Staff Buildings			..	..	..	8,235	17,020	25,255
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at		Raipur	4,328	1,321	5,649	..	..	...
Ditto	ditto	Sambalpur ..	1,204	136	1,340	..	...	...
Ditto	ditto	Kamthi ...	3,361	4,007	7,368	..	..	...
Ditto	ditto	Asirgarh ..	34		34	..	..	...
Ditto	ditto	Hoshangabad ..	2,781	842	3,623	..	...	...
Ditto	ditto	Sironcha ..	526	605	1,131	..	...	..
Ditto	ditto	Nagpur	3,298	538	3,836	..	...	..
Ditto	ditto	Chanda .	559	796	1,355	..	...	..
Ditto	ditto	Jabalpur	2,228	1,120	3,348	18,319	9,365	27,684
		Total Military, Rs..	.	..	..	1,17,196	1,26,531	2,43,727

CIVIL BUILDINGS						
Buildings for the Postal Department ...	..	..	..	5,527	1,204	6,731
Ditto Telegraph	..	..	..	195	545	740
Total Civil Buildings Rs ..	..	..	..	5,722	1,749	7,471
COMMUNICATIONS						
Godavari River Improvements for Navigation ..	..	..	..	—705	8,833	8,128
Total Communications, Rs	..	..	..	—705	8,833	8,128
Establishment ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,879
Tools and Plant	..	..	..	..	..	1,631
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	..	..	2,427
Total Public Works proper, Rs .	..	..	..	..	..	3,64,383
Guaranteed Railways ...	..	..	..	..	..	10,755
Total Public Works Imperial proper, Rs	..	..	..	..	..	3,75,088
Deduct amount due to decrease in stock—						
Military	..	..	..	..	1,368	..
Other Services	..	..	..	..	9,593	10,961
Grand Total Public Works Imperial proper Rs	..	..	..	..	..	3,64,127
BARRACK DEPARTMENT						
Supply	..	..	..	..	..	3,039
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	2,294
Establishment...	..	..	..	..	..	3,196
Total Barrack Department	..	..	..	..	..	8,529

B.—Public Works 1.—(*Contd.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Road with Link road from Sagar to Herapur, northward, and from Sagar to Karrailie, southward	1,37,022	7,221	1,44,243			
Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur, eastward	27,438	68,218	95,656			
Great Northern Road from Nagpur to Jabalpur	23,600	53,414	77,014			
Road from Jabalpur to Mirzapur	...	136	136			
Road from Nagpur to Chanda	..	4,938	4,938			
Wardha Valley Road	..	2,327	2,327			
Road from Nagpur and Kamthi to Chhindwara	..	7,248	7,248			
Other Roads	17,100	4,203	21,303			
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundaries	..	3,478	3,478			
Sagar and Cawnpore Road	..	990	990			
Old Bombay Road	..	1,000	1,000			
Total Communications	...	...	...	2,05,160	1,53,173	3,58,333
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Arboriculture	..	..	..	..	15,120	15,120
Establishment	...	...	...	...	..	2,26,914
Tools and Plant	..	..	..	...	...	43,002
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	...	..	95
Total Provincial Services	...	...	...	..	...	10,28,408
Add increase in Stock balance	..	...	..	...	..	17,506
Grand Total Provincial Services	..	...	...	...	..	10,45,914
Form No. 68 B.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Nil	...	...	..	...	...	...

B.—Public Works 2.

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

Name of work.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1872-73.	Total income realized during 1873-74.	Deduct charges 1873-74.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Cost of works including establishments.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Amount of outlay to end of 1872-73 ... ... Rs. 10,73,008 do. during 1873-74... 3,06,269
Wardha Vally Coal (State) Railway	10,73,008	621	3,06,269	56,553	3,62,822		Total outlay to end of 1873-74 ... ... 13,79,277 Deduct receipts on Capital account to end of 1873-74 1,166 Net outlay to end of 1873-74 13,78,111

C.—Railways.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Do. from Merchandize.	Do. from railway material.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native do.	Total capital expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate	3rd Class.	Total.									

D.—Agriculture.

Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	
Nagpur ...	27,399	290,598	592,495	101,061	1,397	119,008	62	..	1,181	1,810	..	..	12,410	3,836	
Bhandara ..	401,984	71,192	162,611	22,269	8,817		..	..	563	180	..	..	3,957	903	
Chanda ..	227,564	47,948	261,392	55,177	4,886	46,021	...	...	254	1,010	..		9,107	...	
Wardha ..	2,190	158,358	357,284	76,605	611	234,233	161	...	413	801	..	..	1,330	3,450	
Balaghat ...	279,010	11,909	59,694	10,062	1,873		...	..	61	634	..	..	421	112	
Jabalpur ...	116,261	323,015	408,021	46,555	2,615	28,311	539	7	1,182	625	..	..	1,958	1,623	
Sagar ..	12,673	480,600	222,024	29,616	5,228	27,761	54	1	1,713	356	..	..	2,350	2,325	
Damoh ...	46,229	193,408	148,376	20,750	1,038	13,447	6	8	723	631	..	..	1,061	1,794	
Seoni ...	98,010	272,842	176,114	20,183	1,487	9,014	152	..	1,345	48	..	..	1,079	14,486	
Mandla ..	86,248	61,958	170,728	19,061	556	624	1	..	2,296	742	..	..	463	17,512	
Betul ...	14,559	157,493	392,039	63,662	8,750	2,010	1,716	...	2,300	105	..	..	1,356	..	
Hoshangabad ...	16 693	619,687	211,123	33,532	1,189	16,018	419	..	674	1,322	..	..	630	135	
Narsinghpur ...	26,678	202,243	321,838	12,682	4,803	35,689	40	18	450	949	..	..	5,420	1,710	
Chhindwara ...	6,762	156,364	377,035	51,816	5,864	40,999	686	..	...	635	..	..	1,667	...	
Nimar ...	11,533	9,700	297,558	40,056	220	29,931	334	...	1,191	179	..	..	1,168	1,095	
Raipur ...	1,136,693	251,008	570,889	192,801	30,828	73,673	...	.	10,356	38,776	..	..	7,181	9,414	
Bilaspur ..	1,735,852	187,619	306,185	51,663	15,649	17,480	..	...	...	1,397	..	..	6,938	...	
Sambalpur ...	402,706	...	37,662	16,255	1,290	18,786	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	
Upper Godavari...	9,352	163	34,572	492	...	396	..	..	..	350	..	..	195	...	
	4,658,432	3,496,135	5,137,640	864,297	97,101	713,404	4,243	34	24,702	50,550	..	..	58,091	58,395	15,163,624, + 1,555,608

D. 2 — *Stock.*

Districts	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes.	Horses	Ponies	Donkeys	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Nagpur ..	341 734	938	5 366	1 905	38,376	4 779	22.305	34.694	148	
Bhandara ...	217 593	359	978	236	63,838	3 009	30,812	42 363	404	
Chanda ...	477 413	290	659	222	75 938	4 794	36 161	38 565	412	
Wardha ..	222 448	252	2,098	3 483	50 659	958	19 695	17 340	54	
Balaghat .	198,242	128	744	30	13 051	3 994	19,290	21,793	81	
Jabalpur	279 035	1 129	6 874	1 224	217 2	7 062	2 239	36 039	10	
Sagar	318,470	2 318	5 198	2,163	14 567	2 973	10,881	39,780	18	
Damoh ..	309,132	661	2,390	5 812	15,641	4 292	3,271	34,680	10	
Seoni .	225,551	266	6 087	212	19 821	9 126	6,762	26,580	35	
Mandla	215,925	43	3,366	120	27,134	56 346	352	20 330	370	
Betul	201,049	113	5 623	386	11 690	2 182	4 810	32 575	..	
Hoshangabad	276 441	2 185	6 078	2 294	15 131	3,558	17,771	30 107	107	
Narsinghpur	195 846	850	5 625	3 225	25 450	4 006	8 470	25 772	216	
Chhindwara .	273,498	102	6 659	759	82 710	5 312	6 588	29 056	12	
Nimar	108,118	141	2 556	939	13 200	150	8 986	21 535	17	
Raipur ..	761,833	1,018	10 272	399	166 583	7 852	36 721	105 553	152	
Bilaspur	410 861	120	5 045	219	84 745	2,925	12 105	81,014	89	
Sambalpur ..	218 960	120	1 000	10	46 700	860	9,349	66 000	1,673	
Upper Godavari .	19 572	6	100	42	14 060	570	855	4 400	3	
	5 301 681	11 048	76 718	23 724	722 016	124.383	251.303	708 076	3,813	

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D 3.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*

Districts.	Average rent per acre for land suited for									Average produce of land per acre in lbs.								
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar cane.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar (gur.)	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.												
Nagpur	0 8 7	0 15 5	0 14 4	...	0 13 8	4 8 0	0 12 5	0 12 3	2 8 1	1 11 1	307	205	359 ..	139 8	180	164	410	182	..	..
Bhandara	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 9	...	..	..	0 11 6	0 12 3	1 2 0	1 0 10	348	270	560 ...	.. ..	322	480	506	340	..	..
Chanda	0 12 9	0 6 7	0 6 6	...	0 5 6	.. .. ..	0 5 8	0 7 1	4 11 8	0 5 3	384	471	394	36	247	243	789	137	..	..
Wardha	0 15 1	1 0 10	0 12 0	.. ..	0 14 10	6 0 0	0 15 6	0 12 4	2 10 8	4 12 8	220	198	205 ...	36 5	232	322	600	210	272	272
Balaghat	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	240	280	218 ..	.. ..	..	..	600	800	400	..	..	..
Jabalpur	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	...	1 8 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	220	640	560 ...	20 12	240	230	500	210	..	..
Sagar	2 1 0	1 7 6	0 10 6	2 12 0	1 8 6	3 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	3 5 0	2 3 0	370	460	396 12	4 4	342	326	131	230	434	121
Damoh	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	410	490	520 40	29 1	310	380	440	110	380	520
Seoni	1 0 6	1 3 6	0 11 9	...	1 0 6	3 2 0	0 10 9	2 0 0	2 1 6	1 0 0	289	480	340 ...	32 3	354	1,000	560	100	960	..
Mandla	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 6 0	.. .. ..	1 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	401	440	460 ...	40 1	320	270	400	160	..	..
Betul	0 12 7	0 13 8	0 6 0	.. .. ..	0 10 5	2 1 10	0 8 9	0 6 5	1 13 0	1 0 0	289	263	315 ...	69 5	283	287	1,246	...	726	..
Hoshangabad	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	386	290	365 ...	41 6	184	120	240	134	...	..
Narsinghpur	1 12 8	2 4 4	0 10 4	1 15 0	1 5 0	2 5 8	1 2 8	1 2 0	2 8 0	1 1 0	349	499	340 8	40 3	75	150	700	60	..	..
Chhindwara	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 6 4	0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	.. .. ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	280	420	250 ..	52 4	149	..	700	120	..	..
Nimar	5 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	.. .. ..	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	360	200	240 ..	32 10	160	90	560	40	...	..
Raipur	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	.. .. ..	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 15 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	393	490	1,435 ...	80 ..	95	162	350	105	..	..
Bilaspur	0 7 4	0 9 4	0 6 4	.. .. ..	0 7 4	0 6 0	0 7 4	0 8 8	1 8 0	0 9 4	172	132	280 ..	50 ..	146	..	360	42	..	..
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	.. .	...	...	... ..	...	...	..	...	.. ...	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavari	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	720	480	720 ..	80 ...	240	...	...	400	..	..

E.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

1.—*Produce.*

| Districts. | Price of produce per maund of 82 lbs. | | |

Districts	Wages per diem.						Cart per day			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.														
	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	1	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
Bhandara	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
Chanda	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wardha	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	1	0	0
Balaghat	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Jabalpur	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	5	2	8	0	0	12	0
Sagar	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Damoh	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Seoni	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mandla	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	0
Betul	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshangabad	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	13	4
Narsinghpur	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Chhindwara	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
Nimar	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Raipur	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sambalpur	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Upper Godavari	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Districts	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks
Nagpur ..	..	.....	...	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Bhandara, Sakoli, and Tirora ...	Iron ore and various kinds of stones ..	156	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda	Iron ore and coal .	20	
Wardha ...	.. .	.....	...	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, and Paraswara ...	Iron ore ..	21	
Jabalpur ...	Tahsil Bijeragogarh, Jabalpur, Sihora, and Sleemanabad ..	Do.	41	
Sagar ..	Amarman, Bareta, Tigora, Chirola, and Hirapur ..	Do ...	5	
Damoh ..	....	....	...	
Mandla ..	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh	Iron ore ..	40	
Seoni ...	Loha, Agri, and Jatama ..	Do. .	89	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, and Seoni ..	Building stone .	24	
Betul ...	Sonadha, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra, and Dori ..	Coal	..	
	Chicklar ..	White ochre ...	...	
Narsinghpur ...	Mohpani and Sihora ..	Coal ...	*1	* Leased to Narbada Coal and Iron Company
	Tendukheta, Umarkheri, Umarpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhirri ..	Iron ore ...	...	
	Khaini, Bamhori, and Bichua ..	Limestone ..	..	
	Nagwara and Bagaspur ..	Sandstone ..	..	

F.—Mines and Quarries.—(*Contd.*)

Districts.	Where situated	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nimar ...	Beri, Shara, and Chira Khan ..	Building stone ..	3	
Chhindwara ..	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places ..	Coal, iron and slate ...	..	
	Kondkasar, Bhindo, and Lahora Dalli, and Magarkand ..	Iron ...	4	
..	Mahadeo Ghat ...	Blue limestone ...	..	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gandai ..	Red Ochre .	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola ..	Galena or sulphate of lead	..	
	Lapha, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zamindaries ..	Iron ..	7	
Bilaspur ..	Bilaspur and Seorinarain ..	Building stone ..	2	
	Korba ..	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ..	....	.....	..	
Upper Godavari..	Bastar and Sironcha Taluq ..	Iron ore ...	...	

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Silver and Gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of mills and large manufactories ..	..	1	...	...		3	1	1	10	...	...	...
Private looms or small works ..	1,615	84,367	13,545	11,734	24	8,413	9,507	2,732	2,422	2,941	3,079	5,828
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ..	...	776	..	...	..	50	15	35	250	..	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ..	..	148	...	...	..	50	20	30	50	..	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ..	5,269	148,638	13,575	5,427	146	15,563	20,586	9,062	5,713	4,870	4,504	10,972
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
Value of block in ditto Rs.	...	42,126	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs.	* 73,96,598	65,41,035	3,04,511	1,28,481	5,800	12,11,741	11,16,453	3,48,972	99,575	5,44,203	2,35,321	3,64,194

* This item includes silk and brocade work

I.—Coinage and Currency:

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.											Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

Blank.—there being no Mint in these Provinces.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year 1873-74.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number in circulation at the end of the year 1873-74.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.				Bullion.			Securities.
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Classes of securities being stated.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.								
23,500	11,871	1,595			23,799	10,796	736								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	
3,32,310	8,33,050	14,62,000	80,61,705	72,80,975	2,77,22-	8,28,850	7,48,500	..	2,10,058 5 8	..	...	...	...	*12,47,901 10 4	

* The original amount of "Securities" was Rs. 5,47,901-10-4, which was increased by 7 lakhs by order of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency Calcutta, about the middle of July 1873.

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IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income. Paid by Government.			Income. From endowed property. In land.			Income. From endowed property. In money.			Income. From fees and offerings.			Remarks.
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
Christians	Roman Catholic ...	10	*5	3,488	3,586	0	0	500	0	0	...	..	..	3,260	0	0	* Besides 1 Priest periodically for Hoshangabad.
	Church of England ..	12	†5	1,974	2,572	0	0	..	..	..	...	..	..	696	0	0	† Do. do.
	Church of Scotland ..	2	7	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	15	11	
	Protestant Dissenters	3		41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Greeks ..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
	Armenians ...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
	Unitarians ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	
					34,146	1	7	16,427	11	3							
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.							
Hindus ..		4,998	3,435	871,977	1,359	3	30	2,274	0	0	17,469	8	0	48,860	9	6	
								5 villages, 2 gardens.									

						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mohammadans.	Sunis	..	393	285	62,800	824	8	0	1,212	3	0	1,554	8	0	6,399	8	0	
						A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.							
						1,842	0	12	10	0	0							
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A	P.							
	Shiahs	..	45	26	‡ 5,712	407	0	0	433	0	0	..	..	..	977	0	0	‡ 4,526 are Syeds.
	Sheiks	..	11	11	255	10	0	0	10	0	0	60	0	0	62	0	0	
									A.	R.	P							
	Buddhists or Jains		353	192	16,614	..	..	..	2	0	0	318	0	0	11,515	0	0	
	Others	..	4	4	84	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	415	0	0	
						Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	Total	..	5,831	3,970	963,367	41,545	9	7	18,582	14	3							
						A.	R	P.	A	P.	P	19,402	0	0	72,565	0	11	
						3,192	0	0	2,288	0	0							
									8 villages, 2 gardens.									

B.—Education.

1.—The University.

Result of Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April, ending 31st March 1874.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government institutions.	Private institutions	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions	Private students.	Total	From Government institutions.	From private Institutions	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.			Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Entrance or Matriculation ..	1	3	4	14	42	4	60	9	19	..	28	..	24	3	..	...	1
Arts .. First Arts ...	...	..	...	*9	..	...	9	6	..	..	6	..	6	...	...	...	...
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts .																	
Arts .. Master of Arts .																	
Law ... Licentiate of Law .																	
Law ... Bachelor of Law																	
Law ... Doctor of Law .																	
Medicine .. First L. M. S. ..																	
Medicine .. L. M. S. ...																	
Medicine .. First B. M. ..																	
Medicine .. B. M. ..																	
Medicine .. M. D. ..																	
Engineering. First L. C. E. ...																	
Engineering. L. C. E. ..																	
Engineering. B. C. E. .																	
Engineering. M. C. E. ..																	
Total ...	1	3	4	23	42	4	69	15	19	...	34	...	30	3	...	...	1

* From Jabalpur High School.

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1873, ending 31st March 1874.

Class of Institution	Government Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of schools as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus	Mohammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts —									
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Medicine	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
Engineering	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University Madrassahs	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Normal Schools— For Masters	.	4	160	155	.	160	142	10	8
For Mistresses	...	1	22	22	..	23	23	...	..
Schools of Art	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..
Other Technical Schools	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
Schools for Boys	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
Higher Schools (English)	..	1	75	57	75	...	..	70	5	...
Middle Schools { English teaching through { Vernacular only	..	47	2,011	1,457	2,008	...	14	1,777	212	8
Lower and Primary Schools	...	759	42,541	25,490	...	42,577	6	38,454	2,870	1,211
Schools for Girls	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
For Natives of India	...	88	3,030	1,695	...	3,040	...	2,713	317	...
For Europeans and others	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
	900	47,840	28,876	2,083	45,800	20	43,179	3,414	1,227

B.—Education 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Central Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April 1873, ending 31st March 1874.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.									Expended Total.
	Grant from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	From Revenues of Native States.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNIVERSITY.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	22,863	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	22,863	22,863
Inspection .. .	69,511	1,519	..	...	..	...	..	...	74,530	74,530
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University	..	..		..	...	..	...	..	..	...
Arts ... .. { Government ...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Arts ... .. { Aided ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Law		..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Medicine	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Colleges or departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...

Madrassahs												
Medical Schools (Vernacular)												
Normal Schools												
For Masters	Government	6,029	7,749		329					14,107	14,104
	Aided										
For Mistresses	Government	1,315	1,078		20					2,413	2,402
	Aided										
Schools of Arts											
Other Technical schools	Government										
	Aided										
Schools for boys											
Higher Class English	Government	17,614			297		937			18,878	18,936
	Aided	1,651	3,026		1,210	318	544			3,723	3,688
Middle Class English	Government	53,159			6,782	8,487	5,163		353	76,970	72,912
	Aided	15,219	4		11,898	713	5,998			33,833	33,582
Middle Class Vernacular	Government										
	Aided										
Lower Class and Primary	Government	62,354	92,127		8,537	17,051	8,159		373	1,88,601	1,83,819
	Aided	26,858	104		3,240	1,561	3,507			64,268	63,999
Schools for Girls											
For Natives of India	Government	2,010	11,316		84	1,242				14,652	16,518
	Aided	1,879	8		1,377	384	6			3,654	3,654
For Europeans and others	Government										
	Aided	2,160			4,873		252			7,285	7,286
Mixed Schools (boys and girls)	Government										
	Aided	600			600		405			1,605	1,606
Scholarships—											
In Colleges	Government	1,554								1,554	1,554
	Aided										
In Schools	Government	10,833	4,178	39	14		188			15,252	15,252
	Aided	1,980								1,98	1,980
Miscellaneous		18,664								18,664	18,664
	Total	3,16,283	1,24,609	39	68,262	29,756	25,157		726	5,64,832	5,57,349
Buildings		23,067	5,897		8,195	2,482				39,639	39,639

NOTE.—The building receipts and expenditure have already once been included in the above items, and should not to be re-added for total expenditure.

B.—Education 4.

Description of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles	Estimate of population	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average number of square miles to each school	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betúl	Hindi and Marathi	4,118	284,055	28	1,778	147	·62	
Balaghát	Hindi	2,608	195,008	35	1,751	75	·89	
Bhandara	Marathi	3,922	564,813	72	3,559	54	·63	
Chandha	Marathi	9,700	534,431	67	3,347	145	·62	
Chhindwara	Maratmi and Urdu	3,852	316,005	43	1,522	90	·48	
Nagpur	Marathi	3,734	631,109	175	8,565	21	1·35	
Nimar	Marathi and Hindi	3,340	211,176	109	3,876	31	1·83	
Upper Godavari	Telugu	1,926	52,130	11	205	175	·39	
Wardha	Marathi	2,379	354,720	61	2,906	39	·81	
Damoh	Hindi and Urdu	2,800	269,642	49	2,085	57	·77	
Hoshangabad	Hindi and Urdu	4,222	440,186	116	4,045	36	·91	
Jabalpur	Urdu	3,918	528,859	120	6,001	33	1·13	
Mandla	Hindi and Urdu	4,719	213,018	33	901	143	·42	
Narsinghpur	Hindi and Urdu	1,916	339,395	97	3,898	20	1·14	
Sagar	Hindi and Urdu	4,005	527,725	90	4,440	45	·84	
Seoni	Hindi	3,606	407,330	49	1,876	74	·46	
Bilaspur	Hindi	7,798	715,398	63	3,269	124	·45	
Raipur	Hindi	11,880	1,093,405	212	11,397	56	1·04	
Sambalpur	Uriya	4,200	523,634	276	14,428	15	2·75	
Total		84,643	8,201,519	1,706	79,849	50	·97	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1873-74

Name.	Object	Income. From Government	Endowment	Subscription	Total	Members or Visitors. Males	Females	Juveniles	Total	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.							
Narsinghpur Literary Club of Teachers.	Self improvement	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	85	...	18	103	Not.	24th Decr. 1870.	Weekly English Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular newspapers are subscribed for.
Burhanpur Library.	To afford the public means of deriving pleasure by reading good books and newspapers.	...	...	94 0 0	94 0 0	13	...	...	16	do.	1st April 1870.	Only one meeting of this Sabha was held during the Moharram Vaccation at Burhanpur where 15 essays were read in English, Hindi and Marathi.
Khandwa Dnyan Prasurak Sabha.	Spread of useful knowledge amongst School Masters and people.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	do.	1st October 1869.	
Bhandara Public Library.	Literary	...	...	389 14 6	389 14 6	35	...	...	35	do.	11th April 1864.	
Nagpur Native General Library.	Improvement of the Public	...	...	112 0 0	112 0 0	247	...	...	247	do.	December 1862.	
Sitabaldi Native Club.	Ditto	...	...	220 0 0	220 0 0	29	...	...	29	do.	22nd Novr. 1868.	

16 10 E. G. 182 420.

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Contd.*)

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				When established.	Remarks,
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	
Umrer Native Library.	Improvement of the Public ...	..	..	69 0 0	69 0 0	15	..	5	20	Not	June 1868
Wardha Library.	General improvement ...	..	..	61 11 3	61 11 3	17	..	..	17	do	September 1870.
Deoli Native Public Library	For the improvement of people's minds.	..	..	39 4 0	39 4 0	6	..	..	6	do.	January 1874.
Ashti Self improving Society.	For the promotion of knowledge and eloquence.	..	..	54 14 0	54 14 0	20	..	36	56	do.	October 1873.
Jabalpur Vidya Prasarak Sabha.	Diffusion of knowledge	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	70	do	1st Jany. 1870.
Hoshangabad School Masters' Meeting.	For the diffusion of knowledge	..	..	..	..	95	..	12	107	do.	December 1879

2.—*The Press.*

Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				Remarks.
Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Fortnightly or weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English		Other.		
English.	Other language.	English.	Other language.	English.	Other language.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	
...	...	..	...	...	..	1	4	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	6	17,47[illegible]	

V.—STATISTICS

1.—*Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes*

Topographical Division.	Districts.	Population under registration.			Cholera.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table land.	Sagar ..	278,351	249,374	527,725	.	...	...
	Damoh	139,962	129,680	269,642	..	.	...
	Murwara .	91,189	91,010	182,199	...	..	...
Valley of the Narbadda	Jabalpur	179,048	167,612	346,660	. .	2	2
	Narsinghpur	176,552	162,843	339,395	.	...	...
	Hoshangabad	231,195	208,991	440,186	..	1	1
	Nimar	78,906	68,438	147,344	2	8	10
	Burhanpur . .	33,534	30,298	63,832		...	...
Satpura Hill range.	Betul ...	144,606	139,449	284,055		.	...
	Chhindwara .	132,962	131,648	264,610	...	...	...
	Seoni ..	162,702	158 921	321,623		...	...
	Mandla ..	110,473	102,545	213,018	.	.	...
	Balaghat	139,430	141,285	280,715	..	...	..
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	279,284	285,529	564,813	..	..	.
	Nagpur	321,440	309,669	631,109	..	..	.
	Wardha ...	180,899	173,821	354,720	..		..
	Chanda	202,021	203,995	406,016	1	...	1
Valley of the Godavari.	Sironcha	27,273	24,847	52,120	..	..	..
Chhattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	456,660	460,652	917,312	.	1	1
	Bilaspur .	250,779	218,769	499,548	16	4	20
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ..	159,761	160,201	319,962	166	143	309
	Total ..	3,777,027	3,649,577	7,426,604	185	159	344

OF LIFE.

in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1873.

Small pox			Fevers			Bowel complaints.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
4	5	9	3,940	3,003	6,943	494	344	838
1	4	5	2,253	1,823	4,076	374	279	653
2	2	4	986	790	1,776	107	70	177
5	3	8	2,958	1,998	4,956	441	260	701
13	16	29	2,835	2,237	5,072	332	237	569
347	331	678	3,563	2,798	6,361	1,041	823	1,864
70	55	125	1,354	1,086	2,440	219	152	371
8	3	11	682	578	1,260	96	70	166
64	65	129	1,592	1,495	3,087	205	177	382
15	21	36	1,688	1,396	3,084	423	390	813
15	23	38	2,846	1,970	4,816	102	69	171
67	90	157	1,499	1,123	2,622	197	147	344
267	218	485	1,616	1,362	2,978	73	51	124
639	659	1,298	3,245	2,878	6,123	280	178	458
344	281	625	4,180	3,494	7,674	218	185	465
317	301	618	2,264	1,960	4,224	154	88	242
457	502	959	2,324	2,029	4,353	339	319	658
8	13	21	252	219	471	3	6	9
2,226	1,916	4,142	6,665	5,563	12,228	521	350	871
287	263	550	4,217	3,392	7,609	247	138	385
5	4	6	1,156	1,004	2,160	1,273	988	2,271
5,161	4,775	9,936	51,615	42,198	93,813	7,001	5,831	12,532

Topographical.	Districts.	Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table-land.	Sagar ...	23	24	47	8	11	19	61	61	122	57	66	123
	Damoh ...	16	20	36	3	2	5	40	47	87	42	51	93
	Murwara ...	7	10	17	....	1	1	12	24	36	7	15	22
Valley of the Narbadda	Jabalpur ...	15	12	27	3	4	7	34	33	67	39	28	67
	Narsinghpur ...	11	8	19	7	6	13	37	29	66	23	22	45
	Hoshangabad ...	8	5	13	11	3	14	38	50	88	23	21	44
	Nimar ...	..	2	2	24	2	26	18	14	32	6	6	12
	Burhanpur ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	5	10	4	2	6
Satpura Hill range.	Mandla ...	1	5	6	5	1	6	21	19	40	71	39	110
	Betul ...	13	5	18	4	1	5	14	14	28	22	15	37
	Chhindwara ...	4	6	10	1	4	5	34	17	51	18	13	31
	Seoni ...	2	3	5	3		3	14	21	35	33	15	48
	Balaghat ...	9	8	17	7	3	10	41	34	75	48	17	65
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	23	20	43	6	3	9	43	58	101	53	43	96
	Nagpur ...	28	43	71	2	4	6	49	52	101	22	21	43
	Wardha ...	6	16	22	2	4	6	37	44	81	31	21	52
	Chanda ...	10	11	21	3	6	9	47	43	90	43	24	67
Valley of the Godavari.	Sironcha ...	6	3	9	..	...	..	7	2	9	2	2	4
Chhattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	29	16	45	20	20	40	43	30	73	64	26	90
	Bilaspur ...	7	8	15	6	5	11	35	31	66	53	36	89
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ...	16	11	27	5	2	7	23	18	41	27	10	37
	Total..	234	236	470	120	82	202	653	646	1,299	688	493	1,181

OF LIFE.—(*Contd.*)

All other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fever.	Bowel-complaints	Injuries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,300	1,021	2,321	5,887	4,535	10,422	0·00	0·01	13·15	1·58	0·59	21·14	18·17	19·75
586	508	1,094	3,315	2,734	6,049	0·00	0·01	15·11	2·42	0 82	23·08	21·08	22·43
246	160	406	1,367	1,072	2,439	0·00	0·02	9·74	0·97	0·41	14·98	11·77	13·37
1,064	674	1,738	4,559	3,014	7,573	0·00	0·02	14·29	2·02	0·48	25·48	17·98	21·84
954	715	1,669	4,212	3,270	7,482	0·00	0·08	14·91	1·67	0 42	23·89	20·07	22·04
250	194	444	5,281	4,226	9,507	0·00	1·54	14·45	4·23	0·36	22·84	20 22	21·62
327	226	553	2,020	1,551	3,571	0 00	0·84	16 56	2·51	0·49	25 60	22·64	24·23
121	91	212	916	749	1,665	0·00	0·17	19·74	2·60	0·25	27·31	24 72	26·01
141	116	257	2,002	1,540	3,542	0·00	0·73	12 30	1·61	0·75	18·12	15·08	16·62
362	326	688	2,276	2,098	4,374	0 00	0·45	10 86	1·34	0·31	15·73	15·04	15·40
451	317	838	2,634	2,234	4,868	0·00	0·13	11·65	3·11	0·36	19·80	16·96	18·39
123	82	205	2,635	2,183	4,821	0·00	0·12	13·42	0·53	0·28	16·21	13·73	11 98
133	118	251	2,194	1,811	4,005	0 00	1·72	10·60	0·43	0·57	15·73	12·08	14·26
825	735	1,560	5,114	4,574	9,688	0·00	2 29	10 84	0·81	0 44	18·31	16·01	17·15
945	836	1,781	5,850	4,916	10,766	0·00	0·90	12·16	0·73	0 35	18·18	15·87	17·06
172	151	323	2,983	2,585	5,568	0·00	1·74	11·90	0·68	0·45	16 48	14·88	15·67
1,345	1,111	2,456	4,569	4,045	8,614	0·00	2·36	10 72	1·62	0·46	22 61	19·82	21·21
337	286	623	615	531	1,146	0·00	0·40	9·03	0·17	0·42	22·54	21·37	21·99
713	553	1,266	10,281	8,475	18,756	0·00	4·51	13 33	0·94	0·26	22·51	18·39	20·42
295	226	521	5,163	4,103	9,266	0·01	1·10	15·23	0·77	0·36	20·59	16·49	18·55
351	283	634	3,022	2,473	5,495	0·96	0·02	6·75	7·09	0·35	18·91	15 43	17·17
11,041	8,799	19,840	76,898	62,719	139,617	0·01	1·33	12·63	1·68	0·42	20 37	17·19	18·78

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V. 2.—*Annual Return of Out and In-patients treated*

year

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-		
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
ORDER—A.	1	Small-pox ...	...	71	71
	3	Chicken-pox ...	...	45	45
	4	Measles ...	...	67	67
	9	Enteric Fever ...	...	4	4
	11	Simple continued Fever ...	15	2,720	2,735
	12	Febricula ...	13	627	640
	13	Yellow Fever ...	...	2	2
	15	Ague ...	521	67,997	68,518
	15*b*	Fever-Tertian ...	20	1,407	1,427
	15*c*	Fever-Quartan ...	23	1,027	1,050
	16	Remittant Fever ...	19	1,912	1,931
	18	Malignant Cholera ...	1	45	46
	19	Diphtheria ...	...	2	2
	20	Hooping cough ...	4	572	576
	21	Mumps ...	14	1,010	1,024
	22	Influenza ...	3	518	521
	28	Sloughing Phagedœna ...	...	...	...
	29	Hospital Gangrene ...	...	1	1
	30	Erysipelas ...	4	177	181
	31	Pyœmia ...	...	2	2
	32	Puerperal Fever ...	...	18	18
	...	Dengue ...	...	1,027	1,027
	34	Acute Rheumatism ...	107	3,016	3,123
	37	Muscular do. ...	91	7,418	7,572
	37*a*	Lumbago ...	1	125	125
		CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
ORDER—B.	38	Chronic Rheumatism ...	115	5,799	5,914
	39	Podagra (Gout) ...	1	1	2
	42	Chronic Osteo—Arthritis ...	...	1	1

at the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the 1873.

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated, *	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
65	2	4	...	1	12	13	6	1	6	...
44	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
2,652	46	16	21	4	218	222	138	2	73	9
611	24	1	4	1	14	15	14	...	1	...
2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
64,814	2,908	47	749	109	1,285	1,394	1,241	29	68	56
1,287	118	...	22	2	80	82	75	...	2	5
982	52	2	14	...	27	27	26	...	...	1
1,741	141	38	11	14	309	323	243	2	74	4
34	...	12	...	...	7	7	4	...	2	1
1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
534	26	9	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
939	70	3	12	...	7	7	7	...	..	...
494	20	...	7	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	1	6	7	7	...	...	...
170	10	...	1	...	11	11	7	...	2	2
2	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...
16	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1,014	13	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...
2,795	271	2	55	4	140	144	125	7	4	1
6,704	769	...	99	5	63	68	64	3	...	1
113	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
5,252	534	1	127	16	246	262	224	19	9	10
1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-		
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS I.—General Diseases.—(*Contd.*)			
Order—B.—(*Continued.*)	43*a*	Primary Syphilis ...	36	2,222	2,258
	43*b*	Secondary do. ..	34	1,914	1,948
	43*c*	Hereditary do. ..	..	4	4
	44	Cancer ...	2	62	64
		Malignant Tumours ...	1	36	37
		Non-malignant do. ..	5	201	206
	46	Lupus ..	...	..	...
	48	Leprosy ..	8	382	390
	49-1	Scrofulous disease of Glands ..	7	299	206
	49-1	Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	..	51	51
	49-1	Morbus Coxœ ..	...	1	1
	50	Rickets ..	..	1	1
	52	Diabetes ..	...	51	51
	54	Scurvy ..	3	91	94
	55	Anœmia ..	13	641	654
	56	Chlorosis ...	..	...	...
	57	General Dropsy ...	13	323	336
		Total ...	1,074	101,825	102,899
		CLASS II.—Local Diseases.			
Nervous System.	59-64	Diseases of the brain ...	1	202	203
	65	Apoplexy ...	...	17	17
	66	Sunstroke ...	...	78	78
	75-*b*	Myelitis ...	...	2	2
	82	Atrophy ..	...	1	1
	84	Paralysis ...	10	308	318
	85	Hemiplegia ...	...	3	3
	86	Paraplegia ...	...	1	1
	89-*a*	Facial Paralysis ...	...	3	3
	90	Tetanus ...	...	18	18
	91	Hydrophobia ...	...	4	4
	93	Epilepsy ...	...	83	83

(*Continued.*)

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
1,971	252	8	27	6	180	186	160	13	4	9
1,572	316	1	59	9	154	163	123	18	6	16
3	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
44	17	1	2	3	34	37	27	5	3	2
27	10	..	...	...	6	6	3	2	1	...
167	33	...	6	3	20	23	16	3	4	...
..	...	...	...	..	3	3	1	2	..	..
178	191	...	21	1	35	36	13	12	6	5
247	55	1	3	2	15	17	9	2	4	2
28	21	2	...	...	5	5	1	2	..	2
...	1	..	...	...	1	1	..	1	..	...
...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
39	11	1	...	...	8	8	3	2	3	...
80	13	1	...	1	3	4	3	..	1	...
572	60	1	21	9	132	141	119	2	16	4
...	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	1	...
240	74	13	9	4	120	124	58	18	43	5
95,394	6,059	167	1,279	195	3,175	3,370	2,746	145	336	143
197	2	3	1	..	6	6	2	1	2	1
9	4	4	...	...	5	5	2	...	3	...
69	5	3	1	..	13	13	8	...	4	1
2	...	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
203	102	6	7	2	42	44	25	5	9	5
2	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	..	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	4	...	...	11	11	5	1	5	...
..	...	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...
47	33	1	2	...	20	20	12	5	2	1

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out- Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS II.—Local Diseases.—(*Continued*)			
Nervous System.—(*Continued.*)	94	Convulsions ...	...	8	8
	97	Paralysis Agitans ...	...	1	1
	98	Chorea ...	...	...	...
	99	Hysteria ...	...	21	21
	100	Catalepsy ...	...	1	1
	101	Neuralgia ...	26	3,138	3,164
	101-*b*	Hemicrania ..	...	26	26
	101-*c*	Sciatica ..	...	24	24
	101-*d*	Pleurodynia ..	...	34	34
	102	Hyperœsthesia ...	...	1	1
	103	Anœsthœsia ...	...	1	1
	105	Mania ...	1	73	74
	107	Dementia ...	1	299	300
	109	Idiocy ...	...	..	...
		Delirium ...	...	2	2
		Head ache ...	5	549	554
Eye.	111	Conjunctivitis ...	78	18,681	18,759
	112	Catarrhal Ophthalmia ..	...	3	3
	113	Pustular do. ..	...	4	4
	114	Purulent do. ..	19	3,617	3,636
	115	do. do. of infants. ..	...	31	31
	118	Chronic do. ..	40	1,242	1,282
	125	Keratitis do. ...	...	39	39
	128	Ulcer of Cornea ...	1	24	25
	129	Opacity of Cornea ...	3	108	111
	134	Sclerotitis ...	...	2	2
	136	Iritis ...	...	12	12
	146	Amaurosis ...	5	170	175
	147	Impaired vision ...	...	35	35

(*Continued.*)

patients.				In-patients.							
Results.							Relau.				
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year	New cases admitted during the year	Total treated.	Cured or relieved	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
6	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
19	2	..	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2,870	255	1	38	1	26	27	24	2	...	1
25	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
21	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
13	20	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
33	39	...	2	7	62	69	36	29	3	1
277	19	...	4	2	27	29	18	10	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
522	30	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
17,734	926	...	99	5	84	89	36	1	1	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
3,448	153	...	35	1	42	43	38	5	...	...
31	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
1,182	78	...	22	1	36	37	35	2	...	...
36	3	...	..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1
23	1	..	1	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
82	28	...	1	3	9	12	6	5	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
9	3	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	..	1
164	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
23	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

	Distinguishing numbers.	DISEASES.	Out-patients: Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Continued.*)			
EYE.—(*Contd.*)	152	Cataract ..	1	181	182
	156	Glaucoma ...	1	1	2
	158	Total disorganization of eye ...	...	...	...
	162	Hemeralopia ...	...	8	8
	163	Nyctalopia ...	1	176	177
	166	Fistula Lachrymalis ...	...	22	22
	169 &c.	Disease of the eye lids ...	3	426	429
	170	Hordeolum ...	...	2	2
	175	Trychiasis ...	...	3	3
	177	Tarsal Ophthalmia ..	1	...	1
EAR	190	Inflammation ...	78	9,140	9,218
	191	Abscess and ulceration ...	1	118	119
	205	Deafness ...	10	644	654
		Otalgia ...	...	17	17
		Otorrhœa ...	...	26	26
NOSE.	209	Ozœna ...	2	167	169
	210	Ulceration of pituitary membrane ...	...	1	1
	213	Epistaxis ...	6	481	487
	215	Polypus ...	...	142	142
		Worms in nose ...	...	2	2
		Penash ...	...	...	...
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	219	Pericarditis ...	1	14	15
	224	Endocarditis ...	...	...	...
	225	Valve disease ...	...	...	...
	229	Hypertrophy ...	...	1	1
	243	Syncope and Angina Pectoris ..	...	8	8
	244	Palpitation ...	...	13	13
	250	Aneurism ...	...	6	6
	260	Phlebitis ...	...	3	3
	267	Nævus Vascularis ...	1	...	1

(Continued.)

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.		Remaining under treatment.
131	48	...	3	2	19	21	14	6	..	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	..
8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
166	10	...	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	..
13	7	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
390	34	3	2	1	2	3	3	...	...	..
2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
8,465	583	1	169	...	32	32	30	2	...	...
110	8	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
603	46	...	5	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	31	...	5	2	13	15	12	1	1	1
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
452	29	2	4	...	9	9	7	1	..	1
122	17	1	2	...	3	3	3	...	..	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	..
14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES	Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year	Total treated.	Out-
		CLASS II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—*(Continued).*				
ABSORBENT SYSTEM.	271	Inflammation of glands ...	3	723	726	
	273	Hypertrophy Do. ...	...	26	26	
DUCTLESS GLANDS.	280	Goitre ...	1	5	6	
	283	Bronchocele ...	...	2	2	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	288	Croup ...	4	45	49	
	289	Coryza ...	15	869	88	
	293	Laryngitis ...	...	20	2	
	305	Bronchial Catarrh ...	...	12	1	
	306 *a*	Bronchitis Acute ...	222	11,758	11,98	
	306 *b*	Bronchitis Chronic ...	11	491	50	
	314 *a*	Asthma ...	17	1,012	1,02	
	315	Pneumonia ...	7	339	34	
	318	Congestion of the lungs ...	...	1	1	
	318 *a*	Hœmoptysis ...	4	58	62	
	319 *a*	Hœmoptysis ...	...	...	...	
	322	Emphysema ..	...	1	1	
	331	Pleurisy ...	2	409	411	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	348	Diseases of the mouth ...	16	1,516	1,532	
	350	Aphtha ...	1	119	120	
	365	Diseases of the teeth and gums	20	4,004	4,024	
	419	Do. Do. fauces	5	347	352	
	423	Tonsilitis ...	...	242	242	
	449	Gastritis ...	4	217	221	
	460	Dyspepsia ...	89	12,304	12,393	
	461	Gastrodynia ...	...	63	63	
	462	Pyrosis ...	...	8	8	
	463	Vomiting ...	...	13	13	
	464	Enteritis ...	..	5	5	
	466	Dysentery ...	77	5,872	5,949	
	472	Hœmatemesis ...	...	6	6	
	473	Melœna ...	...	1	1	

(Continued.)

patients.											
Results.				In-patients.							
							Results.				
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved	Unknown.	Died	Remaining under treatment.
679	41	...	6	...	8	8	6	...	2	...
22	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	3	8	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
808	65	...	11	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
14	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,049	709	14	208	13	184	197	167	6	13	11
456	26	...	20	...	9	9	5	1	3	...
767	224	12	26	2	56	58	36	4	11	7
290	24	24	6	6	106	112	71	5	30	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	3	2	...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
378	21	3	9	1	54	55	47	1	2	5
1,430	83	1	18	...	7	7	6	1	...	...
118	2	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
3,900	94	1	29	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
312	38	...	2	...	5	5	3	...	1	1
242	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
191	22	4	4	...	9	9	8	1	...	...
11,620	661	...	112	...	123	123	114	3	5	1
63	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
5,521	301	54	73	31	632	663	394	17	229	23
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients: Remaining from previous year.	Out-patients: New cases treated during the year.	Out-patients: Total treated.
		CLASS II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Contd.*)			
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—(*Continued.*)	478	Intussusception ...	...	...	...
	480	Hernia ...	2	55	57
	483—1	Ascaris Lumbricoides ..	13	2,241	2,254
	483—13	Tenia solium ...	4	276	280
	484	Diarrhœa ..	70	6,323	6,393
	486	Colic ...	15	3,428	3,443
	487	Constipation ..	55	15,337	15,392
	488 &c.	Disease of rectum and anus ...	14	1,102	1,116
	490	Fistula in ano ...	..	6	6
	491	Hœmorrhoids ...	2	123	125
	497	Anus Impervious ...	...	4	4
	501	Hepatitis ...	5	282	287
	502	Abscess of liver ...	...	1	1
	504	Enlargement of liver ...	...	2	2
	513	Jaundice ..	7	449	456
	524	Splenitis ...	75	2,973	3,048
	526	Congestion of spleen ..	1	9	10
	527	Perforation of palate ...	1	1	2
	528	Hypertrophy ...	1	34	35
	531	Peritonitis ..	...	15	15
	532	Ascitis ..	2	31	33
	536	Enlargement of mesenteric glands ...	...	1	1
	...	Disease of tongue ..	...	35	35
URINARY SYSTEM.	538	Diseases of the kidney ...	1	103	104
	553	Hæmaturia renalis ...	...	8	8
	557	Diseases of the bladder ...	2	219	221
	570	Calculus ...	1	47	48
	571	Hæmaturia vesicalis ...	...	4	4
	576	Incontinence of urine ...	...	1	1
	577	Retention of urine ...	...	58	58
	585	Gonorrhœa ...	46	3,748	3,794
	587	Phimosis ...	7	128	135
	588	Paraphimosis ...	...	9	9

(*Continued.*

patients.				In-patients.					
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
45	9	...	3	1	6	7	4	1	2	...
2,156	87	1	10	..	2	2	1	...	1	...
266	10	...	4	1	8	9	9	..	...	...
6,009	305	24	55	15	569	584	381	9	175	19
3,346	65	16	16	3	87	90	88	1	1	...
15,156	158	1	77	7	989	996	972	13	...	11
972	133	2	9	2	23	25	19	3	2	1
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
114	8	...	3	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
2	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
236	43	...	8	...	23	23	12	5	4	2
...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
395	57	1	3	4	33	37	31	3	2	1
2,577	377	..	94	9	119	128	110	6	3	9
6	4	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
28	7	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	..	..
14	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	..
13	16	3	1	1	18	19	8	5	4	2
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	9	...	3	...	7	7	7	..	..	...
7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..
185	29	2	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	..
27	19	1	1	5	107	112	90	8	6	8
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
55	3	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
3,345	361	...	88	...	49	49	42	4	1	2
121	10	...	4	1	22	23	22	1	...	...
8	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out		
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS II.—Local Diseases.—*(Continued.)*			
Urinary System.—*(Contd.)*	589	Bubo ...	10	1,379	1,389
	594	Gleet ...	1	11	5
	596	Urethra ...	6	344	350
	598	Urinary abscess ...	...	...	...
	...	Disease of prostrate gland ...	...	3	3
	...	Albumen ...	...	1	1
	...	Sinus of groin ...	...	1	1
Generative system, Male Organs.	607 *a*	Congenital phimosis ...	...	2	2
	608	Sloughing scrotum ...	...	1	1
	6 0	Elephantiasis scroti ...	...	6	6
	616	Inflammation of tunica vaginalis ...	...	3	3
	617	Hydrocele ...	4	177	181
	620	Orchitis ...	12	635	647
	620	Epididymitis ...	...	8	8
	627	Spermatorrhœa ...	1	136	137
	...	Impotence ...	...	52	52
	...	Warts ...	...	1	1
Generative system, Female Organs.	630 &c.	Diseases of the ovary ...	...	6	6
	650 *b*	Pelvic cellulitis ...	...	...	...
	654 &c.	Diseases of the uterus ...	3	110	113
	670 &c	Diseases of the vagina and vulva ...	1	42	43
	670	Leucorrhœa ...	...	21	21
	687	Imperforate hymen ...	...	1	1
	690 &c.	Functional diseases ...	2	93	95
	690	Amenorrhœa ...	...	8	8
	693	Dysmenorrhœa ...	1	3	4
	694	Menorrhagia ...	...	3	3
	695	Metritis ...	...	3	3
Affections connected with Pregnancy.	703	Abortion ...	...	3	3
	704	Premature Birth ...	...	1	1
	..	Disease of Pregnancy ...	...	1	1

(Continued.)

Out-patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.		Remaining under treatment.
1,276	83	...	30	1	62	63	59	2	1	1
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319	16	4	11	2	53	55	49	..	1	5
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
3	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
...	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	..
...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
2	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...
1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...
169	11	...	1	...	10	10	10	..	...	...
599	38	...	10	...	17	17	14	2	..	1
5	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	.	...	...
114	21	...	2	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
43	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
93	14	3	3	...	9	9	8	...	...	1
34	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
17	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	..	..	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	7	...	1	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
6	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..
3	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

	Distinguishing number.		DISEASES.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Out-
			(CLASS II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—*Continued.*)				
AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH OR CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.	710		Rupture of Uterus ...	...	..	...	
	717		Post Partem Hæmorrhage ...	...	1	1	
	719	*a*	Metritis ...	...	3	3	
	722		Sloughing of Vagina ...	...	...	...	
	723		Sloughing of Rectum ...	...	...	...	
	738		Ulcerated Nipple ...	...	1	1	
			Parturition ...	...	7	7	
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	755		Ostitis ...	...	245	245	
	755	*a*	Periostitis ...	...	1	1	
	755	—1	Nodes ...	...	1	1	
	759		Caries ..	...	423	423	
	760		Necrosis ...	1	35	36	
	762		Hypertrophy of bone ...	...	...	...	
	768		Disease of joints ..	7	192	199	
	795		Gangrene ..	...	..	...	
	802	*b*	Guinea worm ..	...	302	302	
	803		Exhaustion ..	...	..	...	
	804		Disease of tendons ...	...	8	8	
	812		Disease of Bursæ ...	...	5	5	
	...		Contraction ...	...	4	4	
CELULAR TISSUE	818		Inflammation ...	10	1,330	1,340	
	819		Abscess ...	27	2,112	2,139	
	...		Phlegmon ..	...	2	2	
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.	827		Diseases of the skin ...	136	12,125	12,261	
	830		Urticaria ...	..	22	22	
	837		Ptyriasis ..	...	8	8	
	837		Psoriasis ...	1	39	40	
	841		Herpes ...	7	910	917	
	843		Eczema ..	4	54	58	
	844		Impetigo ..	...	58	58	
	852		Leucoderma ...	...	1	1	
	859		Ulcer ..	361	35,384	35,745	

(Continued.)

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
...	...	...	...	..	3	3	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
7	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	..	...
221	17	...	7	2	24	26	23	1	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
1	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
382	32	...	9	1	11	12	11	..	..	1
16	18	...	2	1	12	13	5	5	2	1
...	...	..	...	.	1	1	1	...	...	...
157	38	..	4	3	21	24	17	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
25[illegible]	43	...	1	..	27	27	22	3	...	...
..	...	...	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	...
8	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	.	...	...
5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,281	45	1	13	..	18	18	17	...	1	..
1,996	111	...	32	3	77	80	72	4	1	3
2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,760	1,300	...	201	1	42	43	37	1	1	4
22	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
36	3	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
874	33	...	10	..	5	5	5	.	...	...
42	16	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
50	5	...	3	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
33,010	2,202	8	435	52	764	816	696	29	33	58

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Out-
		CLASS II — LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Continued.*)				
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM —(*Contd.*)	861	Boil ..	60	7,122	7,182	
	862	Anthrax ...	1	40	41	
	865	Whitlow .	14	1,562	1,576	
	869	Elephantiasis arabum ..	1	...	1	
	872	Fatty tumour ..	...	5	5	
	877	Warts ..	..	2	2	
	878	Condyloma ..	..	3	3	
	879	Molloscum ...	..	1	1	
	888	Parasitic disease of skin ..	184	13,929	14,113	
	890	Porrigo ...	...	183	183	
	893	Mycetoma ...	...	5	5	
	900	Stinging insects ...	3	14	17	
	...	Subluxatio ..	...	1	1	
		Total ...	1,976	197,199	199,175	
		CLASS III.—CONDITIONS NOT GENERAL OR LOCAL.				
	904	Old age ...	...	2	2	
	905	Debility ...	24	1,183	1,207	
		Total ...	24	1,185	1,209	

(*Continued.*)

Out-patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
6,789	332	...	61	7	105	112	101	1	7	3
38	3	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
1,424	125	..	27	1	19	20	18	1	...	1
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..
12,602	1,279	..	232	10	121	131	119	4	2	6
169	10	..	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	3	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183,960	12,547	233	2,437	216	5,256	5,472	4,417	240	596	219
2	...			...	...	...	..	...	..	...
1,010	155	13	29	6	164	170	87	10	60	13
1,012	155	13	29	6	164	170	87	10	60	13

	Distinguishing Number.	DISEASES.	Out-		
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
		CLASS IV.—Poisons			
		Poisoning		11	11
	906	Arsenic		2	2
	907	Mercury		2	2
	932-933	Hellebore		...	...
	936	Opium		23	23
	937	Indian hemp		1	1
	938	Alcohol (a) Delirium Tremens		8	8
	943	Stramonium		16	16
	949	Aconite		2	2
	983	Wounded glass		...	...
	985	Poisoned wound ..	7	986	993
	985-*a*	Animal bite		18	18
	985-(1)	Snake bite		5	5
	985-(2)	Scorpion sting		97	97
		Total ..	7	1,178	1,178
		CLASS V.—Injuries.			
A.—General Injuries.	992	Burns and Scalds ...	19	1,040	1,059
	995	Asphyxia		1	1
	996	Privation		...	...
	1,000-*a*	Cephalhæmatoma		1	1
	1,003	Concussion of brain		...	...
	1,005	Hernia Cerebri		...	...
	1,014	Foreign body in the ear		17	17
	1,015	do. do. nose		6	6
	1,016	do. do. antrum		1	1

(Continued.)

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1		1			4	[illegible]	3	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...		1	1	1	...	...	...
20	...	3	...	...	12	12	6	1	5	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...			10	10	10	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	22	22	21	...	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
955	30	8	5	...	23	23	16	1	6	...
18	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1,135	30	8	5	...	76	76	61	2	12	1
956	81	9	13	4	48	52	36	4	10	2
1	...	...	...	...	12	12	9	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-		
		Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.
	CLASS V.—INJURIES.—(*Continued.*)			
	Foreign bodies ...	...	39	39
	Occlusion of nostrils ...	...	1	1
	Loss of nose ...	...	...	...
	Contusion ...	41	3,033	3,074
1,077	Contusion of pelvis ...	...	...	...
	Injury to spine ...	...	...	...
	Wounds ...	9	1,468	1,477
	Wound of Cornea ...	...	1	1
	Incised wounds ...	...	2	2
	Gunshot ...	2	32	34
	Fracture ...	8	344	352
	Dislocation ...	...	226	226
	Sprain ...	9	1,140	1,149
	Animal bites ...	1	35	36
	Contraction ...	...	1	1
	Injuries ...	...	...	...
	Supernumerary fingers ...	...	1	1
		89	7,389	7,478
	Grand Total ...	3,170	308,896	* 312,066

* Number remaining at Kamthi Dispensary omitted

(Continued.)

patients.				In-patients.						
Results.							Results.			
Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
37	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
2,863	162	1	48	6	190	196	163	24	5	4
...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1,370	91	2	14	3	171	174	146	9	9	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	...	1	...
32	...	1	1	...	14	14	10	2	...	2
314	23	3	12	12	149	161	130	10	11	10
212	11	...	3	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
1,083	54	...	12	...	33	33	25	5	...	3
32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	..	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6,929	428	16	105	25	650	675	546	58	37	34
288,543	19,230	436	3,857	442	9,321	9,763	7,851	455	1,041	410

here, for reason *vide* note at foot of Summary.

General Summary

CLASSES.	Out-patients.								
	Number remaining from previous year.			New cases treated.			Ascertained deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Europeans ...	6	5	2	565	278	184	2	. .	...
Eurasians ...	29	20	15	1,165	626	536	...	...	1
Mussulmans ..	447	145	146	46,652	13,791	13,266	69	20	35
Hindus ...	1,248	474	322	128,488	39,011	32,778	153	62	70
Other castes or classes	166	72	53	18,795	8,289	4,472	13	4	7
Total ...	1,916	716	538	195,665	61,995	51,236	237	86	113

Daily average attendance of Out-patients.

Male	...	2084·21
Female	...	606·85
Children	...	544·28
Total	...	3235·34

NOTE.—The number remaining of Mussulmans &c., in the Kamthi Civil Dispensary on 1st January attendance out-door was 148·25, while that of in-door was 16·50. The particulars have not been given

(Continued.)

for the year 1873.

In-patents.

Number remaining from previous year.			New cases treated.			Cured or relieved.			Unknown.			Died.		
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
3	...	...	19	..	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	56	3	2	48	3	2	...	..		3	...	...
81	18	18	1,394	385	120	1,185	346	119	62	6	3	114	38	12
230	31	39	5,325	899	302	4,343	724	246	232	53	14	694	106	13
10	4	6	567	195	54	436	142	50	34	10	5	39	19	3
333	55	54	7,361	1,482	478	6,031	1,215	417	328	69	22	850	163	28

Daily average sick of In-patients.

Male	..	306·39
Female	...	59·60
Children	...	20·84
Total	...	386·83

1873, was 99 males and 59 females. The deaths in 1873 numbered 46, and the average separately for each class and have therefore been excluded from the Summary

16 10 C R W 180 420

V 3.—*STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in each Circle of*

1	2		3		4		5	6					
								Primary					
								A.		B.			
								Sex.		Caste.			
Districts.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Population of area included in last column.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Other castes.
	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination.		Number of Vaccinators.		Total number of persons vaccinated.								
Special Vaccination.													
Seoni	1	1	10	10	15,262	19,822	286,576	7,749	7,438	5	5,892	609	8,681
Chhindwara	1	1	10	10	12,240	11,640	316,095	5,983	5,700	2	6,417	208	5,056
Betul	1	1	10	10	13,823	13,636	241,780	6,891	6,932		12,038	58	1,727
Grand Total	3	3	30	30	41,265	45,098	844,451	20,623	20,070	7	24,347	875	15,164
Local and Municipal Vaccination.													
Sagar	..		3	2	5,221	5,156	339,711	3,276	1,744	7	2,914	584	515
Damoh	..		2	2	809	1,187	283,525	401	408	4	408	53	344
Jabalpur	..	..	6	4	15,872	9,600	213,100	8,882	6,194	56	13,105	1,326	588
Narsinghpur	..	..	4	3	2,147	1,580	339,395	1,045	1,142	2	1,773	126	241
Hoshangabad	..		4	4	3,897	3,134	187,284	2,008	1,737	2	3,204	224	315
Nimar	..	..	3	3	5,199	4,451	211,176	2,760	2,439	15	3,266	599	1,319
Mandla	..	..	1	2	1,804	1,180	46,000	1,045	737	4	848	31	896
Balaghat	..	..	4	3	1,976	1,213	280,715	993	983	...	1,670	22	284
Bhandara	..	..	10	6	10,062	5,796	564,813	5,280	4,739	12	4,261	699	5,047
Nagpur	1	1	10	10	6,447	7,773	631,109	3,239	3,208	...	5,657	311	479
Wardha	..	..	3	3	1,726	2,271	354,720	851	872	..	1,418	58	250
Chanda	..	..	4	3	6,072	2,725	534,431	3,209	2,833	4	4,464	90	1,484
Upper Godavari	..	..	..	..	1,006	717	54,680	787	279	2	488	42	534
Raipur	1	1	6	5	10,152	12,296	917,312	5,870	4,282	5	8,129	206	1,818
Bilaspur	..	..	4	4	3,290	3,926	478,251	2,117	1,170	3	341	1,070	1,873
Sambalpur	..	..	3	3	13,993	13,949	268,296	7,663	5,742	..	8,226	...	5,179
Grand Total...	3	2	67	57	89,734	77,074	5,724,518	49,388	38,509	116	61,171	5,444	21,166

superintendence in the Central Provinces, during the year **1873-74.**

Vaccination.						7				8		9
						Re-vaccinations.						
C.					D.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
Age.		Result.										
Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "Doubtful."	Unknown	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "Doubtful."	Unknown.	Total	In primary vaccination	In secondary vaccination	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
3,816	11,371	14,028	737	422	15,187	9	6	.	15	95 00	60 00	1520·
7,298	4,385	11,113	376	164	11,683	258	260	39	557	96·73	49 80	1224·
4,832	8,991	12,858	122	543	13,823	..	..	..	..	93·82	..	1382·30
15,946	24,747	38,029	1,235	1,129	40,693	267	266	39	572	96 12	50 09	1375·50
3,065	1,955	3,454	1,104	38	5,020	109	68	27	204	75·67	61 36	2012·00
447	362	513	219	47	809	.		...	.	71·26	..	404·50
3,231	11,841	13,638	1,382	55	15,075	145	282	70	797	90·79	61 21	2645·33
698	1,449	1,118	552	177	2,147	...	..	..	..	71 97	..	536·75
2,693	1,052	3,099	466	185	3,745	52	100		152	87·89	34 20	974·25
2,901	2,298	4,199	700	...	5,199	.	.	..	.	86 53	.	...
138	1,644	1,210	365	207	1,782	29	...	..	29	76 91	100·00	902·
148	1,828	1,727	289	10	1,976	.	...	..	...	87 39	..	494·00
4,029	5,990	9,269	729	28	10,019	43	.	. .	43	92 77	.	1006·20
2,043	4,401	5,111	1,040	287	6,447	.	.	..	..	82·97	.	644·70
217	1,509	1,392	271	60	1,726			..	...	83 55	..	575·33
821	5,221	3,761	1,263	1,015	6,041	30	.	.	30	74 57	100 00	1518·00
55	1,011	778	288	.	1,066		. .	...	..	72·99		...
2,170	7,982	8,881	911	357	10,152	..		..	..	90 60		1692 60
1,275	2,012	2,881	358	45	3,287	3	.		3	88·17	100 00	822·50
6,487	6,918	12,753	594	58	13 405	573	15	...	588	95·54	97·41	4664·33
30,421	57,476	74,406	10,484	3,007	87,897	1,275	465	97	1,837	87·77	79·94	1359·60

V 4.—*Showing the expenditure of the Vaccine Department in each Circle of superintendence in the Central Provinces during the year* 1873-74.

1	2			3			4	5	6		
	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those "unknown" from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
A.—Paid by Government.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			R.	A.	P.
Travelling Allowance and Contingencies. ...	1,930	14	11	1,930	14	11	...	..	..	..	...
3 Native Superintendents, at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	738	0	0	690	0	0	...	..	..	..	...
10 Vaccinators, at Rs. 15 per mensem ..	1,440	0	0	1,407	8	0	14,968	95·39	0	1	7¼
10 do. 12 do. ..	1,14	0	0	1,137	3	3	13,704	95·27	0	1	5
10 do. 10 do. ..	960	0	0	939	4	6	12,598	95·91	0	1	3¼
Total paid by Government	6,208	14	11	6,104	14	8	41,265	95·50	0	2	6
B.—Paid by Government, Municipal and Local Funds.											
1 Native Superintendent, at Rs. 40 per mensem, paid by Government, being the salary of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant,	480	0	0	480	0	0					
	6,688	14	11	6,584	14	8					
Balance of this salary at Rs 40 per mensem, paid by Local Funds. 4 1st Class, and 6 3rd Class Vaccinators, at Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 per mensem.	1,784	0	0	1,466	10	0	6,447	82·97	0	6	1
Total paid by Municipal and Local Funds ...	1,784	0	0	1,466	10	0	6,447	82·97	0	6	1
C.—Paid by Municipalities.											
1 Native Superintendent, at Rs. 35 per mensem, 6 months ...	210	0	0	210	0	0	..	...	..	..	...
6 Vaccinators, at Rs. 15 per mensem ...	912	0	0	662	0	0	6,851	84·77	0	1	10¼
14 do. 12 do. ...	1,549	0	0	1,198	0	0	21,810	87·97	0	1	0
5 do. 10 do.	316	0	0	316	0	0	7,389	84·87	0	0	10
Total paid by Municipalities ...	2,987	0	0	2,386	0	0	36,110	86·74	0	1	3
D.—Paid by Local Funds.											
1 Native Superintendent at Rs. 35 per mensem, 2 months	70	0	0	70	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
2 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 per mensem.	318	0	0	316	0	0	1,883	86·12	0	3	1¼
16 do. 12 do. ..	1,521	0	0	1,499	11	11	23,667	88·00	0	1	2¼
13 do. 10 do. ..	890	0	0	831	10	0	19,049	91·01	0	0	9¼
1 do. 8 do. ..	32	0	0	32	0	0	2,585	74·10	0	0	3¼
Total paid by Local Funds ..	2,831	0	0	2,748	11	11	47,184	88·44	0	1	1
Travelling allowance and Contingencies ..	735	9	5	735	9	5	..	...	..	...	...
Grand Total ...	15,026	8	4	18,921	14	0	131,006	89·93	0	1	11¼